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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd JANUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the past week there has been again no rainfall to report from any part of the country, except in five districts of the Madras Presidency, in Saugor in the Central Provinces, and in two of the Central India States. In the Punjab there was a slight fall in the Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts.

Agricultural prospects continue good everywhere. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab, however, rain would prove beneficial to the crops.

The rice harvest in Bengal is expected to give generally fair outturn for the whole Province. In Coorg the rice crop has been good, but the coffee crop has fallen short.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 3rd)		
Bellary	. . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield average.
Kurnool	. . . .	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam	. . . .	Standing crops, dry grains and sugarcane thriving; fever and small-pox continue.
Kistna	. . . .	Standing crops generally fair; harvest paddy, outturn below average; fever and cattle disease prevail; small-pox in parts; water 2 feet over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) .	·30 (average of 3 stations.)	Standing crops generally good, except where injured for want of timely rain; harvest paddy, yield below average.
Coimbatore	·23 (average of 3 stations.)	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore . . .	4·32 (average of 12 stations.)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and *cholum*, outturn about average; cholera in parts.
Madura	·80 (average of 7 stations.)	Standing crops generally fair; fever and cholera in parts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*contd.*		
Malabar . . .	. . . .	Harvest second crop paddy commenced in two taluks; fever in parts; small-pox slight.
Travancore . . .	·18	Standing crops, paddy good; harvest paddy, outturn average; fever exists. *General Remarks.*—No rain in Ganjam, Kistna, Bellary, Kurnool, and Malabar; general prospects good.
Bombay—**(Jan. 3rd).**		
Kurrachee . . .	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 25th, 3 feet 7 inches, 1 inch higher than on same date last year; fever generally prevalent; cattle disease in six talukas; small-pox in Kurrachee city, Kotri, and Sajawal talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee, 24, 32, and 32 lbs. in Dadu 36, 36, and 50 lbs., in Tatta 24, 34, and 42 lbs., and in Jati 20, 36, and 40 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad . . .	. . . .	*Rabi* crops flourishing; fever in eight talukas; small-pox in Hyderabad Bago Tando, Sakrand, Moro, and Nansharo; cattle disease in Badin and Mirpur; wheat 26, *bajri* 40, *jowari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad . . .	. . . .	Standing crops healthy; fever in Dholka; small-pox in Dhandhuka, 1 death; wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	. . . .	Reaping of *kharif* completed, except in the Kari division; standing crops in good condition; *bajri* 31½ and rice 26 lbs. per rupee.
Surat	. . . .	Crops healthy; reaping progressing; *jowari* 39 and *nagli* 56 lbs per rupee.
Nasik	. . . .	Weather fair; *rabi* crops doing well; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 23½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . .	. . . .	Abnormal temperature 1° warm from 28th to 30th, 2° warm on 27th, 31st and 1st, and 3° warm on 2nd; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal, except on 29th, when it was in defect of normal; wind normal.
Poona	. . . .	Standing crops good; slight cholera in Baramati petta; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 56 lbs., in Puna, *bajri* 41 and *jowari* 46 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar . . .	. . . .	*Rabi* crops generally good; *bajri* maximum 66 lbs. per rupee in Karjat, minimum 41 lbs. in Sheogaon; *jowari*, maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 50 lbs. in Sheogaon.
Sholapore . . .	. . . .	Reaping of early crops in progress; *rabi* crops promising; *jowari* 40 lbs. 25 tolas and *bajri* 50 lbs. 14 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	. . . .	Weather chilly; harvesting of early crops in progress; exotic cotton suffering from blight in five and wheat in two talukas; other late crops good; 5 deaths from cholera in Gadag; fever in four and cattle disease in three talukas; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 47 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara . . .	. . . .	Preparing ground and sowing for second crop on coast; threshing paddy above Ghât; harvesting sugarcane on coast; cattle disease in two talukas; fever slight; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 15¼ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	. . . .	General health good; weather cold; cholera continues in Navanagar and its two villages; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee. *General Remarks.*—*Rabi* crops doing well; slight fever and cattle disease in a few districts.
Bengal—**(Jan. 2nd)**		
Chittagong . . .	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; prospects of crops good; harvesting of *amun* still continues; prices steady; public health generally good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Harvesting of *amun* paddy continues, yield average; winter crops doing well; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Prospects of late rice fair, yield estimated at about from 12 to 14 annas; *rabi* crops doing well; public health generally good, though fever and cholera somewhat prevalent in some parts of the interior.
Moorshedabad .	*Nil*	State and prospects of crops favourable; harvesting of *amun* still going on; *rabi* crops promising; fever in a mild form prevails here and there.
Rajshahye . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; public health fair.
Burdwan . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; harvesting of winter rice not quite finished; prospects fair; cholera and fever prevalent in parts of the district.
Rungpore . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; reaping of *amun* still going on; cholera still prevalent in Gaibanda Sub-division.
Bhagalpur . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of winter crops good; rice still being harvested, outturn fair; general health good.
Purneah . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; reaping of rice not finished; health improving.
Patna	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops progressing favourably; paddy being reaped; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Durbhunga . .	*Nil*	Rice crop nearly all harvested; *rabi* crops very promising; fever prevailing in south of district; otherwise public health generally good.
Hazaribagh . .	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; prospects of cold-weather crops good; general health good.
Cuttack . . .	*Nil*	Late rice still being reaped; prospects of winter crops good; public health good. *General Remarks.*—There has been no rain this week also in any part of the province; most of the *amun* rice has been harvested; and a general fair outturn is expected for the whole province, though in some parts the crop has been much below the average; prospects of *rabi* crops and tobacco reported on very favourably almost everywhere; sugarcane also promising, it is being cut in some districts; fever and cholera, though still prevalent, are said to be abating in several places; cases of small-pox continue to be reported from Sarun, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 2nd)	No rain	Prospects favourable; *aghani* rice cut; no sickness; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 3rd)	No rain	Prices falling slightly; prospects good.
Gorakhpur („ 2nd)	. . . .	Weather fine; crops promising; work plentiful; prices steady.
Jhansi („ 1st)	. . . .	*Rabi* germinating well; weather cloudy; rain will be most beneficial; prices almost stationary; small-pox amongst children continues; cattle disease of a mild type prevailing in pargana Jhansi.
Agra („ 2nd)	. . . .	No rain, but weather cloudy now and then; well irrigation going on; small-pox continues in two parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	. . . .	Rain wanted; prices unchanged; health good; prospects generally good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Rain very much wanted, but prices as yet unaffected; *gur* coming into market in large quantities; small-pox abating.
Kumaon („ „)	No rain	Crops suffering from want of rain; typhus has again broken out in three villages, otherwise health good; cattle disease still prevalent; prices slightly risen.
Lucknow („ „)	. . . .	Rain urgently wanted for the *rabi* crops; prospects fair; general health good, but small-pox and measles continue in the city.
Partabgarh („ „)	. . . .	*Rabi* promising exceedingly well; sugarcane being pressed; no sickness.
Sitapur („ „)	No rain	Rain much wanted; irrigation from wells in progress; small-pox abating in tahsil Sitapur, but reported to have appeared in Biswan; prices still on the whole stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Prospects good; general health good; prices steady.
Rae Bareli („ 1st)	. . . .	*Rabi* outlook good; rain wanted; no sickness among men and cattle; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 2nd)	No rain	*Kharif* outturn above average; *rabi* crops look promising; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Farukkabad („ „)	. . . .	Prospects fair; prices steady; weather seasonable; rain much needed. *General Remarks.*—No rain; prospects continue favourable, though rain would be beneficial all round; typhus has again broken out in three villages of Kumaon; small-pox continues in Lucknow city and in portions of Sitapur, Jhansi, and Agra, otherwise general health good; prices with slight fluctuations remain stationary.
Punjab—**(Jan. 3rd)**		
Delhi	. . . .	Rain wanted; health good; harvest prospects fair; prices fluctuating.
Hissar	. . . .	Rain for *barani rabi* much wanted; small-pox continues in Rohtak; health otherwise good; prices almost stationary.
Umballa . . .	. . . .	Rain wanted; health good; prices of food grains stationary, of gram and barley falling.
Jullundur . . .	. . . .	Rain wanted; health good; prices falling.
Amritsar . . .	. . . .	Rain wanted; health good; *rabi* sowings completed; slight rise in prices.
Lahore	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Ferozepore . . .	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; slight rise in prices.
Sialkot	. . . .	Rain wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi . . .	. . . .	Slight rain; seasonal fever continues in the district generally; *kharif* gathered in and *rabi* sowings completed; cattle disease at Rawalpindi; slight fall in prices.
Peshawar . . .	. . . .	Slight rain; *rabi* sowings completed; prices almost stationary.
Mooltan . . .	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	. . . .	Rain wanted; health fair; harvest prospects fair; prices steady. *General Remarks.*—The health of the province and the prospects of the crops are generally good; rain is much wanted in nearly all the districts, Rawalpindi and Peshawar being the only ones in which there has been a slight fall during the week.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Jan. 3rd)	. . . . .	Weather seasonable; prospects of *rabi* crops very good; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore („ 2nd)	. . . . .	Weather clear and cold; *rabi* crops in good condition; prospects and health good; wheat 20 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ „)	·10	Crops excellent; health good; prices falling.
Seoni („ „)	. . . . .	Weather warm and sometimes cloudy; *rabi* crops most promising; health good; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad (Jan. 2nd)	. . . . .	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* crops doing well; fever prevalent; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur (Dec. 30th)	. . . . .	Weather cool and pleasant; *rabi* crops promise well; health generally good; rice 32 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 28th)	. . . . .	Weather seasonable but a little cloudy; prospects and health good; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa (Jan. 2nd)	. . . . .	Weather clear; *rabi* prospects good; small-pox reported; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and cold; reaping and winnowing of *kharif* crops being rapidly pushed on; *rabi* crops promise well; public health generally good; prices steady.
British Burma— (Dec. 30th)		
Rangoon . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 102·02 inches; one death from cholera, otherwise public health good; crops progressing.
Bassein . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 125·83 inches; two deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; reaping going on.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 50·21 inches; two deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; reaping nearly finished in several places.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 202·90 inches; public health good both in Moulmein and the district; no cattle disease reported; reaping nearly finished.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 91·64 inches; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; crops good; reaping and gathering progressing.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Jan. 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; reaping of *sali* paddy in progress; ploughing land for *aus*; public health good.
Sylhet . („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished; cold-weather crops promising; cholera still reported from sub-divisions, apparently abating; small-pox reported from Karemganj and Sunamganj.
Cachar . („ „)	*Nil*	Weather unchanged; reaping of *sali* crops continue; common rice 21 $\frac{5}{16}$ seers per rupee; three cases of cholera reported from Sadr station.
Dibrugarh („ „)	*Nil*	Weather very cold; *sali dhan* nearly gathered; few cases of cholera reported from the Sadr sub-division.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 3rd)		
Bangalore . . .	. . . . .	*Kartik* paddy and horse-gram harvested; standing crops in good condition; season prospects favourable; health good.
Mercara . . .	. . . . .	Rainfall up to date 208·55, being the maximum ever reached; reaping of rice and picking of coffee proceeding, former crop good, latter short; price of food grains falling; public health good, but fever prevalent in Nanjarajapatna taluka.
		General Remarks.—General reports from the districts favourable generally in all respects; fever prevalent in parts, but public health good on the whole; harvesting of season crops active; prices continue easy.
Berar and Hyderabad- (Jan. 3rd)		
Amraoti . . .	. . . . .	Cotton-picking continued; *rabi* crops in good condition; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . . .	*Kharif* reaping continued; *rabi* crops progressing favourably.
Hyderabad . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops prospering; cholera abating; cattle disease in some taluks; prices: wheat 16, course rice 10½, white *juari* 25¼, yellow *juari* 34½, and *tur* 29¾ seers per halli sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Jan. 3rd)		
Indore	. . . . .	No change since last report.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	·05	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	. . . . .	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	. . . . .	Weather cold; *rabi* crops thriving; public health good; prices falling.
Goona	·11	Crops good; health fair; wheat 23 seers 8 chittacks.
Bhopal	. . . . .	Weather cool; crops and public health good.
Agar	. . . . .	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong . . .	. . . . .	*Rabi* prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Manpur . . .	. . . . .	Weather clear and cold; prospects of *rabi* crops good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Jan. 3rd)	. . . .	Weather cold ; health good.
Sirohi (Dec. 31st)	. . . .	Wells fairly full, prospects fair; health good.
Marwar („ 30th)	. . . .	Only 15 days' water in tanks ; wells almost full ; health good ; *rabi* crops flourishing.
Meywar („ 30th)	. . . .	Wells and tanks fair ; health good; prospects favourable ; weather seasonable.
Harowti (Jan. 1st)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and unusually mild ; crops doing well, but rain would be beneficial and seasonable ; health good ; prices steady.
Jhallawar (Dec. 28th)	·07	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Jan. 2nd)	. . . .	Weather still cloudy at times ; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	. . . .	Rain wanted ; prospects favourable ; prices stationary ; health good.
Ulwur (Dec. 26th)	. . . .	Tanks drying ; wells in good supply ; health and prospects good ; rain wanted.
Nepal— (Dec. 28th)		
Khatmandu . . .	*Nil*	Prospects good ; weather fine and cold.

E. C. BUCK,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATION TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1881.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Mileage.				Capital subscribed.						Capital withdrawn.							Capital outlay.						Revenue Account, 1881.						Guaranteed Interest paid for 1881.			Guaranteed Interest from commencement to end of 1881.							Control.			
				During 1881.			To end of 1881.			During 1881.			To end of 1881.				On construction account.		On stores.																									
Open for traffic.	Mean length open during 1881.	Under construction on 31st December 1881.	Railway.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Balance of Capital in the Government Treasury to meet further expenditure.	During 1881.	To end of 1881.	During 1881.	To end of 1881.	Suspense (Capital Advance) Account.	Total.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Contribution to Provident Fund.	Interest charged on Capital overdrawn.	Surplus profits.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Net earnings from commencement to end of 1881.	Contribution to Provident Fund from commencement to end of 1881.	Interest charged in sterling half-years on balances from commencement to end of 1881.	Railway Companies' moiety of surplus profits from commencement to end of 1881.	State charge for control for 1881.	State charge for control from commencement to end of 1881.	Value of land made over during 1881.	Value of land made over from commencement to end of 1881.
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
159·91	159·91	...	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	3,52,18,516	1,79,846	3,53,98,362	2,56,207	2,61,462	1,25,255	1,77,80,079	1,77,58,650	3,55,38,729	1,40,367	64,778	3,46,50,000	1,99,991	9,16,548	27,909	3,55,38,729	57,02,042	23,32,761	33,69,281	33,693	11,316	16,48,250 (d)	16,72,316	4,634	16,76,950	2,78,49,215	1,57,689	2,80,06,904	2,84,95,050	1,39,922	2,19,422	30,12,677	21,616	23,51,408	2,271	18,20,667
858	858	3	Madras	4,646	...	4,646	11,64,05,988	...	11,64,05,988	9,73,080	9,43,492	29,588	6,07,43,858	5,32,63,950	11,40,07,808	23,98,180	3,72,979	11,12,28,364	1,99,160	29,54,194	1,74,750	11,40,07,808	63,11,312	42,35,456	20,75,856	...	...	...	57,16,365	...	57,16,365	11,17,64,610	...	11,17,64,610	4,83,05,027	...	...	...	95,863	18,48,012	1,141	2,91,108
663(a)	663	...	South Indian	...	...	...	4,50,35,259	13,320	4,50,48,579	6,57,607	1,11,252	5,45,655	2,93,93,970	1,58,28,760	4,52,22,730	1,74,151	11,33,792	4,28,06,756	6,36,206	23,83,034	82,940	4,52,22,730	37,55,688	25,17,962	12,37,726	...	1,925	...	21,28,643	...	21,28,643	2,72,84,368	...	2,72,84,368	1,13,43,998	...	1,925	...			10,280	16,12,326
443·70(b)	443·88	16·63	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	...	...	...	8,87,48,342	2,36,425	8,89,84,767	16,52,131	2,61,691	19,13,822	4,82,90,455	3,83,54,993	8,66,45,448	23,39,319	16,40,858	8,37,48,733	2,84,300	32,91,951	3,95,236	8,66,45,448	97,45,133	39,99,430	57,45,703	66,948	...	16,61,596	43,66,604	2,650	43,69,254	7,90,43,904	1,94,227	7,92,38,131	4,54,52,848	66,948	3,281	10,32,231	144,588	29,28,414	4,396	57,51,842
1,446·50(c)	1,440·375	...	Great Indian Peninsula.	...	...	...	25,23,83,944	62,38,099	25,86,22,043	45,11,047	28,21,065	16,89,982	14,60,57,200	11,15,28,895	25,75,86,095	10,35,948	11,08,708	25,10,85,907	5,81,892	64,84,802	15,386	25,75,86,095	3,20,56,823	1,58,37,335	1,62,19,488	45,391	...	36,47,497	1,24,53,442	39,758	1,24,93,200	22,42,52,915	44,77,743	22,87,30,657	16,50,03,843	1,26,843	58,571	91,72,965			5,384	54,10,887
546·85	546·85	125·75	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	30,80,675	...	30,80,675	6,06,50,254	42,44,192	6,48,94,446	17,59,494	5,47,360	23,06,854	2,99,49,493	3,25,81,442	6,25,30,935	23,63,511	20,30,394	6,01,70,858	2,98,260	25,42,323	1,82,246	6,25,30,935	49,28,730	29,53,031	19,75,699	...	...	...	29,06,837	7,300	29,14,137	2,96,37,600	3,94,252	3,02,31,852	1,31,90,884	...	...	...	67,285	7,95,294	84,199	8,19,017
663½	663½	...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi.	...	...	...	11,99,27,122	9,41,818	12,08,68,940	10,11,884	6 03,989	4,08,895	6,02,14,309	6,01,34,854	12,03,49,163	5,19,777	8,71,114	11,61,01,033	5,78,024	42,51,088	2,957	12,03,49,163	1,01,74,148	70,97,487	30,76,661	...	...	...	60,33,352	7,852	60,41,204	10,22,73,779	5,14,297	10,27,88,076	3,47,95,670	...	...	21,122	97,689	17,00,504	26,080	11,19,748
			Total	30,85,321	...	30,85,321	71,83,69,425	1,18,53,700	73,02,23,125	1,06,21,450	40,51,906	67,69,541	39,24,29,364	32,94,51,544	72,18,80,908	83,42,217	72,22,623	69,97,91,741	10,17,529	2,28,23,940	7,34,772	72,18,80,908	7,26,73,876	3,89,73,462	3,37,00,414	1,46,032	13,241	69,57,343	3,52,77,559	62,194	3,53,39,753	80,23,06,391	57,88,207	80,80,44,598	34,74,87,320	3,33,713	2,83,199	1,33,38,995	4,27,041	96,23,632	1,20,701	1,75,25,595
Eastern Bengal				...	...	...	3,23,364	16,486	3,24,4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,431	1,62,9840	1,62,7877	3,25,7717	12,867	5,933	3,176,258	18,332	84,017	2,558	3,25,7717	522,687	213,836	308,851	3,088	1,037	151,090	153,296	425	153,721	[illegible]	14,454	2,567,309	2,612,046	12,826	20,113	276,162				
Madras				426	...	426	10,670,549	...	10,670,549	89,199	[illegible]	2,712	5,568,188	4,882,528	10,450,716	219,833	34,189	10,195,933	18,256	270,801	16,018	10,450,716	578,537	388,250	190,287	...	...	...	534,000	...	534,000	[illegible]	...	10,245,089	4,427,961	...	...	...				
South Indian				...	...	...	4,315,880	1,276	4,317,156	63,021	[illegible]	52,292	2,816,922	1,516,922	4,333,844	16,688	108,655	4,102,314	60,970	228,374	3,156	4,333,844	359,920	241,305	118,615	...	184	...	208,995	...	208,995	2,614,[illegible]	...	2,615,752	1,087,133	...	184	...				
Bombay, Baroda and Central India				...	...	...	8,135,265	21,672	8,156,937	151,445	[illegible]	175,433	4,426,625	3,515,874	7,942,499	214,438	150,412	7,676,967	26,061	301,762	36,230	7,942,409	893,304	366,614	526,690	6,137	...	152,313	400,272	243	400,515	7,245,[illegible]	17,305	[illegible],496	4,166,511	6,137	301	94,621				
Great Indian Peninsula				...	...	...	23,135,195	571,826	23,707,021	413,513	[illegible]	154,915	13,388,577	10,223,482	23,612,059	94,962	101,632	23,016,208	53,340	594,440	1,411	23,612,059	2,938,542	1,451,756	1,486,786	4,161	...	334,354	1,141,565	3,645	1,145,210	20,55[illegible],316	410,461	20,966,977	15,20[illegible],352	11,627	5,369	840,855				
Oudh and Rohilkhand				308,068	...	308,068	6,065,025	424,419	6,489,444	175,942	[illegible],736	230,685	2,994,949	3,258,144	6,253,093	286,352	203,040	6,017,086	29,826	254,232	18,225	6,253,093	402,873	295,303	197,570	...	...	...	290,634	730	291,414	2,[illegible],751	39,425	3,033,186	1,319,089	...	...	...				
Sind, Punjab and Delhi				...	...	...	10,993,329	86,333	11,079,653	82,756	[illegible]	37,482	5,519,645	5,512,961	11,032,006	47,647	79,852	10,642,595	52,986	389,683	271	11,032,066	932,630	650,609	282,027	...	...	...	553,057	720	553,777	5,[illegible],697	47,144	9,422,241	3,189,603	...	...	1,936				
			Total	308,494	...	308,494	66,543,598	1,122,012	67,665,610	1,002,[illegible]	[illegible]	642,038	36,344,746	30,537,188	66,881,934	783,677	683,718	64,827,361	93,439	2,123,309	68,736	6,881,934	6,718,493	3,607,667	3,110,826	13,386	1,221	637,757	3,266,869	5,763	3,272,632	55,573,752	529,289	56,103,041	32,910,194	30,500	25,967	1,28,574				

(a).—Includes 8 miles of Foreign Line.
(b).— ,, 22½ ,, ,,
(c).— ,, 158½ ,, ,,
(d).— ,, R 1,87,270 recommended by served for the renewal of Permanent-way

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATION TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1881.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Capital withdrawn.							Capital outlay.						Revenue Account, 1881.						Guaranteed Interest paid for 1881.			Guaranteed Interest from commencement to end of 1881.							Control.		Land.					
During 1881.			To end of 1881.				On construction account.		On stores.																											
In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Balance of Capital in the Government Treasury to meet further expenditure.	During 1881.	To end of 1881.	During 1881.	To end of 1881.	Suspense (Capital Advance) Account.	Total.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Contribution to Provident Fund.	Interest charged on Capital overdrawn.	Surplus profits.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Net earnings from commencement to end of 1881.	Contribution to Provident Fund from commencement to end of 1881.	Interest charged in surplus half-years on Capital overdrawn from commencement to end of 1881.	Railway Companies' moiety of surplus profits from commencement to end of 1881.	State charge for control for 1881.	State charge for control from commencement to end of 1881.	Value of land made over during 1881.	Value of land made over from commencement to end of 1881.	Value of land restored to Government during 1881.	Value of land restored to Government from commencement to end of 1881.	Loss of land revenue on land made over during 1881, capitalized.	Loss of land revenue on land restored to Government from commencement to end of 1881, capitalized.
₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
2,56,207	3,81,462	1,25,255	1,77,80,079	1,77,58,650	3,55,38,729	1,40,367	64,778	3,46,50,090	1,99,991	9,16,548	27,909	3,55,38,729	57,02,042	23,32,761	33,69,281	33,693	11,316	16,48,250 (d)	16,72,316	4,634	16,76,950	2,78,49,215	1,57,689	2,80,06,904	2,84,95,050	1,39,922	2,19,422	30,12,677	21,616	23,51,408	2,271	18,20,667	...	5,49,007	...	1,61,515
9,73,080	9,43,492	29,588	6,07,43,858	5,32,63,950	11,40,07,808	23,98,180	3,72,979	11,12,28,364	1,99,160	29,54,194	1,74,750	11,40,07,808	63,11,312	42,35,456	20,75,856	...	...	...	57,16,365	...	57,16,365	11,17,64,610	...	11,17,64,610	4,83,05,027	...	...	...	95,863	18,48,012	1,141	9,91,108	2,688	1,32,532	470	8,29,510
6,57,607	1,11,252	5,45,655	2,93,93,970	1,58,28,760	4,52,22,730	1,74,151	11,33,792	4,28,06,756	6,36,206	23,83,034	32,940	4,52,22,730	37,55,688	25,17,962	12,37,726	...	1,925	...	21,28,643	...	21,28,643	2,72,84,368	...	2,72,84,368	1,13,43,998	...	1,925	...			10,280	16,12,826	354	57,924	420	5,43,660
16,52,131	2,61,691	19,13,822	4,82,90,455	3,83,54,993	8,66,45,448	23,39,319	16,40,858	8,37,48,733	2,84,300	32,91,951	3,95,236	8,66,45,448	97,45,133	39,99,430	57,45,703	66,948	...	16,61,596	43,66,604	2,650	43,69,254	7,90,43,904	1,94,327	7,92,38,131	4,54,52,848	66,948	3,281	10,32,231			4,396	57,51,842	...	67,187	520	4,78,593
15,11,047	28,21,065	16,89,982	14,60,57,200	11,15,28,895	25,75,86,095	10,35,948	11,08,708	25,10,85,907	5,81,892	64,84,802	15,386	25,75,86,095	3,20,56,823	1,58,37,335	1,62,19,488	45,391	...	36,47,497	1,24,53,442	39,758	1,24,93,200	22,42,52,915	44,77,742	22,87,30,657	16,59,03,843	1,26,843	58,571	91,72,965	144,588	29,28,414						
17,59,494	5,47,360	23,06,854	2,99,49,493	3,25,81,442	6,25,30,935	23,63,511	20,30,394	6,01,70,858	2,98,260	25,42,323	1,82,246	6,25,30,935	49,28,730	29,53,031	19,75,699	...	...	...	29,06,837	7,300	29,14,137	2,98,37,600	3,94,252	3,02,31,852	1,31,90,884	...	...	...	67,235	7,95,294	5,384	54,10,887	2,93,417	14,11,765	753	4,02,655
10,11,884	6 02,989	4,08,895	6,02,14,309	6,01,34,854	12,03,49,163	5,19,777	8,71,114	11,61,01,033	5,78,024	42,51,088	2,957	12,03,49,163	1,01,74,148	70,97,487	30,76,661	...	...	...	60,33,352	7,852	60,41,204	10,22,73,779	5,14,297	10,27,88,076	3,47,95,670	...	...	21,122	97,689	17,00,504	26,080	11,19,748	217	1,16,191	176	1,59,472
1,08,21,150	40,51,909	67,69,541	39,24,29,364	32,94,51,544	72,18,80,908	83,42,217	72,22,623	69,97,91,741	10,17,529	2,28,23,940	7,34,772	72,18,80,908	7,26,73,876	3,89,73,462	3,37,00,414	1,46,032	13,241	69,57,343	3,52,77,559	62,194	3,53,39,753	90,38,06,991	57,38,207	90,80,44,598	34,74,87,320	8,33,713	2,83,199	1,33,38,995	4,27,041	96,23,632	1,20,701	1,75,25,595	2,97,467	23,61,899	2,455	28,05,500
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£							
23,486	34,967	11,481	1,629,840	1,627,877	3,257,717	12,867	5,933	3,176,258	18,332	84,017	2,558	3,257,717	522,687	213,836	308,851	3,088	1,037	151,090	153,296	425	153,721	2,943,846	14,454	2,567,309	2,612,046	12,826	20,113	276,162							
89,199	86,487	2,712	5,568,188	4,882,528	10,450,716	219,833	34,189	10,195,933	18,256	270,801	16,018	10,450,716	578,537	388,250	190,287	...	...	...	524,000	...	524,000	10,248,089		10,245,089	4,427,961	...	...	...							
63,021	10,729	52,292	2,816,922	1,516,922	4,333,844	16,688	108,655	4,102,314	60,970	228,374	3,156	4,333,844	359,920	241,305	118,615	...	184	...	208,995	...	208,995	2,614,775		2,615,752	1,087,183	...	184	...							
151,445	23,984	175,433	4,426,625	3,515,874	7,942,499	214,438	150,412	7,676,967	26,061	301,762	36,230	7,942,499	893,304	366,614	526,690	6,137	...	152,313	400,272	243	400,515	7,245,908	17,905	7,263,496	4,166,511	6,137	301	94,621							
413,513	2 1,598	154,915	13,388,577	10,223,482	23,612,059	94,962	101,632	23,016,208	53,340	594,440	1,411	23,612,059	2,938,542	1,451,756	1,486,786	4,161	...	334,354	1,141,565	3,645	1,145,210	20,856,319	410,461	20,966,977	15,20 352	11,627	5,369	840,855							
175,949	1,736	230,685	2,994,949	3,258,144	6,253,093	236,352	203,040	6,017,086	29,826	254,232	18,225	6,253,093	492,873	295,303	197,570	...	...	...	290,684	730	291,414	2,993,121	39,425	3,033,186	1,319,089	...	...	...							
92,756	374	37,482	5,519,645	5,512,361	11,032,006	47,647	79,852	10,642,595	52,986	389,683	271	11,032,066	932,630	650,603	282,027	...	...	...	553,057	720	553,777	6,376,467	47,144	9,422,241	3,189,603	...	...	1,936							
,009	331	642,038	36,344,746	30,537,188	66,881,934	783,677	683,718	64,827,361	93,439	2,123,309	68,736	6,881,934	6,718,493	3,607,667	3,110,826	13,386	1,221	637,757	3,266,869	5,763	3,272,632	55,5	529,299	56,108,041	32,010,194	30,590	25,967	1,20,574							

(a).—Includes 8 miles of Foreign Line.
(b).— ,, 22¼ ,, ,,
(c).— ,, 158¼ ,, ,,
(d).— ,, ₹ 1,87,270 recommended by the Consulting Engineer to be reserved for the renewal of Permanent-way and Rolling Stock.

A. FILGATE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1882.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																		TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.											
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		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.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.
Sent	5,835	16,119 1	92	325 8	32	110 1	477	4,420 9	21	55 6	622	9,964 11	110	389 3	392	550 11	1,604	2,535 7	9,108	33,450 2
Received	5,164	22,723 6	290	841 12	64	178 12	553	1,807 4	72	660 12	702	1,933 1	125	342 10	...	...	1,746	3,229 15	8,716	31,717 3
TOTAL	10,999	40,842 7	382	1,167 4	96	288 13	1,030	6,227 13	93	716 2	1,324	11,897 12	235	711 13	392	550 11	3,350	5,765 6	17,901	65,166 5
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Received. *Vid* Madras	4,826	19,781 11	3	7 9	12	26 8	88	243 15	18	81 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,947	20,140 14
" Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Lainghs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paumben	438	1,273 3	1	3 7	...	...	19	56 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	1,333 8
From West to East—																				
Sent. *Vid* Madras	4,377	16,996 12	106	354 10	3	16 12	141	441 9	31	148 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,658	17,958 7
" Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Lainghs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paumben	362	1,275 4	12	41 0	...	...	25	68 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	1,384 5
From West to West—																				
Vid Bombay and Karachi.	1,447	5,071 10	5	18 11	2	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,454	5,103 15
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	1,029	3,955 6	49	369 14	2	12 3	...	...	24	163 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,104	4,341 4
From East to East—																				
Vid Paumben	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	188 9	1	3 7	...	...	...	...	56	192 6
" Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	185 14	46	185 14
" Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 3	...	...	2	4 3
TOTAL	12,479	48,163 14	176	825 3	19	69 1	273	810 7	73	393 12	55	188 9	1	3 7	2	4 3	46	185 14	13,124	50,644 6
GRAND TOTAL																			31,025	1,18,812 7

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

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	*Vid* Teheran	5,164	5,835	10,999	85·06	90·66	87·94
	" Turkey	290	92	382	4·78	1·43	3·05
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	64	32	96	1·05	0·50	0·77
RED SEA	*Vid* Suez	553	477	1,030	9·11	7·41	8·24
TOTAL		6,071	6,436	12,507	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

[illegible]MENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 102, 103, 106 AND 107 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th JANUARY 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Marhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a. per maund.	R a.	R a.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Assam.	Sylhet	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	16 0	19 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4	3 3	4 2	12 4	12 8	9 8	9 0 0	7 0 0	12 to 30
	Cachar	9 2	10 10	9 6	16 0	17 12	16 0	19 0	21 5	16 0	21 5	24 10	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	13 15	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 4	4 6	10 10	11 13	8 10	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 to 20
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	26 11	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 15	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 9	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8	3 8	4 8	12 0	11 0	8 14	6 to 7	7 to 10	15 to 22
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	6 0	6 6	6 6	5 5	7-8 to 8	7-8 to 10	*
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 12	3 12	4 4	10 8	10 8	9 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 to 11	8 to 10	8 to 20
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 to 10	10 0 0	8 to 30
	Sibságár	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	4 4	4 8	5 8	9 0	9 0	7 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	25 0 0
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	11 4 0	10 0 0	20 to 50
	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills	6 10	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	5 5	7 to 18	10 to 12	15 to 30
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	9 to 15	9 to 12	25 to 50
																													S. C.	S. C.	S. C.						
Mysore.	Bagalore	12 4	11 11	12 5	12 15	12 6	14 14	10 0	9 7	10 9	11 1	10 10	12 0	32 0	32 10	27 7	...	...	...	34 3	29 12	29 15	34 6	31 7	37 9	84 0	84 0	84 0	12 12	12 8	10 8	12 8	12 4	10 0†	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 5	13 5	13 5	12 14	14 13	13 14	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 3	35 0	34 0	34 4	34 4	43 5	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	11 1	13 3	13 3	10 13†	...	...	...
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	43 0	28 0	42 0	43 0	40 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	9 8†	...	...	...
	Mysore	12 6	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 4	9 12	12 0	12 6	11 0	13 0	32 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	26 0	23 0	20 0	32 0	31 0	33 4	78 0	78 0	84 0	8 12	8 8	8 0	8 8	8 4	7 12†	...	...	...
	Hassan	14 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	12 8	12 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	23 0	32 0	37 0	26 0	600 0	500 0	500 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0†	...	...	...
	Shimoga	15 12	14 11	13 2	16 13	15 12	14 3	12 10	11 9	10 0	16 13	14 11	13 10	42 0	39 14	27 13	...	...	...	33 1	38 14	29 6	31 8	30 7	32 5	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 8	10 8	8 6†	...	...	...
	Kadur	15 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0†	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	56 0	56 0	43 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0‡	...	...	...
																													R a. p. per maund.	R a. p.	R a. p.						
Rajpootana.	Er[illegible]	[illegible]8 0	17 13	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	22 4	23 0	25 8	...	...	...	23 0	23 1½	19 8	160 0	160 0	170 0	2 13 9	2 12 8	3 1 0	13 5⅓	13 13½	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
	Sir[illegible]	16 0	16 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	12 5	12 5	11 7	4 12 0	...	9 8 0
	Abu[illegible]	15 8	15 8	16 0	22 4	22 8	27 8	6 9	6 8	5 8	8 4	8 2	7 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	19 8	...	...	...	18 8	18 4	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	...	...	...
	Anad[illegible]	17 8	17 4	18 2	25 8	25 4	34 0	7 4	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	22 8	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	17 8	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 4	12 4	11 8	...	...	...
	Marw[illegible] (Jodh[illegible]e)	17 8	17 8	15 15	22 8	22 8	21 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	6 4	7 8	22 8	21 4	25 0	18 12	18 12	19 6	...	...	...	20 0	21 4	17 8	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	15 15	15 0	14 6	...	...	...

* Common masons not available. Imported carpenters get R. 65 to 80. [illegible] Blacksmiths get R. 45. † Sea Salt. ‡ Earth Salt.

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLVIII OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 3rd December 1881. Total.	Receipts for week ending 3rd December 1881. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 2nd December 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 2nd December 1882. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd December 1881. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd December 1881. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd December 1882. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd December 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
9th Dec. 1882	Eastern Bengal	172	1,18,892	691	193	1,32,401	686	37,63,779	619	40,68,139	669	3,04,360	...
9th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,02,581	188	547	1,05,372	193	32,43,512	168	33,30,217	173	86,705	...
2nd ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,86,014	275	676	2,08,516	308	62,10,721	260	64,81,032	272	2,70,311	...
2nd ditto	Madras	858	1,19,179	139	861	1,01,510	118	42,12,872	139	46,55,709	153	4,42,837	...
2nd ditto	South Indian	655	63,319	97	655	61,790	94	25,55,465	110	25,15,569	109	...	39,896
9th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	7,39,537	511	1,458	6,07,198	416	2,09,99,018	411	2,11,63,743	413	1,64,725	...
9th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,66,823	376	461	1,94,957	423	61,54,424	393	64,70,586	414	3,16,162	...
	TOTAL	4,799	14,96,345	312	4,851	14,11,744	291	4,71,39,791	278	4,86,84,995	287	15,45,204	...
	State.												
9th Dec. 1882	East Indian	1,504	10,14,458	675	1,507	10,03,934	666	2,92,90,077	552	2,96,84,703	561	3,94,626	...
9th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,323	83	33	3,182	97	1,00,127	101	1,43,717	124	43,590	...
9th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,337	49	27	1,378	51	42,515	44	46,152	48	3,637	...
[illegible] ditto	Northern Bengal	233	44,554	191	230	57,520	250	12,10,169	148	13,83,075	171	1,72,906	...
[illegible] ditto	Tirhoot	85	11,072	130	85	10,837	127	3,70,419	123	4,27,311	150	56,892	...
9th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,000	140	57	10,644	187	3,35,037	166	3,37,992	168	2,955	...
[illegible]	[illegible]-Hathras	29	2,009	69	29	2,071	71	92,952	90	84,956	83	...	7,996
[illegible]	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	8,884	103	87	6,337	73	1,93,197	91	2,21,346	72	28,149	...
2nd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	763	64	12	696	58	26,359	62	29,743	71	3,384	...
2nd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	1,99,169	196	1,116	2,49,821	224	59,49,598	165	67,67,185	172	8,17,587	...
9th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	8,997	200	45	12,117	269	3,17,023	200	3,58,514	226	41,491	...
9th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	5,774	109	98	6,939	71	1,80,128	88	3,21,309	93	1,41,181	...
9th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	31,794	197	161	28,659	178	9,13,012	160	9,50,948	168	37,936	...
9th ditto	Sindia	75	6,396	85	75	6,433	86	2,03,912	77	2,07,612	78	3,700	...
[illegible]d ditto	Punjab Northern	363	58,256	160	419	57,096	136	19,77,114	155	19,60,052	134	...	17,062
2nd ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	85,404	129	660	1,35,128	205	33,68,757	144	32,80,254	141	...	88,503
9th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,040	45	23	1,544	67	(a)3,384	46	47,978	59	44,594	...
2nd ditto	Kauria Dharla Tramway	21	2,010	100	32	2,398	75	(b)27,934	41	56,675	50	28,741	...
	TOTAL	3,120	4,77,782	153	3,189	5,92,800	186	1,53,11,637	141	1,66,24,819	149	13,13,182	...
	Native States.												
2nd Dec. 188[illegible]	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	13,209	68	193	15,839	82	4,53,937	78	5,57,334	82	1,03,397	...
[illegible]th ditto	Nizam's	121	12,955	107	121	15,378	127	5,28,221	123	5,74,382	134	46,161	...
2nd ditto	Mysore	58	2,317	40	86	5,065	59	97,825	48	2,08,182	69	1,10,357	...
2nd ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	580	31	...	...	(c)12,547	29	12,547	...
	TOTAL	372	28,481	77	419	36,862	88	10,79,983	89	13,52,445	92	2,72,462	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,795	30,17,066	308	9,966	30,45,340	306	9,28,21,488	271	9,63,46,962	276	35,25,474	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,69,02,737	137	4,73,47,251	135	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,59,18,751	134	4,89,99,711	141	30,80,960	...

(a) Total receipts from 12th November to 3rd December 1881.
(b) Total receipts from 9th July to 3rd December 1881.
(c) Total receipts from 24th June to 2nd December 1882.

FORT WILLIAM,
[illegible] 1st February 1883.

ALEXANDER IZAT,
Offg. Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30th JANUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report there has been abundant rain in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and a good deal has also fallen in the Punjab, where it was badly wanted. Rain in varying quantities has also fallen in most parts of the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, in the Central Provinces, Assam, Rajputana, and in the Central India States. In the Madras Presidency it has fallen in three districts only. In British Burma, Mysore and Coorg, and the Nizam's territories there has been no rainfall to report.

With the more or less general rain which has fallen during the past week, agricultural prospects have improved everywhere.

In Bengal the rice harvest still continues in some places, and in British Burma and Coorg it has closed. The coffee crop in Coorg has turned out much below estimate, and the prices have fallen heavily in the home market.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 31st)		
Bellary	·07 (average of one station.)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, [illegible] and sugarcane, outturn average; cholera in one taluk.
Kurnool		Standing crops in good condition; harvest dry grains, yield [illegible] average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam	·33 (average of three stations.)	Standing crops dry grain, cotton, and sugarcane thriving; harvest paddy and red grain, outturn average; fever and small-pox and cattle disease continue.
Kistna		Standing dry crops affected by grubs and blight in parts, elsewhere promising; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; small-pox prevalent; fever more general; cattle disease abating; water 1 foot over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore		Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore		Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average; cholera increasing and severe.
Madura		Standing crops withering in parts; harvest paddy and dry crops; cholera in parts.
Malabar	·15 (average of one station.)	Harvest second crop paddy progressing, outturn fair; fever and cholera in parts; small-pox slight.
Travancore		Harvest progressing; fever and small-pox continue.
		General Remarks.—No rain, except in Ganjam, Bellary, and Malabar; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Jan. 31st).		
Kurrachee	Slight showers of rain at Kurrachee, Sehwan, and Manjhand.	Weather colder; river very low on 28th, 2 feet 8 inches, being 1 foot less than on corresponding date last year; 8 fresh cases of small-pox in Karachi during week, 3 deaths, total to 24th 57 cases, 17 deaths, remaining sick 24, 5 cases in Sehwan; cattle disease in 5 talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 32, and 33 lbs., in Dadu 32, *nil*. and 48 lbs., in Sakro 16, 34, and 46 lbs., and in Jati 20, 36, and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Sharp thunderstorm at Mirpur Khas on 24th, rain in torrents for 2 hours.	*Rabi* crops fair; small-pox in Hyderabad and Guni; fever in 8 and cattle disease in 3 talukas; wheat 26, *bajri* 40, *jowari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad		Standing crops suffered by rain on the 25th; small-pox in Dhandhuka; wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	·67	*Rabi* crops generally prospering; cotton somewhat injured by rain; fever in parts of Naosari and Kari Division; *bajri* 30¼ and common rice 26 lbs. per British rupee.
Surat	·70	Slight damage to crops, and fever in some talukas; small-pox in city, *jowari* 39 and *nagli* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik	Slight showers of rain on Thursday night and Friday last. No rain in Zeola, Nandgaon, and Maligaon. Igatpuri 1·02.	Weather cleared up; *rabi* harvest commenced; last unfavourable weather slightly injured crops in Dindori and Nasik; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay)	·12 on morning of 26th.	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 24th, 3° warm on 25th, 3° cool from 26th to 28th, and 1° cool on 29th and 30th; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal on 24th and 25th, afterwards largely in defect of normal; abnormal wind southerly on 24th and 25th, from due west on 26th and afterwards northerly; strong wind from morning of 25th to morning of 26th, commencing from south and south-west and changing to west and south-west.
Poona		State of crops good; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 55 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 45 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops generally good; harvesting commenced in 8 talukas; *bajri* maximum 54 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 45 lbs. in Akola; *jowari* maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Shrigonda, minimum 54 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapore	·02	Standing crops healthy; *rabi* harvest commenced; *jowari* 72 lbs. 39 tolas, and *bajri* 57 lbs. 10 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar		*Kharif* harvest nearly completed; cotton suffering from blight in 8, and wheat in 5 talukas; other late crops good; cholera disappeared from Gadag; fever and ague in 3 talukas; cattle disease re-appeared in 1 taluka; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 40 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara		Second crop rice plants healthy; small-pox in 1 taluka and fever in 2; common rice in Karwar 12½ lbs. per rupee, in district average 15 lbs. per rupee; weather fair.
Rajkot	·14	Weather very cold; general health good; cholera continues slightly in Navanagar and Morvi; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 36 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Some rain in most districts, injurious to crops in few places; *rabi* generally doing well; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in several districts.
[illegible]—(Jan. 30th).		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather variable, days warm, nights cool; harvesting of *amun* paddy over, average outturn; prospects of winter crops promising, but rain wanted; prices stationary; cholera, cattle disease, and small-pox not yet ceased.
Dacca	·26	Harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly completed, yield average; prospects of winter crops continue good; *boro* paddy being sown.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	·12	Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane going on, yield estimated at about from 12 to 14 annas; *rabi* crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; cholera still prevails in some parts of the district.
Moorshedabad	·05	Harvesting of *amun* almost over; cold-weather crops continue satisfactory; a few cases of cholera reported from outpost Mohimapore.
Rajshahye	·14	
Burdwan	Nattore ·70 Cutwa ·21 Culna ·05 ·07	Rain beneficial to winter crops; public health fairly good.
Rungpore	·50	Some of the cold-weather crops being harvested; fever less prevalent; a few cases of cholera reported.
Bhagalpur	·39	Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable; ploughing for *aus* crop commenced; cholera still prevalent in some parts of the district.
Purneah	·96	Prospects of crops good; mustard spoilt by caterpillars in some places.
Patna	·33	Prospects of *rabi* crops good owing to rain; public health fair.
Durbhunga	1·68	Prospects of *rabi* crops continue favourable; reaping of mustard going on; public health good.
Hazaribagh	·9	Winter rice harvested; *rabi* crops not benefited by rain; lands being prepared for indigo; public health generally good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather very cold since latter part of week; wheat and other standing crops promise well; general health good.
		Harvesting of late rice nearly completed, and that of *rabi* in progress; *dalua* rice growing well; public health good.
		General Remarks.—There was been rain in most parts of the province during the week; prospects of *rabi* crops continue generally satisfactory, but the rain is said to have damaged some of these crops, specially mustard, in some parts of Behar; harvesting of *rabi* crops has commenced in some districts, and that of sugarcane is becoming general; sugarcane harvest is generally expected to yield well; late rice is still being harvested in Orissa and a few other low-lying tracts; fever and cholera have generally much abated, but in Nuddea numerous deaths from fever still reported; sporadic cases of small-pox reported from a few districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 30th)	Benares 1·50 Chandauli 1·20	No damage to crops; no sickness; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 31st)	There has been good rain all over the district.	The *sarson* has been injured and the grain in an advanced state, but all over dry tracts, effect beneficial; prospects very good; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Gorakhpur („ 29th)	Storm and heavy fall of rain, 2·80 on 26th.	Dry weather now required; edible crops good; oilseeds injured by insects; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Jhansi (Jan. 29th)	1·40	Prospects of *rabi* crops very good; prices of food-grains almost stationary; small-pox of a mild type continues; cattle disease disappearing.
Agra („ 30th)	Rain in all parganas from 1·30 to 2·20.	Small-pox in four parganas; general health good; prices almost stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	Average rainfall during the week 3·00.	The rain has been general throughout the district and most opportune; *rabi* prospects all that could be desired; health good.
Meerut („ „)	Meerut . 2·30 Hapur . 2·50 Mowana . 5·00 Beghpat . 3·00 Ghaziabad . } 2·20 Sirdhana . }	The rain has been beneficial to the crops; health good; prices easier.
Kumaon (Feb. 1st)	Most copious rain, also snow, and in some places heavy.	The statement made last week to the effect that eight persons had died from typhus, incorrect; four deaths apparently from typhus during this week, otherwise general health good; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow (Jan. 30th)	Lucknow . 5·20 Maliabad . 5·20 Mohunlalgunj 2·50	Prospects of crops favourable; general health good; small-pox abating in the city.
Partabgarh („ „)	. . . .	The rain during the week has done good to the crops; weather now clear; prices almost stationary; health good.
Sitapur („ „)	Average rainfall throughout district over 4·00.	Light hail in parts, but no damage caused; general health good; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr . . 4·00 Akbarpur . 1·90 Bikapur . 4·20 Tanda . 2·20	Prospects good everywhere, except where damages have been caused by hail; extent of damage not yet known.
Rae Bareli („ 29th)	Sadr . . 2·50 Digbijaiganj . 3·10 Dalmau . 2·30 Salon . 2·90	Crops flourishing; health of men and cattle good; prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore („ 30th)	Average rainfall 1·90	The rain has been beneficial to crops; prospects good; sowings completed; health good; prices unaltered.
Farukhabad („ „)	Rainfall on 25th and 26th from ·60 to 2·00.	The rain has vastly improved the prospects of the season; clouds are still visible, but no rain expected; no further report about spread of small-pox. *General Remarks.*—There has been a copious fall of rain ranging from ·60 to 5·20 inches throughout the Provinces, the effect of which has been most beneficial; some damage to crops from hail is reported from Fyzabad, but the prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally very good; the general health is good, the small-pox epidemic in Lucknow is abating; small-pox continues to be reported from Agra and Jhansi; prices on the whole are stationary.
Punjab—(Jan. 31st)		
Delhi	1·40	Small-pox continues in the city and district; harvest prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Hissar	Rain throughout the district.	Harvest prospects much improved; small-pox continues in Rohtak; health elsewhere good; prices falling.
Umballa . . .	2·20	Harvest prospects much improved; health good; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	2·42	Health good; prices steady.
Amritsar . . .	2·50	*Rabi* harvest prospects improving; prices of wheat and gram falling, of other grains stationary.
Lahore	1·60	Health and harvest prospects good; slight rise in prices.
Ferozepore . . .	Rainfall good throughout the district.	Health good; *rabi* harvest prospects improved; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot	3·00	*Rabi* assured; health good; prices falling.
Rawalpindi . . .	Nearly 3·00 in the district, and 22 feet of snow at Murree.	Fever continues in the Kahuta tehsil, and cattle disease in the Murree and Fattehjang tehsils; *rabi* harvest prospects good; slight fall in prices.
Peshawar . . .	1·70	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Mooltan	1·00	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	Slight rain	Health and harvest prospects fair; prices almost stationary. *General Remarks.*—Good rain has fallen throughout the province, and the harvest prospects have improved; the general health of the province is good.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Jan. 31st)	·24	Weather clear; prospects good; public health good; prices slightly fallen.
Jubbulpore („ 30th)	·40	Weather cloudy and cold; prospects favourable; *rabi* crops in good condition; health good; wheat 20 and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 29th)	·61	Weather cool and clear; health fair; prices stationary.
Seoni („ 30th)	·96	Weather cloudy; public health good; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	·15	Weather cloudy and cool; health good; small-pox prevalent; wheat 17 and rice 11 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Raipur (Jan. 27th)	·22	Weather cloudy and threatening; *rabi* crops threatened by cloudy weather; slight cattle disease
Sambalpur („ 25th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; prospects and health good.
Khandwa („ 30th)	·20	Weather very cold; prospects good; small-pox prevalent; prices steady. *General Remarks.*—Weather cloudy and cool, with slight rain in most districts; *rabi* crops promise well; although slight damage has been caused by rain in a few districts; public health generally good; prices steady.
British Burma—(Jan. 27th)		
Akyab	. . . .	Ten deaths from cholera in two townships; small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township; reaping over.
Rangoon . . .	. . . .	Three deaths from cholera and one from small-pox, otherwise public health good; crops reaped.
Bassein . . .	. . . .	Two deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; crops reaped.
Prome . . .	. . . .	Public health good; reaping finished.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	. . . .	Eleven cases of cholera in one township and one in another, otherwise public health good both in Moulmein and district; 56 deaths of cattle reported from one township; reaping finished.
Toungoo . . .	. . . .	Three deaths from small-pox and four from cholera reported from one township, otherwise public health good. *General Remarks.*—Some cholera here and there, otherwise public health good; a little cattle disease.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Jan. 30th)	·42	Weather seasonable; public health good; lands being ploughed for *aus*.
Sylhet . („ 31st)	·13	Prospects of winter crops good; transplantation of *boro* paddy still going on; ploughing for spring sowings has commenced; cholera is still reported and small-pox.
Cachar . („ „)	1·18	Weather very cold; reaping of winter crops progressing; common rice 21 $\frac{5}{6}$ seers per rupee; no cholera reported.
Dibrugarh („ „)	1·11	Weather cold and seasonable; no further report of cholera received; mustard promises well.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 31st)		
Bangalore . . .	. . . .	Crops in good condition; prospects fair.
Mysore	. . . .	Crops in good condition; prospects fair.
Mercara . . .	. . . .	Reaping of rice crops completed; threshing has commenced; prospects of coffee-planters disappointing; prices fallen heavily in home market, and crops turned out much below estimate; season sickly; fever prevalent in South Coorg and Nanjarajapatna taluk. *General Remarks.*—Standing crops in the Province in good conditions; harvesting operations continue in active progress; prospects fair; public health good; prices unaltered.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Jan. 31st)		
Amraoti . . .	. . . .	Threshing of *kharif* crops continues; reaping of *rabi* crops commenced; wheat 16½ and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . .	*Rabi* crops thriving; prospects favourable.
Hyderabad . . .	. . . .	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced; *tahi* crops flourishing; cholera disappearing; prices—wheat 16½, common rice 11, white *juari* 25, yellow *juari* 31, and *tur* 29½ seers per halli sicca rupee.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Jan. 31st)	·40	Cold severe weather, windy and cloudy; health good.
Sirohi („ 28th)	·30	Wells full; health and prospects good.
Marwar („ 26th)	·66	No water in tanks; health and prospects good.
Harowti („ 27th)	Deoli . ·29 Kotah . ·48 Tonk . ·54 Shahpoora . ·50	Slight hail at Kotah and Tonk; prospects improved; weather clear, crisp, and cold; health good.
Jhallawar („ 24th)	·20	Weather windy and cloudy; small-pox of a mild type prevalent.
Ajmere („ 30th)	·28	Fever and small-pox prevalent; cold severe.
Jeypore („ „)	1·22	Crops looking well; prices stationary; health good.
Ulwur („ „)	. . . .	Rain general throughout State, has done much good; prospects and health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(Jan. 31st)		
Indore . . .	Slight rain on 25th	Weather much colder in consequence of rain, healthy and seasonable; agricultural prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	1·56	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	·87	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	·30	Crops doing well; weather very cold; public health good.
Goona	1·0	Crops and health good; weather cloudy; wheat 23 seers per rupee.
Bhopal	·39	Weather cool; crops and public health good.
Agar	Some rain during the week.	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong . . .	1·23	*Rabi* prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN IN INDIA.

No. 2 / 56—66

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Education),—under date Fort William, the 8th February 1883.

READ again—

Home Department Resolution No. 8, dated the 8th October 1881, reviewing the subject of the education of European and Eurasian children in India, and appointing a Committee to prepare a draft Code for regulating the grant of Government aid to European and Eurasian schools.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 27, dated 23rd February 1882, approving of the proposals set forth in the foregoing Resolution.

Letter No. 4461, dated the 20th July 1882, from A. W. Croft, Esq., submitting the draft Code drawn up by the Committee appointed in the said Resolution, together with an Explanatory Report.

Home Department letter No. 484, dated the 20th September 1882, thanking the Committee and inviting them to re-consider certain points in the draft Code.

Letter No. 2, dated 22nd December 1882, from A. W. Croft, Esq., in reply to the foregoing, with revised copy of the draft Code.

RESOLUTION.

IN paragraph 22 of the Resolution of the 8th October 1881, the Governor General in Council appointed a Committee* to draft a Code for regulating the conduct of European education in the Bengal Presidency so far as this is dependent upon Government support. The Committee were instructed to consider, in accordance with the general principles laid

President:

* A. W. Croft, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Members:

The Venerable Archdeacon Baly.

The Very Reverend Father Van Impe, Rector of St. Xavier's College.

The Reverend J. Robertson, Principal of the Free Church College, Calcutta, and late Principal of the Doveton Institution.

down in the Resolution, the conditions upon which Government aid should be given to European schools, the mode in which the system of payment by results could best be introduced and worked, the standard of education to be required in the different classes of schools, the scales of remuneration suited to each class, the manner in which the Government scholarships should be distributed and awarded, the development of a system of pupil teachers, and the establishment of training colleges. They were directed, in framing their proposals, to bear in mind the wish of the Government of India that the total extra expenditure to be thrown on the Provincial Governments by any revised arrangements should not aggregate more than one lakh of rupees per annum over the whole of the Bengal Presidency.

2. The Report of the Committee, with the draft Code prepared by them, was received by the Government of India in July last, and has been carefully considered by the Governor General in Council. The cordial thanks of Government have already been conveyed to the Members; and regrets expressed at the untimely death of the Very Reverend Father Van Impe, whose place upon the Committee was ably filled by the Reverend Father Lafont.

3. The Committee have dealt with the whole subject referred to them in a most complete and satisfactory manner, and have taken much pains to consult, in the course of their deliberations, not only the principal educational officers of the different provinces but also the managers of all the leading European schools. They have borne in mind the financial restrictions imposed upon them, and endeavoured, in framing their proposals, to effect as little disturbance as possible in the amounts of existing grants. They believe that the sysem of grants suggested in the Code, if applied to existing primary and middle schools, would not at the outset raise the Government expenditure by more than 10 per cent. At the same time, they are conscious that no very certain conclusion can be come to on the subject of expenditure until the application of the standards has been tested by actual experience. They propose, therefore, that the Code should not be brought into full operation immediately, but that for two years the schools affected by it should be examined under the proposed standards and the amounts that would be earned under the Code recorded, existing grants being, for the meantime, maintained. In the light of the information thus accumulated, the rates and rules embodied in the draft Code should, it is suggested, be eventually revised.

4. The Governor General in Council fears that if the introduction of the Code as a whole is postponed absolutely for two years, nothing will be done in that time to establish schools in stations where they are now required; while the introduction of a system of training pupil teachers will be undesirably delayed. He would be glad, therefore, if the Local Governments interested could see their way to introducing and working in actual experiment the provisions of Chapter III of the Code, regarding pupil teachers; of Chapter VI, regarding building grants; and of Chapter VII, regarding scholarships. They might also, it is thought, apply the provisions of the Code, with any desired modifications, in the case of new schools. If this is done, the Committee's suggestion may be acted upon for the next two years in the case of all existing schools.

5. In paragraph 7 of their Report the Committee go on to explain the details of the draft Code. The Governor General in Council will here only notice those points upon which the orders or remarks of Government seem to be called for. In the absence of any indication to the contrary the proposals of the Committee may be deemed to have been accepted by the Government of India.

6. The Committee have adopted in Article 3 of the Code the definition of the term "European" followed in the Government

Resolution of the 8th November 1881, but they anticipate difficulty in applying the definition in particular cases. These difficulties may be met by adding to this Article the words—"The Local Governments "shall in all cases of doubt decide the proper application of the "term."

7. The conscience clause, embodied in Article 5 of the Code and explained in paragraph 10 of the Report, is accepted by the Governor General in Council as generally sufficient.

8. In paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Report is discussed the question whether all schools are to be eligible for grants irrespective of their status or financial position. The Committee rightly hold that no school should get a grant that can do without it, and this general principle is enforced in clause (f) of Article 6 of the Code; while, to meet the case of high schools that may require aid to some though not to the full extent contemplated by the ordinary rules, provision is made in Article 40 for a reduction in the grant earned in such schools when the income from all sources is large enough in the opinion of the Department to render the full grant unnecessary for efficient maintenance. The Committee are not themselves altogether satisfied with this rule, and the objections to any such plan of determining grants with reference to expenditure in the manner proposed are forcibly stated by one of their Members in paragraph 12 of the Report. The Governor General in Council requested the Committee to re-consider this question, but they have failed to discover any more satisfactory rule than that adopted in the Code. His Excellency in Council is disposed to agree with the view taken in paragraph 10 of the Committee's further letter upon this subject (No. 2 of the 22nd December 1882), that the best way of meeting the difficulty eventually will be found in the imposition of a fee-limit, and the attention of the Department should be given to the determination of such fee-limit in the case of high schools. Meantime, a Note will be appended to Article 40 of the Code to the effect that—"The operation of this Article is limited to a term of three years "from the date on which the Code comes into force."

9. The Local Governments are requested to keep the Government of India informed of any rules they may lay down, or orders they may give, regarding the disallowing of schools by the Department under Article 6 (*e*) of the Code, on the ground of their being unnecessary or unsuited to the requirements of the locality.

10. The Committee, by a majority, decided that private adventure schools should be excluded from the benefits of the Code. The Governor General in Council is not prepared, in the present state of European education in the Bengal Presidency, to place a special ban upon schools of this class. If they fulfil the requirements of the Code, he would be willing to give them grants. The Government is bound to avail itself at present of every educational agency that may offer itself, provided the education afforded by it is satisfactory. Clause (*b*) of Article 13 of the Code as drafted,—"That the school is not carried on with a view to private emolument,"—will, therefore, be omitted.

11. In paragraph 28 of the Report, the Committee advocate the appointment of a special European officer to have the supervision of European education throughout Upper India. As the cost of the measures proposed will fall upon the various Local Governments concerned, it is not practicable for the Government of India to give effect to this suggestion. Each Government must be left to make its own arrangements for inspection, but the advisability of entrusting this duty to a carefully selected European officer in each province should be borne in mind; and it will be very useful if the inspecting officers of the different provinces communicate freely with

one another directly and meet occasionally to discuss and settle any points of importance that may arise.

12. The special attention of Local Governments is invited to the proposals of the Committee in paragraph 29 of the Report, regarding the proper mode of dealing with the case of non-European pupils in European schools. The point is one on which full report will be expected hereafter. It should be considered whether the required majority of European pupils should not be raised to two-thirds of the whole number of pupils. Meantime, the rules suggested are provisionally accepted by the Government of India.

13. The Committee's proposals regarding the standards of examination meet with the approval of the Governor General in Council except in the case of the final standard of high schools. The University Entrance Examination is admittedly not a proper standard for schools of this class, and the Government of India direct that it be excluded from the Schedule of Standards of Examination and from Article 27 of the Rules. The final standard for high schools will be that shewn as Standard B in the Code submitted by the Committee.

14. The Committee's original proposals regarding night schools (paragraphs 52 and 53 of their Report) appeared to the Governor General in Council to be somewhat too limited in scope. The revised rules proposed in their letter of the 22nd December last are accepted by the Government of India.

15. In the matter of scholarships, the Government of India would be glad to see provision made by Local Governments for the grant of scholarships to be held in colleges of technical instruction by lads passing with credit the final standard of examination in high schools. This is the more necessary now that the University Entrance Examination has been rejected as a final standard for such schools.

16. The Governor General in Council accepts the proposals of the Committee regarding the qualifications of teachers as modified by their letter of the 22nd December.

17. A copy of the draft Code, as finally accepted by the Government of India, is appended to this Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the papers noted on the margin, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations in the Bengal Presidency for information and guidance, to the Public Works Department for information, and to the Foreign Department for information and communication to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and the Agent, Governor General, Central India.

From the President of the Committee on European and Eurasian education, No. 4461, dated the 20th July 1882.
Report of the Committee, dated 17th July 1882.
To the President of the Committee on European and Eurasian education, No. 484, dated the 20th September 1882.
From ditto, No. 2, dated the 22nd December 1882.

Ordered also, that these papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 4461, dated Calcutta, the 20th July 1882.

From—A. CROFT, Esq., President of the Committee appointed under Home Department Resolution No. 8, dated 8th October 1881,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report called for in your No. 280, dated the 29th April last, together with the draft Code for regulating the conduct of European Education in the Bengal Presidency, which has been drawn up by the Committee appointed with that object under Home Department Resolution No. 8, dated 8th October 1881.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DRAFT A CODE FOR REGULATING THE CONDUCT OF EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Introduction.

IN accordance with the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 8, dated Simla, the 8th October 1881, we have the honour to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying draft of a Code for regulating European education in the Bengal Presidency, so far as it is dependent on Government support.

Explanation of the delay in submitting the draft Code.

2. We regret that, owing to a variety of causes, it has been found impossible to complete our deliberations within the time specified in the Resolution. The delay has been largely occasioned by the necessity of supplementing by more detailed enquiries the information placed before us, and by the great difficulty we have experienced in obtaining replies to the circulars issued.

The difficulty of drafting a Code in present circumstances.

3. In framing the draft Code and appended schedules, we have turned to account all the information that we could obtain in India, and have also freely availed ourselves of the results of recent experience in England and Scotland. But the problem of European education in India is complicated by special difficulties which have no existence in England. In elementary education, for example, it is necessary to provide for a double system of money tables, weights, and measures; for the history and the special geography of India in addition to that of England; and for an Indian vernacular. Rules must also be laid down for secondary education; and this must be done in such a way as on the one hand to develope commercial education, which can hardly be said to exist at present, and on the other, to supply a suitable connection between the elementary school and the University. The varying principles on which grants have hitherto been given have to be replaced by a system of payment-by-results, without doing any avoidable harm to existing schools. In framing this system, it is necessary to take into account the different circumstances of boarding as well as day schools, of schools in the hills as well as those in the plains, and of the large schools in the Presidency towns as well as the small schools in the mofussil. The system must also provide for the maintenance of indigent children in free schools and orphanages. Moreover, provision must be made for adding 50 per cent. to the number of children at present under instruction, and for supplying additional school accommodation in the smaller stations, without adding finally more than Rs. 1,00,000 a year to the present Government expenditure.

Tentative character of the proposed scale of grants.

4. We have received returns from 70 schools, showing 6,600 scholars on the rolls. Taking these returns as a guide, we have calculated the amounts of the grants to be given for attendance and instruction, in such a way as to disturb the existing grants as little as possible. We must, however, point out that these returns are not sufficiently accurate to furnish data for a final settlement of the grants, or for an estimate of the probable cost to Government. None of the schools have as yet been examined by the proposed standards, and in very few schools does the course of instruction exactly correspond to that now laid down. The returns can give at best only the teacher's estimate of the knowledge possessed by each scholar; and in many cases they merely show the number of children in each class of the school, without any attempt at classification by standards. The scale of grants proposed in the Code can therefore be regarded only as tentative and experimental; at the same time we believe that it will serve as a basis for determining the rates that may finally be adopted. We are disposed to think

that if the proposed rates were applied to existing primary and middle schools, the additional expenditure, if any, that would fall on Government, would not at the outset exceed 10 per cent. The case of high schools is considered in a later paragraph.

Means adopted to obtain the opinion of experts.

5. The standards of examination which we proposed to adopt were sent to the Directors of Public Instruction in the different provinces to which the Code is intended to apply, as well as to the managers of all European schools in those provinces, with the object of obtaining an expression of their views upon our proposals. We also took the opportunity of consulting those educational officers from Bombay and Madras who were present in Calcutta during the cold weather as members or the Education Commission. The majority of those whom we consulted approved entirely of the standards proposed, and all were willing to accept them with modifications. Of the many valuable suggestions that we received, the most important have been adopted. In the Central Provinces, indeed, it was represented that the standards were uniformly too high; but on a careful examination of those proposed by the Inspector General of Education, we found that the main difference lay in the introduction of an initial standard of examination below that which we have adopted as standard I. We hold, however, to the opinion that no advantage is likely to result from the individual examination of children at so early a stage of their school career. For children at that stage, we are of opinion that grants should be determined solely by attendance, organization, and discipline; and we have accordingly proposed in their case a higher rate of attendance grant.

The mode of introducing the Code.

6. We are unanimously of opinion that if the Code in its present form is approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, it should not be brought into full operation immediately. We recommend that, in the first two years, the schools should be examined under the proposed standards by an Educational officer specially deputed to that duty, and the amounts that would be earned under the Code recorded for future guidance; but that during that period no change should be made in the grants now enjoyed by the schools. The information obtained during this period of transition will enable the Education Department to determine the sufficiency and suitability of the rates here tentatively proposed, and to modify them in any way that experience may show to be necessary; while the schools will have time allowed them to work up to the proposed standards. The revised rates may then be finally introduced, and grants made to schools in strict accordance with them; with the possible modification, should such a course be found desirable, that in the third year half the grants should be made on the old, and half on the new system, the full introduction of the Code being postponed to the fourth year. This appears to us to be the only satisfactory method of removing the uncertainty that must otherwise attend the introduction of the new system, and of securing that "no avoidable harm is done to existing schools." In the words of the Resolution (paragraph 19), "the system must be introduced gradually, with such temporary modifications and adaptations as will enable all really sound institutions to bear the change without injury. As time goes on and the standard of education rises, the conditions of the grants may be modified and made more stringent."

7. Having thus explained our view of the practical value of the scheme which we have the honour to submit, we now proceed to explain in detail the principles by which we have been guided and the methods by which we propose to give effect to them.

The definition of the term "European."

8. We have adopted, with a few verbal modifications, the definition of the term "European" given in the note appended to paragraph 6 of the Resolution. We anticipate, however, that there will be difficulty in applying the definition to particular cases. We were at first disposed to recommend that the term should be applied only to those children whose parents (or one of whose parents) use a European language as a vernacular; but on reconsideration we found that, apart from the general difficulty of applying such a test, it might have the effect of excluding from the benefits of the Code a certain number of children, specially those of unknown parentage, in free schools and orphanages, for whom the Government of India intended that provision should be made. On the other hand, it should be understood that the definition, as it now stands, does not clearly exclude such classes as the "Feringhis" of Chittagong, the "Portuguese" of Bombay, or the Indo-Chinese of Calcutta, who can hardly be regarded as having been contemplated in the Resolution. These classes would be largely, if not entirely, eliminated by the application of the language test.

The scope of the resolution.

9. As explained in the Resolution (paragraph 19), "the chief object to be kept in view is the provision of greater facilities for the education of the poorer classes of European children." This is to be secured by a more equitable distribution of grants-in-aid, by the award of scholarships, and by providing a larger supply of efficient teachers; and the only conditions laid down (paragraph 18) are (1) that the system shall be one of strict religious neutrality; (2) that all schools which give a sufficient and suitable secular education shall be eligible for aid; (3) that aid shall be given on the system of payment-by-results; and (4) that every aided institution shall be freely open to the inspection of the Government educational officers.

The conscience clause.

10. The Resolution does not appear to contemplate any application of the principle of religious neutrality beyond requiring that no school shall be disqualified for a grant-in-aid because of the religious denomination to which it belongs. This would probably be sufficient for all practical purposes in these places in which schools suited to the various denominations actually exist, but it does not meet the case of those places in which there is room for only one or two schools, and in which, therefore, children of one denomination will have to attend schools of another. In the last-mentioned case it appears to us only reasonable that an institution aided by the State should be subject to a conscience clause; and the existence of such a clause in all aided institutions will probably tend to give increased facilities for education. We have therefore recommended (article 5) that every aided institution shall be conducted in accordance with a conscience clause similar to that which is enforced in every public elementary school in England and Scotland, and in every Irish National school. We do not recommend that the managers of every aided school should be required to give facilities, on the school premises, for the religious instruction of scholars whose parents object to that given in the school. In schools established wholly or for the most part by Government such facilities might well be required, as is the case in the "vested" schools of Ireland; but a school built mainly by voluntary subscriptions, like the "non-vested" schools, must in fairness be left in this respect entirely under the control of its managers. We think it sufficient that no scholar shall be required to attend any religious service, or to receive any religious instruction, against the expressed wish of his parents or guardians. But to give greater prominence to the principle of religious neutrality, as well as to make it clear that grants are given only on account of "a sufficient and suitable secular education," we have inserted in article 6 the declaration that no grant is given for or in respect of any instruction in religious subjects. A similar declaration will be found in article 7 (*a*) of the English and Scotch Codes. We have reason to believe that the proposed conscience clause will be generally acceptable.

The eligibility of all schools that give a sufficient and suitable secular education.

11. The principle of the eligibility of all schools that fulfil the condition of giving a sufficient and suitable secular education is enunciated in the Resolution in connection with the requirement of religious neutrality, and appears to us to have been intended to prevent the exclusion of any school on religious grounds, rather than to secure the inclusion of all schools that satisfy the condition. However this may be, we are of opinion that the principle should not be adopted without limitations of a somewhat stringent character. There are certain schools which, owing to their high rate of fees or the possession of substantial endowments, are, or ought to be, independent of Government support; and in view of the strong tendency in this country to lean as much as possible on Govern-

Exceptions. Schools with a large income from fees or endowments.

ment, we think it desirable that such schools should be excluded from the operation of the Code. We have, therefore, introduced into article 6 the limitation that no grant shall be made in respect of any school, the income of which from all sources is sufficient, in the opinion of the Education Department, to maintain it in efficiency. But as it is evident that there are high schools which may require aid in varying degrees, we have provided in article 40 that such schools shall not receive the full grants to which they would otherwise be entitled under the Code, but only such a proportion of the full grants as the Department may think necessary in order to maintain them in thorough efficiency. We admit that we are not entirely satisfied with this method of fixing the grants to high schools, the working of which may not be free from difficulty; but after careful consideration of the arguments adduced in the next paragraph, we have found ourselves compelled to introduce some such condition as this, on account of the large amounts that might otherwise be claimed by flourishing schools in Calcutta, which stand in no real need of such assistance. Under the conditions of a fixed total grant for European education, the admission of such schools to the full benefit of the Code could only have the effect of largely reducing the amount available for grants to small and poor schools, and of developing high education at the expense of primary and middle.

The corresponding limitation in the English and Scotch Codes is that, in any school receiving aid, the ordinary fee for instruction must not exceed nine pence a week (English Code, article 4; Scotch Code, article 6 *d*); but with our present information we are unable to recommend the introduction of a fee limit.

Objection to the proposed method of determining grants to high schools.

12. One of our number is unable to concur in the recommendation of this mode of determining the grants to high schools, and desires to place his views on record, so that they may be taken into consideration in the final settlement of the question. Exception is taken to the proposed method, because it introduces a principle that has been carefully excluded in determining the grants to primary and middle schools. Grants earned by the latter are limited only by their income from all other sources (article 38); grants to high schools are similarly limited, but are finally determined by expenditure (article 40). The question of efficiency need not be considered in this connection, as that is equally secured by either method. But it is contended that the principle of basing grants on expenditure has a tendency to encourage and develope small schools, by making it possible to maintain schools with a comparatively small number of scholars; and that it fails to supply the stimulus to the formation of large schools which is secured by allowing a grant to increase with the income from other sources, that is, practically, with the number of scholars. A more serious objection is that the want of any uniform rule as to the rate of expenditure in the different high schools will cause great difficulty, and probably much uncertainty, in its application. This principle regulates the present grants to colleges in Lower Bengal, and in one case it has necessitated the substitution of estimated for actual expenditure. It will be practically impossible to obviate this awkward result in the case of Roman Catholic schools, the establishments of which, as a rule, provide only a subsistence allowance for their teachers. The full force of this objection may be seen by comparing the tuitional expenditure of such schools as Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, the Naini Tal Diocesan School, St. George's College, Mussoorie, the Allahabad High School, and St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpore, in which the monthly expenditure varies from R14-12-5 to R3-13-4 for each scholar. The application of this principle will also cause grave irregularities in the rates of the grants allowed to the various schools. If carried out on the basis of actual expenditure, it will seriously reduce the grants to most Roman Catholic high schools; and if the expensive establishments of many of the hill schools are admitted to be necessary, it will allow these schools to draw full grants, while it reduces the grants to schools of precisely the same class in Calcutta. The principle therefore, it is urged, practically subsidises hill schools as opposed to Calcutta schools. If high schools were opened, as they should be, only where a number of scholars sufficient to justify the expense could be collected, the principle would be found to subsidise hill schools as opposed to schools in the plains, and thus to be inconsistent with the principle laid down in paragraph 15 of the Resolution. If it is contended that the proposed method is needed in order to secure the grants necessary for the maintenance of all high schools outside Calcutta, it is replied that these schools have been unnecessarily multiplied, that they have been opened at places where there is not a sufficient amount of local support, and that the supposed necessity is the direct result of the principle objected to, which facilitates the multiplication of small schools. The method proposed in the Code does not recognise the superior merit of either self-denial or success; it discourages a successful school, and encourages one that is less successful. It must thus tend to create uncertainty and dissatisfaction, and as the Department is not likely to allow any discussion of the reduction adopted for a particular school, this tendency will be greatly increased in any disputed case. In short, the proposed method leaves the present anomalies and inequalities in the mode of aiding high schools practically untouched, and affords no prospect of a final settlement of the question. If the condition of a fixed total grant for European education makes it impossible to admit all high schools to the benefits of the Code, it is contended that it would be more just and reasonable to adopt some method of eliminating schools that are intended for the better classes, and therefore charge high fees. The most direct method of securing this is to insist on a fee limit, as in England and Scotland, and to refuse grants to any school in which the monthly boarding fee exceeds R24, and the monthly tuition fee exceeds R2 in the primary, R4 in the middle, and R6 in the high department. If the amount to which high schools would thus be entitled should still absorb too large a proportion of the total grant, a further reduction might be secured by cutting off grants for attendance, as less necessary in those schools, and allowing grants for passes alone. This method would secure uniformity in all aided schools, and by tending to reduce high fees would give greater facilities for the education of the children of the poorer classes. Schools for the higher classes may be left to themselves, as in England and Scotland. But whatever method is finally adopted, it is contended that until fuller information is obtained than is at present available, it would be better to continue the present mode of aiding high schools than to introduce an exceptional method based on an uncertain principle.

Unnecessary schools.

13. We are all agreed in thinking that, where there are more schools than can reasonably be expected to be maintained in efficiency, the interests of education require that there should be some means of reducing their number; and when there is a tendency to multiply small schools for any purpose, denominational or other, an effort should be made to check this tendency. This is partly secured in England and Scotland by article 7 (*b*) of their Codes; but as the purpose we have in view is somewhat wider, we recommend that the limitation should be expressed as in article 6 (*e*) of the draft Code:—"No grant is made for or in respect of any schools which the Department declares to be unnecessary, or unsuited to the requirements of the locality." This limitation is all the more important in view of article 6 (*d*), which fixes the minimum of scholars constituting a school at 12.

Private adventure schools.

14. Further, we are of opinion, though on this point we have been unable to arrive at a unanimous conclusion, that as in England and Scotland, no school carried on with a view to private profit should be eligible for aid under the Code, and accordingly we have introduced this limitation into article 13 (*b*), which corresponds to article 17 (*b*) of the English and Scotch Codes. Its introduction is held to be justified, partly by the practice prevailing in other countries, but mainly by the considerations that efficient schools of this class can hardly be said to exist in India; that the majority of those that do exist have acted prejudicially to the interests of education by preventing the establishment of more efficient

schools; and that the recognition of them in the Code would only increase this tendency, and thus help to defeat the great purpose of providing facilities for the extension of efficient education. On the other hand, it is contended that the proposed limitation excludes good and bad alike; that it may prevent the opening of schools by private persons in some stations in which there is at present no school, and in which there is little probability of a school being opened at an early date under the management of a committee; and that it seems to traverse the principle laid down in paragraph 18 of the Resolution, that Government "will not insist on any particular form of management." But those of us who support the view which has been embodied in the Code are so deeply impressed with the mischievous tendency of such schools as a rule, with the impropriety and impolicy of giving Government aid to what is a purely private adventure, and with the necessity of enforcing in every possible way the principle that schools, if aided by Government, must be carried on with exclusive reference to the interests of the scholars, that notwithstanding the considerations above adduced, we cannot recommend the recognition of any school conducted with a view to private emolument or profit. To give full effect to that principle, indeed, no teacher should be allowed to be a manager of the school in which he is employed; but this regulation would interfere so seriously with the arrangements of some of the best schools, that it would be impossible to enforce its adoption in every case. We recommend that, except with the consent of the Department, teachers should not be allowed to be members of the committee of management (article 11 *b*), which should in every case consist of at least three members (article 12). We have also added the condition that the income of every aided school must be applied solely to educational purposes recognised by the Department (article 14 *c*). These last two provisions will be governed by the admission or the exclusion of private adventure schools.

Teachers as managers.

As, however, the opinions of the Committee are equally divided on the question of admitting private adventure schools to the benefits of the Code, we have thought it advisable to enter upon a fuller statement of the grounds for supporting or opposing that policy.

15. In the first place, it not contended that inefficient and unnecessary private adventure schools ought to be placed under the Code. Nor, again, is it contended that an efficient and necessary private adventure school, which is carried on at a profit, or allows its principal teacher an income, after payment of all expenses, equal to the salary which he might fairly claim if the school were under a committee of management, should be entitled to claim a grant. The only condition, therefore, under which a private adventure school, being both efficient and necessary, can claim a grant, is that its income does not suffice to maintain the proper standard of efficiency, unless the principal teacher, who is its proprietor, carries it on at a loss to himself. Those of us whose opinion is now being stated think it doubtful whether such a school exists, or is hereafter likely to exist, in the Presidency of Bengal. But admitting the supposition that under the operation of the Code such schools may be called into existence, and also allowing the justice of aiding them, we are decidedly of opinion that the aid given should be given under the regulation of the Code which places the school under a committee of management, the principal teacher and his assistants (if any) becoming thenceforth their salaried officers. Our grounds for this opinion are as follows:—

Conditions under which private adventure schools could be recognised.

(1.)—It is impossible for the Department to exercise the regular supervision and control which the school would have under a local committee of management. The Inspector makes one visit of inspection, and at most one or two visits of surprise, during the year. The school accounts are inspected only once a year. But a school under a local committee is frequently visited by one of the members, or by the secretary of the committee; its accounts and attendance registers are made up, examined, and checked monthly; the recovery of unpaid fees is more easily made; and complaints made by parents more satisfactorily settled by a committee of management than by a teacher carrying on the school for his own profit.

Better supervision under a committee.

(2.)—A teacher of a school under a committee of management occupies a much more independent position towards his scholars and their parents than the teacher of a private adventure school. In private adventure schools, children are often withdrawn on unfounded charges of unjust or severe punishment, or for having been put down in their class, or because other children are thought unduly favoured, or on account of a private disagreement, entirely unconnected with the school, between the teacher and the parents. The proprietor and teacher of a private adventure school has to keep the parents in good humour, and he cannot enforce either strictness of discipline, or regularity and punctuality in payment and attendance. Every one acquainted with the working of European schools in India, especially in the smaller stations, knows to what an extent these evils exist even when there is a committee of management. But in this case they are greatly kept in check, and are sooner corrected, by the influence which the managers can bring to bear upon the parents.

Greater independence.

(3.)—Schools under a committee of management are maintained, not by fees alone, but also by local grants and voluntary contributions, wherever such are needed. Private adventure schools are without this source of income, and therefore can fulfil the conditions of the Code (if they can fulfil them at all) only in an inferior degree, and at a higher cost to the parents of their scholars. Further, the teacher of a private adventure school has too strong a pecuniary interest to get the most out of the school with the least possible expenditure, since it comes out of his own pocket. His assistants, if he has any, have lower salaries and lower qualifications than those of schools conducted by a committee, and in the smaller Indian stations he has to charge higher fees than many of the parents can afford to pay. But the committee of a school under management has neither the same necessity nor the same strong individual interest to attain the maximum of income from fees and the minimum of expenditure; it is therefore able both to lower the fees to the level of the means of the parents, and to maintain a higher standard of efficiency.

Larger income and greater efficiency.

(4.)—The teacher of a private adventure school carried on at a loss—the only case in which a private adventure school can be brought under the Code—would not, it may be presumed, object to place his school under a committee of management. As the salaried officer of a committee responsible to public opinion, and subject to the supervision of the Department, his income would be at least as large, and much less precarious. Refusal could only arise when there was a dislike to inspection and control, which would also make the teacher unwilling to put his school under the Code at all. We cannot recall the case of any salaried teacher in a school under a committee, who, without some special and personal reason, has given up his position to undertake a private adventure school; nor of any teacher of a private adventure school who has not been willing to exchange it for a salaried teachership (principal or assistant) in a school under management.

Teachers unlikely to object.

16. We have assumed above, for the sake of the argument, that private adventure schools which are both efficient and necessary may be called into existence under the operation of the Code. We must, however, express our conviction that this assumption rests on exceedingly doubtful grounds. For instance, in all the larger stations of the Presidency, no private adventure schools are any longer needed. Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, Jubbulpore, Nagpore, Simla, Murree, Naini Tal, Darjeeling, Mussoorie, are already supplied with sufficient and suitable schools of a public character for European children of the middle and lower classes, except, indeed, those of the pauper class. If a private adventure school were now started in any one of these stations, and

Private schools unnecessary in large stations.

were to apply for a grant under the Code, the application must be rejected on the ground that the school is 'unnecessary,' unless indeed the school was established only for pauper children who could find admission into none of the existing schools. But pauper education is a field of enterprise which the teacher of a private adventure school is unlikely either to enter or to succeed in.

Unlikely to arise in small.

In smaller stations, now without schools, but with a sufficient number of European children of school-going years, it is true that a private adventure school could not be excluded from the benefit of the Code as 'unnecessary.' Yet the fact that schools of this class in such stations have been shortlived and conspicuously inefficient; and, on the other hand, the fact that every school which has had, or promises to have any permanence, and approaches to any degree of efficiency, is and has been under a committee of management; are strong arguments for concluding that there is a cause of failure inherent in private adventure schools, which prevents both their permanency and their efficiency, and therefore for discouraging their establishment. This cause is simply that it will never pay any man or woman with the qualifications of a good teacher to establish or maintain them.

Improvement of such schools under the Code doubtful.

17. It is contended, however, that private adventure schools may become profitable and efficient if they are admitted to the benefit of the Code,—not, perhaps, as efficient as they would be under a committee of management, but efficient enough to justify Government in paying them for such education as they can supply. It certainly may happen that in the smaller mofussil stations there may be an absence of united effort on the part of the residents to establish a school, and for such stations a private adventure school may be thought better than none. But this case will, in our opinion, be better dealt with by the local Governments, as provided in article 31 or 36 of the Code, than by encouraging the establishment of schools which, during the time of their existence, will impart (as we believe) an inferior education, while they may bar the way to better. For, even admitting all that the advocates of the opposite view can claim, we hold the possible exclusion of a moderately good school in isolated cases (for such cases will admittedly be rare) to be a lesser evil than the encouragement offered to the indifference or supineness of residents in the smaller stations, if aid is given to schools which, but for that provision, might soon give place to better.

Again, as regards the possibility of profit, it will be remembered that the grant is not a net gain to a school, but involves a very considerable expenditure in fulfilling the conditions on which it is given. The receipt of a grant does not involve any great addition to income, since most private adventure schools are so poorly equipped and conducted, that to carry them on under the regulations of the Code would very largely reduce the net profit to be derived from the grant. For all these reasons, we are opposed to the extension of the grant-in-aid system to any school which is conducted as a private adventure school. We do not think the Resolution requires the inclusion of such schools.

Arguments for not excluding private adventure schools as such.

18. On the other hand, some of us hold that article 13 (*b*), which excludes private schools as such, is inconsistent with the principles laid down in paragraph 18 of the Resolution. This consideration, however, need not be insisted on, as we have been directed to submit reasoned opinions. Taking the arguments adduced in support of the disputed article, some of us contend that they are inconclusive. It is evident that general arguments applicable only to a majority of private schools cannot logically be applied to particular cases, which in common fairness must be dealt with according to their individual merits. It is also evident that arguments for excluding private schools on the ground that they are inefficient, or unnecessary, or unsuited to particular localities, are either irrelevant to article 13 (*b*) or, if relevant, prove that it is superfluous; for every such case will be completely met under the ordinary operation of the examination tests and of articles 6 (*e*, 13 (*c*), *d*, *e*, and *f*) and 39. Similarly, any

contention that private adventure schools are unlikely to arise goes to prove that is it unnecessary to insist on specially excluding them. The real question at issue is, whether an efficient private school should be excluded from the benefits of the Code simply because it is carried on with a view to private emolument. The argument for their exclusion asserts that such schools can hardly be said to exist in India; but as a matter of fact some of them, *e.g.*, the Calcutta High School and D'Cruz's Bengal Academy, have proved their efficiency by their success at the University examinations, and notwithstanding the detailed statement which has been laid before us by one of our number, it is not clear that some of those which now exist are not fairly efficient. At all events, this point cannot fairly be settled without a thorough and detailed application of the tests provided in the Code, and a fair comparison of these with other European schools. The argument from the practice prevailing in other countries loses much of its force when it is noted that these countries are well supplied with public schools, properly so called, whereas in India all the schools for Europeans, with the single exception of the Kurseong Government school, are really private, though only a few are private adventure schools. In our opinion, any argument that can be adduced for aiding an efficient denominational school can with equal justice be urged in favour of an efficient private adventure school of the same class. It has been stated, further, that the majority of these schools have prevented the establishment of more efficient schools, that their recognition would tend to strengthen this mischievous tendency, and that their exclusion is necessary in order to enforce the principle that aided schools must be carried on with exclusive reference to the interests of the scholars. These considerations are far too general to be safely applied to individual cases. It is admitted, however, that difficulties of the kind referred to may arise in connection with private adventure schools, as they have arisen, and may again arise, in connection with denominational schools; but they are at best matters of detail, which may be safely left to the ordinary working of the Code under the Education Department. Certainly, efficient schools cannot fairly be charged with exerting a prejudicial influence on the interests of education, or with neglecting the interest of their scholars; and it is contended that any mischievous tendency which private adventure schools may show is much more likely to be checked by bringing them under the Code than by excluding them from its operation. Even in the supposed case in which a moderately good private adventure school stands in the way of the establishment of a more efficient school of a less private character, it is open to the Department, as soon as satisfactory evidence is adduced, to declare the existing school unsuited to the locality under article 6 (*e*), and encourage the establishment of the proposed new school. In such a case it would be, to say the least, very remarkable if the indifference and supineness of parents should induce them to sacrifice the interests of their children by persisting in sending them to a school which the reports of the Department show to be less efficient than another equally convenient school. The argument that the pecuniary interests of the teacher of a private adventure school must tend to make him reduce his expenditure on the school to the lowest possible point compatible with efficiency, is irrelevant in any case in which the tests of efficiency are satisfied, and this is the only case under discussion. If it is suggested that private adventure schools must charge high fees, facts can be quoted to show that, in some cases at least, the fees charged in them have been 25 per cent. under those charged in other schools that are eligible for aid under the Code. But the suggestion has little force in view of the fact that no free limit is proposed in the Code. The only remaining argument for the exclusion of these schools is based on the impropriety and impolicy of giving Government aid to what is a purely private adventure. It would probably be difficult to support this contention as a general proposition, or as a portion of an argument which admits the propriety of aiding denominational schools; but the question really turns on the extent to which the private adventure provides a public advantage, and as efficient private schools must be admitted to do this, the impropriety and impolicy of aiding them is not evident. The argument has no force except in the case in which the school shows a surplus after affording reasonable salaries to those employed

in it. It is well known that denominational schools do not as a rule show such a surplus; and if the salaries of R500 or R700 (with a house) paid to the head-masters of some aided denominational schools be regarded as reasonable, it is difficult to see how any question of excessive profit could ever arise. Those who would exclude private adventure schools practically admit that the objection on the score of profit has no foundation in fact. The small number of such schools in India, and their want of permanence, go to prove that they have not been profitable; but in any case excessive profit is fully met by articles 6 *f* and 40.

Arguments for the recognition of private adventure schools.

19. Passing now to more direct arguments for allowing private adventure schools to come under the Code, we note at the outset that no special provision is required to secure this; all that is needed is that they should be examined and reported on by the Department, and that those which are found to satisfy the various tests should, as in the case of other efficient schools, be allowed to claim grants. In this way the Department will obtain a full and trustworthy report on each case, and be enabled to take action on ascertained facts; inefficient and unnecessary or unsuitable schools will be condemned, while any school that may be found efficient will be recognised as doing a public service, instead of being placed in a position that may reasonably suggest a grivance. The recognition of those schools has also the advantage of securing for the Department an opportunity of obtaining a more complete acquaintance with the means and methods of European education in India than can be expected if such schools are excluded. Again, the great object of Government is to secure efficient instruction for every European child; and as a means of securing this, it is proposed to aid schools that give a sufficient and suitable secular education. For this purpose it is a matter of little importance whether the school in which the child is efficiently instructed is private or public; the point of real importance is to see that the work is actually done, and if this is secured, there is neither impropriety nor impolicy in allowing an efficient private school to earn the same grant as is allowed to an efficient denominational school of the same class. The form of management is at best a question of machinery, which should never be permitted to usurp the place of the great object aimed at by Government. "Free trade" in education is the only consistent policy, unless Government is prepared to take the work entirely into its own hands. Further, it should be noted that, according to the report of the Committee of Enquiry, dated the 15th May 1880, schools of this class were alone available for Europeans at 11 mofussil stations, and were in existence at several other stations, as well as in Calcutta. Some of them, however, were not private adventure schools; but no detailed information is given with regard to them. The majority of them may have been very inefficient, as not a few denominational schools also appear to have been; but the latter are expected to improve under the operation of the Code, and a similar hope may reasonably be entertained with regard to the former. The contention that private adventure schools are unnecessary in large stations, because these are supplied with sufficient and suitable schools of a public character, rests on exceedingly uncertain grounds. In Calcutta, for example, the statement cannot be admitted, if due regard be had to distance, the climate, and the rate of fees. An efficient private adventure school, with upwards of 150 scholars and a low scale of fees, is a stubborn fact that cannot be disposed of by the assertion that the school is, or ought to be, unnecessary. It is not impossible, nor even improbable, that similar cases may arise in some of the larger towns in the plains; and as regards hill stations, local necessity is of little importance whether the school is private or otherwise. At all events it is wiser policy to await the development of facts. Private adventure schools afford a means, though it may not be the best, for the extension of educational facilities; and unless there is some probability of other schools being established at an early date to take their place, the proposed exclusion of private schools must tend to circumscribe the efforts of Government to bring about such an extension. It is doubtful how far Government can directly undertake the work at present, and if the suggested application of article 31 be made in favour of denominational schools, the exclusion of private adventure schools may be

impolitic, as tending to force all European children into denominational schools. The proposal to overcome the difficulty by extending the operation of article 36, labours under the grave objection that it would remove children from the immediate care of their parents and guardians at a very tender age. It has been suggested also that efficient private adventure schools might be admitted to the benefits of the Code, if they were placed under the charge of a committee in terms of article 12, the teacher, who is really the proprietor, becoming a salaried officer; and this proposal is supported by a statement of reasons for preferring a school under a committee. Were general arguments of the kind adduced regarded as relevant to a discussion of individual cases, it would be easy to construct a counter-statement of probabilities; but it is more important to observe that the Code lays down no condition as to the mode of appointing a committee, and that at present it is impossible to devise satisfactory conditions. The suggested transfer will be either a fact or a fiction; if it is a fact, the private adventure school is not recognised in any form; if it is a fiction, the school may indeed be recognised, but in a way that evidently encourages dishonesty. The latter case has not been found to be imaginary in England; and the danger of such a development adds force to the contention that no antecedent conditions as to the form of management should be laid down, but that the Department should be left free to recognise any efficient school, denominational or other, whatever form of management it may have. It might still further be urged that the recognition of private adventure schools, by opening up a field for an independent career, would encourage capable men to adopt the profession of teacher; while the operation of the Code might be entirely relied on to remedy defects and check abuses. The probability that such cases will not arise is of no avail against facts, if they should arise; and Government can well afford to wait for and watch the facts. If they do not arise nothing is lost; if they do, something may be gained. In any case it is urged that, whatever may be the final decision as to private adventure schools, they should not be excluded from the operation of the Code until they are fully examined and reported on, and that they should in the meantime be allowed to earn grants under the ordinary rules, as appears to have been the case hitherto in at any rate one instance.

No probationary period for schools.

20. The English Code (article 7 N. B. 2*a*) provides that no grant shall be made to any school for the first twelve probationary months. In view of the large number of stations in India which at present have no school for European children, we think that the great object of the Resolution will be best secured by requiring no probationary period before a school may receive a grant. We therefore recommend (article 18) that if any school has, at the time of the Inspector's first visit, been open for less than a year, it shall receive a proportionate amount of the grants payable to schools that have been open for a whole year. This provision will reduce the initial difficulty usually experienced in establishing schools in India, and stimulate efforts towards a speedy supply of the pressing want of European schools. In no case, however, should a grant be given for any period prior to the date of application.

Grants determined by results.

21. The third leading principle mentioned above, *viz.*, that all aid shall be given on the system of payment-by-results, has been applied to every grant proposed in the Code, with some slight exceptions which, we trust, will commend themselves to His Excellency the Governor General in Council. The grants for attendance and instruction in day and night schools, the grants for pupil teachers and training colleges, and the grants for scholarships, are in every case determined by results alone, and we have provided for reducing and even for entirely withholding them when the Department is dissatisfied with the results. Building grants are to be determined by the circumstances and requirements of each locality, and by the suitability of the proposed school as tested by these.

Grants to boarding establishments.

22. It may be doubtful whether the grant recommended in the case of boarding schools (article 35) is covered by the terms of paragraph 18 of the Resolution; but it depends

wholly on results, and we are unanimously of opinion that it should find a place in the Code. Boarding schools are a necessity in India to so large an extent that, apart from Calcutta and the larger European stations, half the children of school-going age must go to a boarding school if they are to go to school at all. The Resolution points out (paragraph 4) that boarding schools at a distance are the only available means of education for 608 children of school-going age, who live in stations where no school can be established because of the small number of children at each station. There are also 1,083 children in some larger stations where schools might be established, but where at present there is no school. This being so, we think it desirable in the interests of education that the domestic arrangements of boarding schools should be brought under supervision, as well as their arrangements for tuition; and indeed in many cases the two are so closely connected, that it would be practically impossible to separate them. The best mode of securing this object is to attach a grant to the boarding establishment as such, as proposed in articles 34 and 35. We have reason to believe that the proposed inspection of boarding schools will be regarded by the public as a boon.

23. The proposed grants which do not come under the principle of payment-by-results, are those recommended in articles 31, 36, and 37.

Exceptions.

24. Article 31 provides that a special grant may be given by the Department to a school in a place where there is a small or poor European population, provided that the Inspector reports favourably of the school. This corresponds to article 19 *a* of the English and Scotch Codes, and is intended to facilitate the establishment and maintenance of schools in small stations, and in the poorer districts of large towns.

Article 31.

25. The grant under article 36 is a maximum grant of R5 a month, to be paid on account of the boarding charges of any child residing in a place where there is no school of a standard suited to his requirements, provided that the Magistrate certifies, after enquiry, that the child's parents or guardians are too poor to pay the full boarding charges. We do not regard this grant as being opposed to the views of Government with reference to charitable scholarships (paragraph 20); we recommend it rather as a means of providing suitable elementary education for children in small stations, which will prove better and cheaper than the establishment of small local schools. With the proviso that the grant shall be made only on the production of a Magistrate's certificate, for scholars reading in standards I—VII, we see no reason to anticipate that it will be liable to abuse.

Article 36.

26. The grant recommended in article 37 is a maximum grant of R5 a month, on account of the boarding charges of scholars in free schools or orphanages, with the proviso that the amount of the grant shall never exceed half the total cost of their maintenance. This grant, though not falling under the principles enunciated for our guidance in paragraph 18, appears to us to be in harmony with the general scope of paragraphs 10—13. We recommend it as a convenient mode of giving larger grants to these deserving and indispensible schools, without altering in their favour the rates proposed for attendance and instruction. It introduces an eleemosynary element, but only under strict conditions, and with a view to maintaining in efficiency a most important class of schools, which support and educate many hundreds of poor and neglected children, and which would otherwise be in chronic difficulties under the regulations laid down in the Code. In England, the necessary provision for the maintenance and education of such children would be made under the Poor Law.

Article 37.

27. The principle that every aided institution must be subject to the inspection of the Education Department, and must submit to the required tests and examinations, is expressed

Inspection.

in article 6 (*b*), which prescribes that no grant shall be made on account of any school that is not subject to the inspection of the Department, and in article 10, which prescribes that in general no grant shall be paid except on a report by the Inspector. A slight exception to this is that in article 27 we propose to accept the University Entrance examination as an alternative in the final examination of high schools; but this must be combined with the Inspector's report. We have provided that the Inspector shall make an annual inspection and examination of each aided school, giving the managers previous notice of the date of his visit (article 8); but he may visit a school at any other time without notice (article 9). At every visit without notice, he is to note in the log-book any particulars that require the attention of the managers (article 46); and all such visits must be borne in mind in reporting on the organization and discipline of the school (article 21). These visits would also have a special bearing on the grants to boarding schools recommended in article 35.

28. For the successful working of the system, we are unanimously of opinion that an officer should be specially deputed for the supervision of European education, and that this officer should in every case be a European. Although we have endeavoured to make as precise as possible the tests that should be applied in determining the grants, much must still be left to the judgment of the inspecting officer, and it is of the last importance that he should command the entire confidence of parents, teachers, and managers. This can be secured only by the appointment of a European officer of high standing and great experience; who should, however, be assisted in dealing with the lower schools and classes by an officer of lower standing.

The Inspector should be a European.

29. While deeply convinced of the necessity of providing separate schools for European children, as explained in paragraph 6 of the Resolution, we have not understood the principles there enunciated as requiring, nor do we recommend, that non-European children should be entirely excluded from the schools under the Code. The practice prevailing in European schools, and the social affinities of the race, might supply strong reasons for admitting Armenians to all the advantages of the Code. Native Christians, and even Hindus and Mahomedans of the higher classes, largely avail themselves of European schools; and Burmese pupils have of late years frequented some of the Calcutta schools. We see no reason for suggesting that this privilege should be entirely withdrawn, or that any steps should be taken to bring about its withdrawal. All that appears to us to be necessary is to secure that the schools recognised by the Code shall be attended mainly by Europeans. This could not be secured with a minimum limit of twelve European scholars in average daily attendance (article 6*d*), unless there was also a maximum limit for non-European scholars. We therefore recommend (article 6*c*) that no grant should be made under this Code on account of any school in which the majority of the scholars are not Europeans. Any tendency to increase the number of non-European scholars unduly will probably be checked by the action of parents and guardians. Further enquiry may show that the maximum limit for non-European scholars in any school might be very considerably reduced.

Non-Europeans in European schools.

30. Having thus explained the general conditions on which we recommend that Government should aid any school under the Code, we pass on to explain the mode in which the system of payment-by-results should be worked, the standard of education that should be required in the different classes of schools, and the scales of remuneration suited to each class. This will show how we propose to bring about a more equitable distribution of grants than at present prevails; but we must repeat that the scales of remuneration which we propose are intended to supply merely a provisional basis for a thorough and detailed examination and comparison of the various schools, and that an equitable distribution of the grants cannot be fully secured until this investigation has been completed.

More equitable distribution of grants.

31. It will be convenient to refer first to the standards of examination which are given in Schedule I. We have divided the subjects of instruction in elementary schools into seven standards in accordance with the proposals recently submitted to Parliament by the Committee of Council on Education, but with such modifications as we think necessary in order to adapt them to the circumstances of European education in India. We assume that from two to three years will be required to enable a child to pass the first standard, that in ordinary circumstances he will pass that standard when he is seven or eight years of age, and that he will pass the seventh standard before completing his fifteenth year. We propose that, if he wishes to carry his education beyond this stage, he should go through a two years' course of special preparation for the University Entrance examination, though with the low standard which that examination requires in English and arithmetic, so much time can hardly be said to be necessary at present. For those who do not wish to study for the Entrance examination, we propose as an alternative two standards, one adapted for girls' schools and the other for boys' schools. The latter has been drawn up with the object of giving effect to the views of Government (paragraphs 18 and 20) as to the great importance of a sound commercial or mechanical education; but schools for this purpose have practically to be created in India.

The standards of examination.

32. Aided schools are divided into three classes, according to the highest standard taught in them (article 15). Schools that do not give instruction above Standard IV are classed as primary; those that give instruction above that standard but not above Standard VII, as middle; and those that give instruction up to the final standard of the Schedule, as high. But we have made a distinction between schools and departments of schools; a middle school may contain a primary department giving instruction in Standards I—IV, as well as a middle department giving instruction in Standards V—VII; while a high school may include a primary and a middle department, in addition to a high department preparing pupils for the final examination of the schedule. This is in our opinion a much better and more convenient arrangement than the alternative method of treating each department as a separate school.

Classification of schools.

33. The subjects of instruction in Standards I—VII are divided, as in the English and Scotch Codes, into elementary, class, and special subjects (article 17), the term "special" being substituted for "specific." Of these, only elementary and class subjects are recognised in primary schools or departments. The explanation of these terms is given below:—

Classification of subjects.

Elementary subjects are obligatory on all scholars in a primary or middle school or department; and no scholar will be regarded as having passed by any standard if he does not pass in two of these subjects.

Elementary subjects:—

Reading.	Arithmetic.
Writing.	

Class subjects must be taught to every scholar in a class, understood as meaning all scholars reading the same standard in elementary subjects. The selection of class subjects rests to some extent with the managers; under the conditions, however, that two class subjects must be taught in every school teaching above Standard II, and four in every school teaching above Standard IV (article 16), and that English is obligatory in all boys' schools and needlework in all girls' schools, from Standard III to VII inclusive. The examination in class subjects will be conducted individually; but the grant will depend on the proficiency of the classes taken as a whole, and will be paid for every scholar in a class if half of those presented for examination in it satisfy the Inspector (article 22 *b*).

Class subjects:—

English.	History.
Needlework	Mathematics.
Geography.	Elementary science.

Special subjects are entirely optional, and scholars presented for examination in them will be examined individually, the grant being paid only for those who pass. The European language may be either Latin, French, or German.

Special subjects:—

An Indian vernacular.	Botany.
A European language.	Drawing.

34. The English Code treats English literature, mathematics, and physical geography as specific subjects. We have, however, preferred to place them among class subjects, as being more in accordance with the existing practice of European schools, the studies in which are arranged mainly with reference to the Entrance examination of the University. This arrangement is equally suitable for those who do not carry their studies beyond Standard VII. The subject of needlework is restricted to girls' schools, in which it is virtually made obligatory throughout, as in the new English Code. Some of us were disposed to place an Indian vernacular among the class subjects for boys' schools, which would not only be in harmony with the practice of most European schools, but would also give fitting prominence to a branch of knowledge of special importance in Indian life. We propose, however, that it may be taken up either as a class or as a special subject, the decision in the case of each school resting with the Department.

Remarks on the class subjects.

35. We have not followed the English Code (article 19 *c*) in limiting the number of class subjects to two. We are strongly of opinion that such a limitation would be prejudicial to the interests of sound education; in elementary education the basis of instruction should gradually be made broader as the standard rises. It should also be borne in mind that the actual difference is not so great as it appears to be, since some of the class subjects of Schedule I may be taken up under the English Code as specific subjects. Further, it is not unlikely that the provisions of the English Code will in this respect be modified, when it is extended so as to include secondary education. Four class subjects in addition to reading, writing, and arithmetic, can hardly be regarded as too many for a pupil of eleven or twelve years of age. This amount of work is indispensable for those who are to prepare for the University; it is in accordance with the practice of the best European schools; and is also in agreement with the standards in force for native schools. We propose that in every case class subjects should be taught continuously throughout the school, so that the scholars should advance regularly from standard to standard as in elementary subjects (article 24 *a*). The plan of allowing a school to be arranged, for the teaching of class subjects, in classes different from those determined by the elementary subjects, does not appear to us to be conducive either to thorough instruction or to regular progress. The English Code also makes it a condition of a grant for class subjects, that half the scholars in all the classes taken together shall satisfy the Inspector. We think it a more fair and reasonable plan that each class should be treated by itself.

Variations from the English Code in the class subjects.

36. It will be noted that, while the English Code recognises ten, and the Scotch Code fourteen, specific subjects, we propose as special subjects only an Indian Vernacular, Latin, French, German, botany, and drawing. The first and the last are not recognised in England and Scotland. We regard Greek, chemistry, and electricity and magnetism, as unsuited to scholars in the middle departments of schools in India. We have combined portions of the English courses in mechanics, and in light and heat, to form one of two alternative courses in elementary science, which we think should be taken as a class subject; the other course being a combination of animal physiology and the outlines of zoology. We have united English literature with grammar, and physical with political geography, and have placed these also among class subjects. Mathematics again, we consider, finds its proper place in Indian education as a class subject. In this way we obtain a comprehensive scheme of education, which we believe to be better adapted to develope the mental faculties than one of more limited range. The limitation of the range of study finds its true place at a higher stage of mental development than is usually found in scholars between the ages of ten and fifteen.

Remarks on special subjects.

37. We should, however, explain that we have been compelled to omit domestic economy from the course. We fully recognise the great importance of this subject, and

Domestic economy.

should most gladly have recommended its adoption, but we are not aware of the existence of any manual on the subject suited to India; and though we believe there are many teachers, perfectly competent to give instruction in it, we prefer to postpone its introduction until some suitable text-book is produced, which may serve as a guide both to the teacher and to the Inspector. We are therefore content with recommending that for the present it should be included in the course for training colleges, in which it will be taught, by means of systematic lectures, to those who will hereafter be employed as teachers.

The final standard of high schools.

38. We have already indicated our opinion that, as a final standard for European high schools, that of the Entrance examination is too low. The standard in English is determined mainly with reference to students whose vernacular is not English; and though fairly suited to them, it entirely fails to give a sufficient stimulus to the study of this subject in European schools. The standard in arithmetic should also be raised so as to include the whole subject; in a well conducted school the present standard can easily be reached by pupils in Standard VII. For the present, however, we propose to accept the Entrance examination, without any addition in the form of optional subjects; but unless in the meantime the University raises its standard, it will be necessary to reconsider this subject when, under the operation of the Code, the standard of education in European schools begins, as we are convinced it will, to rise. The alternative standard which we have proposed includes, in boys' schools, the substitution of a modern European language for Latin or an Indian vernacular; an extension of the arithmetical course, with the addition of book-keeping; and the introduction of political economy and commercial geography. Mechanical drawing, elementary physics, and elementary chemistry, are also included as optional subjects. In girls' schools a third language (which may be either French or German), or alternatively, a course of elementary physics, is substituted for the mathematics and book-keeping of the boys' course; and commercial geography and political economy are replaced by general and physical geography and a sketch of European history. The optional subjects are drawing, the theory of music, and botany. We have marked our preference for the alternative standard by proposing a higher grant for those who take it up. We trust that this will be an inducement to managers of high schools to open classes for a practical and commercial education.

The course in girls' schools.

39. We have arranged the standards so as to enable girls' schools to take up needlework as a class subject up to Standard VII, without seriously reducing their range of study, or placing them at any disadvantage as compared with boys' schools. We propose that no grant should be given to any girls' school for a class subject unless needlework is taken up (footnote § to Schedule I); and as all schools teaching above Standard II must teach class subjects (article 16), this secures for needlework the first place among them. The same result will be obtained in schools teaching the first two standards, which will probably, as at present, take up two or three class subjects. The standard in arithmetic is modified in the English and Scotch Codes by directing that the work of girls shall be adjudged more leniently than that of boys. We see no need of this in the first three standards, and in Standard IV and upwards we prefer a definite limitation of the course to an indefinite direction to the Inspector. A further modification is that in the middle standards for girls we have made mathematics a special subject. Needlework practically replaces it as a class subject; but the two are not on a footing of equality. A more satisfactory arrangement would be to combine needlework with domestic economy, when suitable text-books in the latter subject are produced. The introduction of French and German into the list of special subjects is intended mainly for the benefit of girls, for whom the grammatical study of an Indian vernacular is less important than it is for boys. There is, however, nothing in the Code or the Schedules to prevent girls from taking up an Indian vernacular if it should be preferred. We have not thought it necessary to insist on needlework above Standard VII.

Number and duration of school meetings.

40. We have made it a condition of earning the full grant, that a day school shall have held 200 full school meetings during the year; and we have provided for a proportionate reduction in the case of a school which has held less than 200 meetings (article 18). This latter provision will enable the Department to meet the case of newly established schools, and also that of unavoidable interruptions to school work. At the same time, the penalty involved will check any tendency to the undue multiplication of holidays. We have defined a full school meeting as a period of four hours of secular instruction on the same day, in which period may be included half an hour of the time allowed for recreation (article 19). The number and duration of school meetings are practically the same as in the English and Scotch Codes, which require 400 morning and afternoon meetings of two hours each, and admit five or ten minutes of the time for recreation to be included in each period of two hours. Having regard to the circumstances of hill schools, and the many breaks that are apt to occur in small schools during the rains, we cannot recommend a higher number of meetings than 200, which, however, we regard as a reasonable and easily attainable limit. The number which we propose allows twelve weeks in each year for vacations, and also one whole holiday or two half holidays a week in addition to Sundays. The duration of a full school meeting is largely determined by the fact that, in many parts of the Bengal Presidency, schools must, for a great part of the year, meet in the early morning and be dismissed by 10 o'clock. The distinction between morning and afternoon meetings can hardly be said to exist in many schools. To meet cases in which it is recognised, and also the case of half holidays and of days when a full school meeting cannot be held, *e.g.*, during the rains, we recommend (article 19 *a*) that two periods, each comprising not less than two hours of secular instruction in school, whether on the same or on different days, may be counted as one full attendance.

Grants given on the terms specified in the Resolution.

41. In accordance with the terms of the Resolution (paragraph 18), the grants-in-aid have been determined "with reference to the attendance and individual proficiency of the scholars, and the completeness of the educational appliances and discipline of the institution aided."

The attendance grant.

42. The attendance grant for all day schools is regulated by article 20. We have followed the English and Scotch Codes in making it depend on the average daily attendance, mainly with a view to secure greater regularity. We have provided that attendance grants shall not be given for any scholar under three or over eighteen years of age (article 19 *b*). The rates proposed may appear to be high; but we have graduated them with general reference to the actual state and requirements of European education, and with a special view to help the smaller schools and schools for infants. A lower attendance grant might have been found sufficient, had it been possible for Government to adopt the principle of compulsory education for all children residing within a reasonable distance of an efficient school. The rates proposed will, we trust, tend indirectly to secure the advantages of compulsion; and this tendency might be greatly strengthened if measures were taken by Government, the Railway Companies, and other large employers of European labour, to induce parents in their service to send their children to school.

The instruction grant in primary and middle schools or departments.

43. The instruction grants for scholars presented for examination by Standards I—VII are specified in article 22. These grants may be earned by scholars between the ages of six (article 22, *note* 1) and eighteen (article 19), who have made 120 full attendances during the school year; it being understood that no scholar shall be allowed to earn a grant in any subject unless the time-table of the school, which must in every case be approved by the Department (article 13 *d*), has provided for continuous instruction in that subject throughout the year (article [illegible] *note* 2). The number of attendances prescribed is somewhat less than that [illegible] English and Scotch Codes; but the difference appears to us to be fully justified by the circumstances of European life in India.

44. It will be observed that the minimum limit of age at which a scholar may be examined by the ordinary standards has been fixed at a point lower than that adopted in the English Code, or even than that contemplated in the recent proposals of the Committee of Council. We consider that a strict limitation as to age, however well meant, is apt unnecessarily to repress clever children, while it gives no corresponding advantage to dull children. A clever child of seven years of age might, under the English Code, be presented for examination by Standard II; and we can see no advantage in preventing him from being examined by Standard I at the age of six. We would rather encourage his presentation at an early age, and provide for the case of sickly or backward children, by empowering the Inspector to refuse to examine by standards any child under eight years of age (article 22, *note* 1), and by allowing for each such child a uniform grant of ₹18 a year (article 20). The last-mentioned grant will be allowed only if the children have been taught as a separate school or department, in a room properly constructed and furnished, and by a special teacher of their own.

The minimum limit of age.

45. As already stated, we have based the instruction grants on the number of passed scholars who have made 120 full attendances during the school year. We have discussed the alternative plan of basing these grants on the average daily attendance during the same period and requiring that every scholar whose name has been on the roll for six months should be presented for examination. We have, however, come to the conclusion that, for the present, the interests of education will be best served by insisting on a minimum of attendance as a condition of earning an instruction grant, and requiring, as in article 25, that every scholar who has made the prescribed number of attendances shall be presented for examination in elementary and class subjects. Having regard to the present condition of European education in India, we are convinced that the pressure and emulation resulting from this latter plan will be found to be most helpful, and that the method we have adopted is the one best calculated to bring about speedy improvement. The other method will find its proper place, as in England, after the system of payment-by-results has been fully established, and the schools have been brought into a more satisfactory condition. The plan we propose has also the advantage of dealing more liberally with the schools, and of giving greater importance to regularity of attendance and progress. It is, moreover, the plan that has been carried out in England and Scotland since the passing of the Elementary Education Acts.

Instruction grants based on a prescribed number of attendances.

46. It is very undesirable to introduce any provision that may seem to encourage the practice, so common in India, of transferring pupils from one school to another on insufficient grounds; but in the circumstances of European life in India transfers must frequently be made, and it is only fair and reasonable that under proper safeguards, this should be recognised in the Code. When good reasons can be adduced, parents and guardians will seldom hesitate to state them, and school managers cannot reasonably refuse to admit their force. We have therefore provided (article 22, *note* 3) that any pupil, transferred from one school to another in the course of the school year, may earn a grant for instruction in the second school, provided that the total number of his attendances is not less than 120, and provided that his transfer is certified in his "scholar's register" (article 42), as having taken place with the consent of the managers of the school from which he has been transferred. This makes it the interest of the school to which he is transferred to obtain this certificate, and will thus tend to bring to the notice of the Department all cases of improper transfer. The financial interests of Government are protected by the proviso that in no case shall attendance for the same period be reckoned twice.

Provision for transfer of scholars in cases of necessity.

47. We propose that it should be a condition of earning any instruction grant whatever, whether for elementary, class, or special subjects, that every scholar for whom a grant is made shall have satisfied the Inspector in at least two elementary

Restrictions on the instruction grants.

subjects (article 23 *a*). This should make progress in the elementary subjects the first care of both teacher and scholar. As a further safeguard for securing that the elementary subjects taught in a school shall have the greatest prominence, we propose that, unless 60 per cent. of the whole number of scholars presented in these subjects obtain passes, only half grants shall be allowed for class, and no grant at all for special subjects; and that if less than 40 per cent. pass in elementary subjects, no grant at all shall be allowed even for class subjects (article 23 *b* and *c*). Further, if any scholar fails in the same elementary subject in two successive years, we propose that no grant should be paid on his account for class or special subjects (article 24 *c*). These provisions should make the elementary subjects the most important in every school, and give the class subjects a higher rank than the special.

48. We attach great importance to a well regulated system of promotion in schools, but we do not consider it desirable that this matter should be introduced into the Code otherwise than indirectly. We propose therefore to allow a pupil who has passed in only two elementary subjects in any standard, to be presented in the same standard again in the following year, and to earn grants in any of the subjects in which he may have failed in the previous year (article 24 *c*). If there were no such provision, as is the case in the English and Scotch Codes, the pecuniary interests of the managers must act in favour of promoting such scholars; whereas the permission to earn a grant in any subject in which the scholar may have failed in the previous year, combined with the condition that two successive failures in the same elementary subject disqualify a scholar from earning a grant for class and special subjects (article 24 *d*), will probably make it the interest of the managers, as it is the real interest of the scholar, that he should not be promoted. On the other hand, we think it most important that an effort should be made to counteract the tendency to be satisfied with mediocrity, which is so apt to arise among teachers under a system of payment-by-results, and which so often mars the interests of really clever scholars. We propose, therefore, that up to and including Standard IV, managers shall be allowed to present scholars for examination in two successive standards in the same year; and that, for every scholar who passes in all the elementary subjects, instruction grants may be given in each standard (article 24 *b*). After passing by Standard IV, such scholars will find sufficient scope for their energies in special subjects. These provisions should fully protect the interests of both dull and clever scholars; while the interests of Government also are fully secured, since no scholar can earn a grant twice in the same subject.

Promotion of scholars.

49. In high schools the scholars in the primary and middle departments may earn instruction grants at the same rates as scholars in primary and middle schools; but in the high department we recommend that there should be special rates (article 27 *a* and *b*). The proposed rates may appear by comparison to be high; but if allowance is made for the fact that they really cover the work of two years, for the greater costliness of maintaining the higher standard of work, and for the small number of scholars that are likely to earn grants, it will be found that the rates are not extravagant. We recommend that, before an instruction grant can be claimed for any scholar in a high school, he shall have passed Standard VII, and after doing so, shall have made 250 full attendances (article 26), and have passed in at least three of the compulsory subjects prescribed for the final examination of Schedule I. The first condition will secure that only deserving scholars shall be recognised in the high department, and will be a check on unwise promotion. The second will secure that every scholar in a high department shall go through a two years' course of study. The third is intended to be a liberal concession to the schools; but it insists that, even in case of partial failure, a considerable amount of work shall have been done. The graduation of the rates should secure that efficiency in the compulsory subjects shall be the first care of the managers, and the same result should be obtained indirectly by the last clause of article 27;

High schools.

while in article 28, the case of a scholar who fails to pass by the full standard is provided for in such a way that no instruction grant can be earned twice in the same subject.

Grant for organization, discipline, &c.

50. The grant for the completeness of educational appliances and for discipline is regulated by article 21 (*c*), which provides on this account a maximum yearly grant of R3 for each scholar, an amount which will only be given in cases of exceptional merit. This is intended as a substitute for the 'special merit' grant recently proposed in England; and, when taken in connection with the reduction provided for in article 39, will give a sufficiently wide range for the discrimination of schools. Clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the same article offer grants for singing and for drill or gymnastics.

Mode of paying the grant.

51. The mode of paying the grants is explained in articles 29 and 30. At his annual visit, the Inspector will calculate the amount to which the school is entitled according to the proposed rates for the year then ended, and this amount is to be paid to the school, less the amount of any provisional grants that it may have received from Government during the year. Article 18 provides for a proportionate reduction in the case of a school that has not held the prescribed number of meetings at the time of the Inspector's visit. The method of provisional grants has been proposed in reference to the Indian custom of paying salaries monthly, and with the object of enabling the managers to carry on the school during the following year. We recommend that provisional grants should be paid monthly, for both instruction and attendance. The former has been fixed at one-twelfth of the full amount earned for instruction during the previous year, according to the Inspector's report; the latter at one-twelfth of the yearly rate for attendance, for every scholar in average daily attendance during the month for which the bill is drawn. If a school has not been open for a full year, the provisional grants for the second year are to be calculated on a corresponding principle (article 29, *note*). The proposed method of payment will facilitate the introduction of the new system of grants, and will undoubtedly prove a boon to the schools, without involving any serious risk of loss to Government. If the standard of education rises, as under the Code we hope it will, every good school ought to have a balance in its favour at the close of the year; but if this should not be the case, article 30 provides that any deficit shall be made good by deduction from the provisional grants payable in the following year or otherwise.

Night-schools.

52. We do not anticipate that there will be any great demand for grants to night-schools; but some schools of this class already exist in connection with the railway workshops, and others may be established in some of the larger towns. They are required only for those who cannot attend a day-school, and therefore we propose that the managers of any night-school applying for a grant should be required to certify that the scholars admitted to it are "beneficially and necessarily" employed during the day (article 32). We further propose that these schools should be confined to Standards I—VII, and that primary night-schools should earn grants only in elementary subjects, and middle night-schools in elementary, and at most in two class subjects (article 33 *e* and *f*). These recommendations are based mainly on the small amount of time that can be devoted to instruction in such schools. Primary night-schools will probably be found only in the larger towns; middle night-schools may be established in connection with large workshops, especially for the benefit of apprentices who enter the workshop at an early age, and desire to carry on their education. The need of primary night-schools should gradually disappear under the operation of the Code.

Grants to night-schools.

53. We have adopted a considerably higher limit, as to both the number of school meetings and the number of attendances, than that prescribed in the English and Scotch

Codes. In England and Scotland the limit is determined by the consideration that night-schools can be held with advantage only during winter. In India there can be no hardship in requiring them to meet three times a week for rather more than half the year, and in requiring each scholar to be present at 50 meetings of one hour each. The instruction grants for night-schools are fixed at the same rates as those for day-schools: but the attendance grant is a uniform grant of R4 in primary schools, and of R3 in middle schools, for every scholar in average attendance throughout the school year (article 33).

54. To European schools established by Government, as contemplated in paragraph 21 of the Resolution, the provisions of the Code will apply as fully as to any aided school. The salary of the teachers will be governed, partly at least, by ordinary departmental rules; but it would be desirable to enforce in any such rules the condition that a part of the salary should be determined by the results of examination. Care would, it may be presumed, be taken to prevent an excessive proportion of the amount set apart for European education being given to such schools.

Scholar's register.

55. To enable the Inspector to trace easily the school history of each scholar, it is provided that, on his admission to a school, he shall deposit with the principal teacher a "scholar's register," showing his age, attendance, and proficiency at every stage (article 42), and certifying, in the case of his being transferred from one school to another, that he has been transferred with the consent of the managers of the former school (article 22, *note* 3). The "scholar's register" is intended to serve the same purpose as the "child's school book" in England and Scotland, and much care will be needed in order to render it thoroughly effective. As far as possible, a certificate of age should be required; a mere declaration by a parent or guardian has not been found to work well in England and Scotland. If sufficient care is taken, the "scholar's register" may become a powerful check on any tendency to too frequent transfers. The form proposed for the "scholar's register" is given in Appendix I of the Code.

Number of teachers.

56. We have not proposed any definite rule as to the number of teachers to be employed in a school. It would not be difficult to lay down such a rule on abstract principles; but we think it better that this question should be deferred until some experience has been gained of the working of the schools under the Code, and the scholars have been classified on a uniform system. We therefore suggest that it should in the meantime be left to the Education Department to determine whether the staff of teachers in any school applying for a grant is sufficient (article 13 *e*); and to enable the Department to do so, that every application should state the class of the school, the number of scholars in each standard, and the names and qualifications of the teachers (article 7 *a*, *b*, and *d*). As a large number of the schools that are likely to come under the Code are conducted on the continental method of having a separate teacher for each class, we might have suggested a limit for the number of scholars in a class; but probably it is advisable that this, too, should be left for future regulation. The only point on which we have insisted is that the staff, as to number and qualifications, shall be approved by the Department, and that no teachers shall be recognised in day-schools except certificated teachers or pupil-teachers.

Registers and accounts.

57. A complete record of the working of each school is provided for in articles 43—46. The principal teacher is required to make a weekly entry in the log-book, showing the visits of managers, the admission or withdrawal of scholars, the progress of the various classes, changes in the staff, and other facts relating to the school or its teachers; and no entry once made in the log-book may be removed or altered except by a subsequent entry. All changes in the staff must be at once reported to the Department for sanction, otherwise the school does not satisfy the conditions of article 13 (*e*), and cannot receive a grant. Records of the daily attendance of scholars must be made regularly, and accounts of income and expenditure must be kept by the managers, regularly audited, and

submitted to the Department annually (article 14 *b*). The Education Department will thus be provided with complete information as regards every school.

Accommodation.

58. We have laid down limits of accommodation for both day and boarding schools. In the former we require that an area of 12 square feet shall be provided in each class-room for every scholar in average daily attendance, and that this limit shall be raised to 16 square feet if more than one class is taught in the same room at the same time (article 13 *c*). This is practically twice the area required by the English and Scotch Codes; but it is necessitated by the conditions of climate in India, which render the maintenance of effective discipline much more difficult than in England or Scotland. We have ascertained that the area specified is already provided in most of the more efficient schools. In boarding schools we recommend that an effort should be made to regulate the sleeping space allotted to each boarder, by requiring in every case a certificate from some competent medical authority that it is sufficient for the purposes of health. But we are of opinion that the space assigned to each boarder should not be less than 40 square feet and 400 cubic feet if he is under 12 years of age, or 48 square feet and 480 cubic feet if he is above 12. We are aware that the space allotted to each boarder in some boarding schools is considerably less than this; but we are strongly of opinion that the interests of good health and thorough discipline in the dormitories cannot be properly secured with a smaller space than that recommended by us.

Reduction of grants.

59. The total amount of the grants proposed for the maintenance of schools in Chapter II, Sections II—IV, may be reduced by an amount varying from one-tenth to one-half for faults of instruction, discipline, or registration on the part of the teacher, or (after six months' notice) for failure on the part of the managers to provide efficient instruction or proper apparatus, or to remedy any serious defect in the premises (article 39). The total amount of the grant may also be reduced by the excess of the attendance and instruction grants (articles 20, 21, 22, 26 and 27) above the income of the school from all sources other than Government grants (article 38). The reduction clause in the English and Scotch Codes (article 32 *a*), corresponding to article 38, is limited by the condition that the grant shall not be reduced below 17*s*. 6*d*. for every scholar in average attendance throughout the year; but the circumstances of the schools that are likely to come under the Code are so varied that we are unable to recommend the adoption of any minimum below which the grant shall not be reduced. It appears to us to be a sound principle that the amount of Government aid should not, except in extraordinary cases, exceed the amount contributed from private sources, including fees; and we understand that this principle is regularly applied to grants-in-aid at present. In any case, the article as it stands allows the income of a school from sources other than Government to be doubled; and we are of opinion that this will be found sufficient for all practical purposes, until, if it should be thought necessary to adopt a minimum, fuller information may supply the data for a satisfactory decision. The operation of the article will, however, be seriously modified, if not neutralised, unless steps are taken to separate boarding and tuition fees, which in many schools are at present charged in one consolidated fee. We ought also to explain that, in our judgment, the grant for pupil-teachers, as indicated by the place assigned to it (article 50), should not for the present be brought under the operation of the article on reduction, as is the case in the English and Scotch Codes. That is a reasonable course when the pupil-teacher system has been thoroughly established: the case is entirely different in India, where the system will need every advantage that can reasonably be allowed to it in order to secure its speedy and successful adoption. The reduction of the grant to high schools has been already referred to.

Scholarships.

60. Proceeding now to the subject of scholarships (Chapter VII), we propose that only two grades should be recognized: one adapted to scholars who are reading in Standard IV,

and are therefore preparing to leave the primary school or department; the other adapted to those who are reading in Standard VII, and are therefore preparing to leave the middle school or department. The scholarships are termed respectively primary and middle; the former being open to all scholars who are under 11 years of age, the latter to all who are under 14. The primary scholarships are of the value of R5 a month, and are tenable for three years in a middle school or department; the middle scholarships are of the value of R8 a month, and are tenable for two years in a high school if the scholar elects to read for the final examination of Schedule I, or for five years in a technical school, if the scholar prefers a technical education. The scholarships are open to any candidate, wherever educated; but we propose that no scholarship should be tenable in any school unless it is certified by the Department as efficient, and is therefore open to inspection. This is the course followed with regard to scholarships tenable in schools for natives. The limits of age have been so fixed that a capable and deserving boy may earn a scholarship at each stage of his school course, reaching the Entrance Examination at 16; after which his requirements are sufficiently provided for by the ordinary college scholarships. In accordance with paragraph 20 of the Resolution, we have restricted scholarships to boys; but there is nothing in the Code to prevent girls from competing at the examination, *honoris causâ*. The scholarships are to be awarded entirely by competitive examination, marks being assigned on the scale proposed in article 107. We propose that the schools shall, for the purposes of this examination, be arranged in circles or groups; that a certain number of scholarships shall be assigned to each circle; that the examination shall be held simultaneously at selected centres towards the close of the year; and that the managers of every school shall be at liberty to send to the examination as many candidates as they think proper. We further propose that a scholarship may be transferred from one school to another with the sanction of the Department, and should be liable to reduction or forfeiture in cases of misconduct, continued absence, or failure to pass by the prescribed standards. We have proposed the grouping of schools in circles, partly in order to secure a satisfactory distribution of scholarships, but chiefly in order to meet difficulties likely to arise from the dependence of the school year on the date of the Inspector's visit. The Inspector would probably visit all the schools in a circle about the same time; but he could hardly arrange to visit all the schools in a province within a period that would make a simultaneous scholarship examination a fair comparative test.

Technical scholarships.

61. The provision that a middle scholarship may be held in a technical school is in accordance with the suggestion made in paragraph 20 of the Resolution, that a certain number of scholarships should be reserved for lads desirous of receiving technical instruction. Further facilities of the same kind might be secured by offering scholarships, tenable in technical institutions of a higher class, to candidates passing the final examination from high schools. In Lower Bengal some provision of this kind already exists, in connection with the Government Engineering College at Sheebpore, near Calcutta. In addition to a similar privilege enjoyed by 40 native students, 30 European and Eurasian apprentices of the "mechanical apprentice" class are boarded and educated in that institution on payment of a monthly charge of R5; the extra cost, amounting to R15 a month, being defrayed by Government. Twenty stipends of R10 and of R6 a month, tenable for a year and a half during the last (or purely practical) portion of the course, are also awarded to those apprentices, European and native, who have made the best use of their time in the earlier portion. Ten special scholarships of R10, R15, and R20, open to Europeans as well as to natives, are awarded, on the result of the Entrance Examination, to students intending to join the engineer class of the college. Four graduate scholarships of R50, and ten of R30 each, are also awarded to those European and native students of the college who pass with the greatest credit at the final University examination for engineers. They are tenable for one year, provided that the students are continuously employed during that period in practical work.

General statement of provisions with regard to teachers.

62. We proceed to explain our recommendations with regard to the teachers that are to be recognised in schools under the Code. The Resolution refers to the difficulty that is likely to "arise in applying the system of payment-by-results from the want at present of properly trained teachers in many schools" (paragraph 19), and directs us to devote special attention to the introduction of an efficient pupil-teacher system (paragraph 24). We have made provision for a thorough classification of the teachers at present employed in the schools (Chapter IV), for securing that those who are hereafter employed shall be properly qualified (Chapter IV), and for developing what will, we trust, form an efficient pupil-teacher system (Chapter III).

Teacher recognised in the Code.

63. The Code recognises none but certificated teachers and pupil-teachers on the staff of any day-school; but other persons may be employed in a night-school with the approval of the Department (article 13*e*). The assistant teachers recognised in article 79 of the English and Scotch Codes are, we think, properly placed among certificated teachers (articles 60, 61, 70, and 71). The stipendiary monitors recognised in the English and Scotch Codes (article 70 *i* and *k*) can hardly be regarded as efficient teachers, and therefore are not recognised in this Code. If the system which we propose should not meet every case that may arise, we do not think it would be more likely to do so by accepting as teachers children of 12 years of age, who have passed the examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic by Standard IV.

Certificates.

64. We recommend that there should be three grades of certificates, determined partly by examination and partly by service, and that there should be a strict limitation as to the position for which any certificate qualifies its holder (article 57). Our recommendations in the latter respect are more elaborate than the provisions of the English and Scotch Codes; but as the range of education in the schools, and, consequently, of the qualifications required in the teachers, is much wider than in England and Scotland, where secondary education has not been brought under the Code, we think it is fairer to the teachers, and will be more conducive to the interests of education, that the certificates should be more strictly defined.

Provisional certificates.

65. Putting aside for the present the arrangements for pupil-teachers, which will be explained separately, we propose that in determining the certificate to which any applicant is entitled the Department shall be guided by the examinations he has passed and the training he has had as a teacher; and that, if the latter has been too short to give assurance of his fitness, he shall undergo probation for a longer or shorter period, receiving in the meantime a provisional certificate of the grade to which he is entitled by examination. This provisional certificate consists in entering his name in a register kept for such cases by the Education Department; and with the limitation stated in article 57 (*d*), it qualifies the teacher for holding the position to which he would be entitled under a permanent certificate of the same grade.

Examinations.

66. The ordinary examinations for teachers' certificates should ultimately be those held in connection with training colleges, as in England and Scotland; but in the absence of such colleges we propose that the Department should avail itself as far as possible of the University examinations. This affords a convenient test of qualifications for regulating the various grades of certificates; and at the same time secures a greater degree of simplicity and uniformity in the educational system than could otherwise be attained. Moreover, in the case of high schools it is eminently desirable that the principal teacher should have received a University training; and we have accordingly proposed that no certificate of the highest grade should be granted to any one (except as provided in article 67)

who is not a graduate. For the present, the First Examination in Arts may be accepted as serving the same purpose in the case of female teachers. It may be observed that, under the regulations of the Calcutta University, a teacher can be admitted to any examination without going through a course of study in an affiliated college.

Probation.

67. We propose that in all cases, except those provided for in articles 79 and 80, a longer or shorter period of probation should be required as a condition of obtaining a permanent certificate of any grade. This period consists of service with credit (article 60, *note*) for a certain number of years, during which the Inspector will report annually upon the work of the teacher. An unfavourable report from the Inspector will render the teacher liable to a further year of service. This secures that the probation shall be undergone in a school open to inspection. We assume as a general rule that, for certificates of the same grade, the higher the qualifying examination the shorter the period of probation should be; and that for certificates of different grades, the higher the grade the longer the probation. When training colleges are established, the period of probation for certificates of the lower grades may fitly conclude with an examination on school management, similar to that which students in training colleges will have to pass (Schedule III).

General statement of the scheme for awarding certificates.

68. Taking the case of male teachers, we may state our scheme briefly as follows:—The Entrance examination with three years' probation, or the First Arts examination with probation for two years, qualifies for a permanent third grade certificate (articles 61 and 62); two years' service with credit under that certificate, with further probation for two years after passing the First Arts examination, or three years' service with credit after obtaining a degree from a University of the United Kingdom or India, qualifies for a permanent second grade certificate (articles 63 and 64); and three years' service with credit under the latter certificate, with two years' further probation after graduating, qualifies for a permanent first grade certificate (article 65). To meet special cases, *e.g.*, the case of teachers specially brought to India to take charge of high schools, we propose that the Department should be empowered to give provisional certificates of the first grade to any graduate of a University of the United Kingdom who is over 25 years of age, but that this certificate should be made permanent only after three years' service with credit.

The scheme for female teachers is parallel to this, but the highest examination required is the First Examination in Arts.

Cases specially provided for.

69. Cases which are not directly included in the foregoing statement are separately provided for. For example, no reference is made in that statement to teachers holding certificates from the Education Department of the United Kingdom, nor does it provide for the case of the great majority of teachers in the schools connected with the Church of Rome. These and similar cases are provided for by the general rule laid down in article 58, it being understood that the Department is at liberty to require candidates for certificates to undergo examination if that should be deemed necessary.

Classification of present teachers.

70. The classification of the teachers at present employed in the schools will be secured by the rules laid down in articles 67 to 69 and 75 to 77. We propose to recognise the principal teacher of a high school as entitled on application to a first grade certificate, provided that the school is efficient, and that the teacher has been in charge of it for the three years immediately preceding the date of application. Shorter service will entitle the candidate to a provisional first grade certificate, which shall be made permanent on the completion of the period of three years, provided that the Inspector reports favourably of the school. Corresponding provision is made for the principal teachers of middle schools. Teachers

holding a lower position will receive provisional certificates, to be determined in each case by age, character, qualifications, and period of service, provided that the candidate is an efficient teacher serving in an efficient school.' We propose that these clauses should be in force only for two years after the Code comes into operation. This will afford ample time to any one who wishes to apply for a certificate.

Teachers passing through a training college.

71. It will be observed that, in dealing with the case of teachers passing through a training college, we attach great importance to the training which a candidate may have had as a pupil-teacher; and that we regard such training as a reason for reducing some of the periods of probation which we have required in the case of other candidates for certificates. This course appears to us to be not only reasonable in itself, but also fitted to secure for the training colleges their legitimate place in the system of European education.

Objections to the scheme.

72. It is not unlikely that doubts may be felt whether our proposals will work satisfactorily when brought to the test of practice, especially in view of the high qualifications that we demand, and the small number of Europeans who prosecute their studies beyond the Entrance examination. And it may appear also that, as pupil-teachers are to be introduced only into "the larger elementary schools" (paragraph 19 of the Resolution), and as the only other teachers we recognise in day-schools are certificated teachers (article 13 *e*), we exact too much in practically requiring all the teachers of primary schools to have passed the Entrance examination. We admit that these objections have force, and that if carried out very stringently, our proposals might perhaps seriously injure some schools. But we regard the scheme as laying down the lines on which any permanent progress in European education must be made. The conditions required in the case of high and good middle schools are certainly attainable, and are not higher than those required in the corresponding schools for natives. And if the conditions are somewhat stringent in the case of primary schools, it must be remembered that these are precisely the schools that suffer most from inefficient management, and that one of the first steps for their improvement must be to secure for them a more efficient class of teachers. Much caution will, no doubt, be required on the part of the Inspector to prevent any avoidable harm during the period of transition; present teachers should not be rashly removed; the better prospects that teachers will have under the operation of the Code will probably induce larger numbers than hitherto to qualify themselves for employment. Certainly, the qualifications prescribed are not in themselves too high, nor are they higher than the parents and guardians of the scholars generally desire. Our proposals will also, we trust, give a much needed stimulus to the demand for higher education among Europeans in India. It would be a great mistake to limit our proposals by the results of the very unsatisfactory system which we desire to replace.

Pupil-teachers: conditions of engagement.

73. The scheme which we propose for the introduction of the pupil-teacher system is drawn up on the lines of that now in force in England and Scotland. We require that the candidate for employment shall be 14 years of age; shall have passed Standard VI; shall produce certificates of health, physical fitness, character, and conduct; and shall satisfy the Inspector that he possesses aptitude for teaching. The school in which he is employed must be thoroughly efficient, and likely to be maintained during the period of an engagement duly entered into between the candidate and the managers (article 47). The pupil-teacher is to be under engagement for three years, in the first of which he shall be required to teach in the school classes for two hours a day, and in the last two years for three hours; and he shall receive throughout his engagement an hour's special instruction each day, from a teacher holding a certificate of the first or second grade (article 49). The candidate must be approved by the Department; but the Department, though it prescribes the form of agreement (Appendix II), is in no way a party to his engagement (article 48). At the end of each year of

his engagement, he must be presented to the Inspector for examination in the subjects prescribed in Schedule II, producing on each occasion the certificates prescribed in Note (1) appended to that Schedule; and if he passes in the compulsory subjects prescribed for that examination, the grant specified in article 50 will be paid on his account, he himself receiving one-half of the whole amount earned, in addition to the salary specified in his agreement. This grant, however, may, on the report of the Inspector, be reduced by an amount not exceeding one-third (article 51). If the pupil-teacher fails to pass in the compulsory subjects, he must be presented again for examination by the same standard (article 52); and if he fails a second time in these subjects or in the art of teaching, he shall cease to be recognised as a pupil-teacher (article 53), and therefore can form no part of the staff of an aided school (article 13 *e*). We have provided in Appendix II for a new memorandum of agreement on change of managers; but this provision would, as we are advised, be unnecessary in the case of any school registered under Act XXI of 1860, or incorporated under Act VI of 1882 (section 26.) We think it very desirable that every school under a committee should register or incorporate itself under one or other of these Acts, not only for the reason above given, but also because it would in that case have a legal status for the recovery of debts. The registration, we desire to point out, would be much facilitated if it could be effected without the payment of any fee.

Reasons for preferring a short engagement and a comparatively small amount of work.

74. We have recommended a much shorter period of engagement than that recognised in England and Scotland, and have also materially reduced the amount of time to be devoted to teaching. At the outset, a longer period of engagement would probably act as a deterrent both to the candidates and to their parents and guardians; but apart from this, we regard a three years' engagement as quite sufficient to secure satisfactory results, and we depend mainly on the subsequent training and periods of probation to develope fully the skill of the teacher. The limitation of the amount of work to be done by the pupil-teacher is based on the conviction that the permanent interests of education as well as the personal interests of the pupil-teacher are seriously prejudiced by the practice of requiring him to teach for five hours a day. A boy or a girl of 15 has not the strength required for this, and in addition for a vigorous prosecution of the studies prescribed. If the pupil-teacher's strength is overtaxed by teaching, his studies suffer, and he is less likely to turn out a good teacher. We believe too that if we were to require a full day's teaching, and thus to prevent the pupil-teacher from joining the higher classes during any part of the day, we should find it exceedingly difficult to establish the system. And we understand that, even in the far more favourable climate of England and Scotland, experience points very decidedly to the necessity of shortening the time that pupil-teachers must devote to teaching. It should be noted too that the diminution of the time spent in teaching has enabled us to insist on a higher standard of qualification.

The rates proposed for pupil-teachers.

75. The rates which we have proposed in article 50 are very much higher than those that now prevail in England and Scotland, but they are really lower in the aggregate than those that were allowed during the period in which the pupil-teacher system was being established. They are no doubt very liberal; but we do not think they are more liberal than is necessary for giving the system an opportunity of establishing itself. In fixing the relative proportions of the rates, we have endeavoured to emphasize the great importance of the art of teaching, and the necessity of regular and well marked progress in it. The provision of article 51 will be specially valuable in carrying out this principle, by reducing the grant when the pupil-teacher does not show complete efficiency; and the provision that he himself is to receive half the amount of the grants earned should stimulate his application to study.

Prospects of the proposed pupil-teacher system.

76. The foregoing remarks show that we are not insensible to the difficulties of establishing an efficient pupil-teacher system. The few prizes that are within the reach

of teachers trained in India, compared with the valuable prizes that may reasonably be looked forward to by really capable lads who obtain appointments under Government, may for some time make it difficult to secure the services of the best scholars as pupil-teachers. We trust, however, that the proposals we have made will be found sufficiently attractive to give the system a fair start. The offer of free tuition and a small salary during the most expensive period of school education will, it may be hoped, prove an inducement to capable scholars to enter upon a career, the emoluments of which are certain to rise as the demand for trained teachers increases under the operation of the Code. At the same time, we have followed the English Code in the provision that at the close of their engagement pupil-teachers are perfectly free in their choice of employment (article 56); but we are not without hope that many of those who begin will be disposed to continue as teachers.

77. The means by which we propose to connect the pupil-teacher system with that for certificated teachers, are indicated in articles 60, 70, and 79. It will be observed that we propose to make the successful completion of a three years' engagement as pupil-teacher practically equivalent, for the purposes of a teacher's certificate, to passing the First Arts Examination; and that we give an advantage also to pupil-teachers who pass with credit through a course of one or two years in a training college. We have suggested this from a conviction of the great value of such a training, and with the view of retaining as teachers those who have been trained.

The connection between the two classes of teachers.

78. To complete the pupil-teacher system, and at the same time to give effect to the suggestion conveyed in the closing sentence of paragraph 24 of the Resolution, we have drawn up a scheme for aiding training colleges (Chapter V), and have worked out the details of a two years' course (Schedule III) on the model of the courses prescribed in England and Scotland. The course is so arranged that it can to a large extent be made to suit an Arts College; and in this way it will be possible to secure a collateral advantage for the training colleges without sacrificing anything of their efficiency. If hereafter it should on any grounds be found advisable, the approximation to the First Arts course may be made still closer. How far the scheme is likely to be utilised we have no means of forming an opinion, but there is reason to hope that it will be accepted by some of the leading denominations at no distant date.

Scheme for aiding training colleges.

79. The rates of grant proposed in article 91 appear at first sight to be higher than those sanctioned in England and Scotland; but in reality it will be found that they are not so. The amount paid annually in England and Scotland is £50 for each male and £35 for each female student in continuous training throughout the year, provided that the total grant does not exceed 75 per cent. of the actual expenditure of the college. We calculate that the average annual grant for each student in continuous training throughout the college year of eight months (article 95) will probably be less than R500, which does not exceed the average for England and Scotland. Even if it should, any excess may, in our judgment, be well allowed if it helps to bring about the establishment of training colleges. The proposal in article 92, the mode of payment recommended in articles 93 and 94, and the exceptions referred to in the latter part of article 95, are all intended to facilitate the opening of such colleges.

Grants to training colleges.

80. The reference to the higher education of Europeans in paragraph 5 of the Resolution may require that we should offer some definite recommendation on the subject. The arguments in favour of separate institutions for Europeans do not appear to us to apply with any great force to the higher or University education. As a matter of fact, few, if any, of the colleges in which Europeans study are confined to them exclusively, and we see no reason to think a change in this respect necessary. That being so, we are of opinion that any aid given by

University education.

Government to the higher education of Europeans should be regulated by the ordinary grant-in-aid rules in force in the various provinces. The case of any college confined to Europeans exclusively would be sufficiently met by allowing a fixed grant on account of each student who passes the First Arts, B.A., or M.A. examination.

81. A scheme for providing "greater facilities for the education of the poorer classes of European children" would not be complete unless provision were made for grants on account of school buildings. We have therefore added a chapter on building grants (Chapter VI), in which we propose that grants should be given in aid of the erection, enlargement, and furnishing of schools, of carrying out extensive repairs, and, in special cases, of paying debts incurred before the Code comes into operation in erecting or extending school buildings (article 96). We have felt some hesitation in recommending grants in the last two cases, but we do so because it is a matter of notoriety that many schools are in a state of chronic embarrassment owing to old debts and the difficulty of meeting the expense of repairs. Much of the difficulty, we are aware, has arisen from the unsatisfactory way in which accounts have been kept and dues realised, and if the provisions of article 14 (*b*) are carefully carried out, it will, no doubt, disappear under the operation of the Code; but we think it most important that the schools should have a fair start under the new system, and to secure this we recommend that the grants provided for in 96 (*b* and *c*) should at the outset be allowed. There will be no difficulty in selecting the cases that really need and deserve this aid.

Building grants.

82. In the varying circumstances of the stations in which school buildings are likely to be required, it is impossible to find any general rule that will be suitable to all; some stations can help themselves to a much greater extent than others, while in many small stations, with a very fluctuating European population, it would probably be unwise to erect any school building. For the purposes of this chapter, therefore, we recommend that the local Government should take cognisance of the circumstances of each station and determine the rates of grant accordingly. No grant should be given for any school building unless the European population for whom it is intended is sufficiently large to justify the expense (article 99*a*), regard being had, among other circumstances, to the requirements of the different religious denominations of the locality. If the circumstances are such as to justify the expense of erecting or extending a building, we propose that a grant should be made, not exceeding two-thirds of the total estimated cost in places where large private contributions cannot be looked for, or not exceeding one-half in places where the people may reasonably be expected to help themselves. These grants being maximum grants, it will be in the power of the Department to fix the amount of the actual grant according to its own judgment.

Rules for building grants.

Conditions of building grants.

83. The remaining articles in this chapter are only such as are required to secure that the school buildings shall be properly maintained, and be always available for school purposes. We have also provided for the refund of the Government grant in the event of the building ceasing to be used as a school within three years of the date of payment. These recommendations are based largely on the present rules for building grants in Bengal.

Other conditions of building grants.

84. The only other duty assigned to us in the Resolution was to frame, as well as we could on the information placed before us, an estimate for each province of the cost of the scheme adopted by us. Taking the total number of scholars in the several departments of the schools for which returns have been received, and assuming that a certain proportion would pass by the various standards proposed, we might without difficulty construct an estimate; but after careful

No accurate estimate of the cost of the scheme can be framed at present.

consideration we have come to the conclusion, as already indicated, that such an estimate would, in the present condition of European schools, be of little practical value. The returns are at best very incomplete; we have no means of knowing how many of the 5,000 children who, as stated in paragraph 3 of the Resolution, are at present receiving no instruction, are likely to be sent to school; and the absence of any trustworthy classification of the scholars makes it impossible to form any but an arbitrary estimate of the proportion of passes. In these circumstances, we recommend that the framing of the desired estimate should be deferred until all the schools in the various provinces have been thoroughly inspected and examined according to the prescribed standards. This alone will supply the data for an accurate estimate of the operation of the Code as regards existing schools; and by affording time for observation, it may incidentally throw light on the probable increase in the number of schools and scholars.

85. We cannot conclude this report without giving expression to our very deep feeling of sorrow at the early and lamented death of our colleague, the Very Rev. Father Van Impe, whose warm interest in, and devotion to, the work on which we have been engaged contributed, we fear, to that sad event.

86. We have also to express our deep sense of obligation to Mr. A. W. Garrett, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, and to Mr. A. M. Nash, who succeeded him in that office, for the very valuable assistance they have afforded us in the discharge of our onerous duties. By their kindness and courtesy we have been enabled to test our conclusions by reference to several of the European schools under their inspection, and we have particularly to acknowledge the help given by Mr. Nash in working out the system of grants.

A. W. CROFT.
J. BALY.
E. LAFONT, S. J.
JAMES ROBERTSON.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th July 1882.

DRAFT CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS AS FINALLY ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. A sum of money is annually granted by local Governments and Administrations for European education in India. This grant is administered by the Education Department of each local Government or Administration, hereinafter called the Department.

2. The object of the grant is to aid local exertion in maintaining efficient schools for European children, and training colleges for teachers in such schools.

3. The term European is used in this Code to signify any person of European descent, pure or mixed, who retains European habits and modes of life; but the Local Governments shall in all cases of doubt decide the proper application of the term. The term scholar is used to signify European scholar.

4. Aid to maintain schools is given by monthly and annual grants to the managers, conditional upon the attendance and proficiency of the scholars, the qualifications of the teachers, and the state of the schools.

5. Every school aided by Government under the provisions of this Code shall be conducted in accordance with the following regulations (Elementary Education Act, England, 1870, section 7):—

"(*a*) It shall not be required, as a condition of any child being admitted into or continuing in the school, that he shall attend or abstain from attending any Sunday school or any place of religious worship, or that he shall attend any religious observance or any instruction in religious subjects in the school or elsewhere, from which observance or instruction he may be withdrawn by his parent, or that he shall, if withdrawn by his parent, attend the school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his parent belongs.

"(*b*) The time or times during which any religious observance is practised, or instruction in religious subjects is given, at any meeting of the school, shall be either at the beginning or at the end, or at the beginning and the end of such meeting, and shall be inserted in a time table to be approved by the Educational Department, and to be kept permanently and conspicuously affixed in every school-room; and any scholar may be withdrawn by his parent from such observance or instruction without forfeiting any of the other benefits of the school.

"(*c*) The school shall be open at all times to the inspection of the departmental inspector, so, however, that it shall be no part of the duties of such inspector to enquire into any instruction in religious subjects given at such school, or to examine any scholar therein in religious knowledge, or in any religious subject or book."

6. No grant is made for or in respect of—

(*a*) any instruction in religious subjects;
(*b*) any school which is not subject to the inspection of the Department;
(*c*) any school in which the majority of the children attending the school are not European;
(*d*) any school with an average daily attendance of less than 12 European scholars;
(*e*) any school which the Department declares to be unnecessary, or unsuited to the requirements of the locality;
(*f*) any school the income of which from all sources is sufficient, in the opinion of the Department, to maintain it in efficiency.

7. No school shall be placed on the list of those to which grants may be made, until an application is sent to the Head of the Department of the province in which the school is situated. The application shall contain the following particulars, according to a form supplied by the Department:—

(*a*) Class of school.
(*b*) Names and qualifications of the teachers.
(*c*) Constitution of the committee of management.
(*d*) Number of scholars in each standard (Schedule I).
(*e*) Scale of fees.
(*f*) Probable income from all sources other than the grant.

The Inspector shall thereupon visit and report on the school.

8. If the application is approved, the Department will inform the managers from what date the school will be regarded as coming under the Code, and in what month the Inspector will make his annual visit. The month will remain unaltered, unless the Department informs the managers of a change. Notice of the day of the Inspector's annual visit will be given beforehand to the managers.

9. The Inspector may visit an aided school at any other time without notice.

10. No grant is paid except on a report from the Inspector, unless some unforeseen cause makes it impossible for him to visit and report upon the school.

11. (*a*) The managers of a school must appoint a correspondent with the Department, and must give notice to the Department of any change of correspondent.

(*b*) Teachers cannot act as correspondents for the schools in which they are employed, nor can they be recognised as members of its committee of management, without the special sanction of the Department.

12. By managers are meant those who have the financial and general control of the school. The committee of management must consist of not less than three members.

CHAPTER II.

GRANTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS.

SECTION I.—*Preliminary.*

13. Before any grant is made to a school the following conditions must be satisfied:—

(*a*) That the school is conducted in accordance with article 5.

(*b*) That the school premises are healthy, well lighted, drained, and ventilated, are properly furnished and supplied with suitable offices, and contain sufficient accommodation for the scholars attending the school. For the present 12 square feet in each class-room will be required for every scholar in average daily attendance,* or if more than one class is taught in the same room, 16 square feet.

(*c*) That the time table is approved by the Department. The time-table should show the hours allotted to instruction in elementary, class, and special subjects (Schedule I), to the additional subjects of article 21, and to the training of pupil-teachers. No change can afterwards be made without the consent of the Department.

(*d*) That the staff of teachers is sufficient, and the teachers approved by the Department. The recognised classes of teachers in day schools are pupil-teachers (Chapter III) and certificated teachers (Chapter IV). Other persons may be employed as teachers in night schools.

(*e*) That the principal teacher is not allowed to undertake duties unconnected with the school which occupy any part whatever of the school hours, or of the time appointed for the special instruction of pupil-teachers.

14. Every school receiving a grant shall comply with the following conditions:—

(*a*) Due notice shall be given to the Department of any changes in the school staff and management (article 45), which occur in the course of the year.

(*b*) All returns called for by the Department shall be duly made; the admission, daily attendance, and withdrawal of the scholars shall be registered by, or under the supervision of, the principal teacher; accounts of income and expenditure shall be kept by the managers, regularly audited, and submitted to the Department annually.

(*c*) The income of the school shall be applied to educational purposes recognised by the Department.

15. Schools and departments of schools aided under this chapter shall be classed as Primary, Middle, or High, according to the highest standard of instruction (Schedule I) taught in them.

Those teaching to a standard not above IV shall be classed as Primary; those teaching to a standard above IV and not above VII as Middle; those teaching to either of the final standards of the Schedule shall be classed as High Schools.

Note.—If from any cause the managers of a school desire to change its class, they must submit a fresh application under article 7.

16. The subjects of instruction in aided schools shall be as follows:—

(*a*) In the primary and middle departments, the elementary, class, and special subjects of Schedule I.

(*b*) In the high department, the subjects prescribed for the final examinations (A and B) of Schedule I.

In primary schools and departments teaching above Standard II two class subjects must be taught. In middle schools and departments four class subjects must be taught.

* The average daily attendance for any period is found by adding together the attendances of all scholars for that period and dividing the sum by the number of full meetings within the same period; the quotient is the average daily attendance.

17. In primary and middle schools and departments the following order of instruction must be observed:—

Elementary subjects (reading, writing, and arithmetic) must be taught to every scholar in a school.

Class subjects must be taught to every scholar in a class.

Special subjects may be taught to individual scholars.

Note.—All scholars reading the same standard in elementary subjects form one class.

SECTION II.—*Grants to Day Schools.**

18. A school which has held not less than 200 full school meetings during the year may receive aid under this Section.

If a school has held less than 200 full school meetings during the year, a proportionate reduction shall be made in the grants payable under this Section, and in the number of attendances required under article 22.

Note (1).—The school year is reckoned as ending with the last day (inclusive) of the month preceding that fixed for the Inspector's annual visit (article 8).

Note (2).—School meetings held before the school comes under the operation of the Code (article 8) will not be counted for the purposes of this article.

19. By a "full school meeting" is meant a period of four hours of secular instruction on the same day, in which period may be included not more than half an hour of the time allowed for recreation. A "full attendance" is an attendance at a full school meeting.

(*a*) Two periods, each of not less than two hours of secular instruction in school, whether on the same or on different days, may be counted as one full school meeting.

(*b*) Attendances may not be reckoned for any scholar under three or over eighteen years of age.

20. For every scholar in average daily attendance during the school-year, the following attendance grants may be claimed by the managers:—

	Rs.
For the first 25	12 per scholar.
For the next 25	9 „
For the next 50	6 „
For every additional scholar	3 „

For children who are not presented for examination by standards, a uniform attendance grant shall be made at the rate of Rs. 18 for each child not above eight years of age at the end of the school year, provided they are taught as a separate school or department of a school, by a teacher of their own, in a room properly constructed and furnished for their instruction. Of this grant Rs. 3 will be withheld in the case of girls, if satisfactory instruction is not given in needlework.

21. The managers may also claim the following sums for each scholar in average daily attendance:—

(*a*) Annas 8 (or Re. 1), if singing by ear (or from notes) is taught throughout the school to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

(*b*) Annas 8, if systematic training in drill or gymnastics is given to boys above eight years of age without extra charge.

(*c*) A sum not exceeding Rs. 3, at the discretion of the Inspector, for discipline, organization, apparatus and method of instruction.

The Inspector will bear in mind, in reporting on the organization and discipline of a school, the results of any visits without notice (article 9) made in the course of the year. To meet the requirements respecting discipline, the managers and teachers will be expected to satisfy the Inspector that all reasonable care is taken in the ordinary management of the school to bring up the children in habits of punctuality, of good manners and language, of cleanliness and neatness, and also to impress upon the children the importance of cheerful obedience to duty, of consideration and respect for others, and of honour and truthfulness in word and act.

22. For scholars who are presented for examination by Standards I to VII of Schedule I, and who have made 120 full attendances during the year, the managers may claim the following instruction grants:—

(*a*) Each elementary subject, Rs. 5 for every scholar passing in that subject.

(*b*) Each class subject, Rs. 3 for every scholar in a class reading that subject, if 50 per cent. of those presented for examination satisfy the Inspector.

(*c*) Each special subject, Rs. 5 for every scholar passing in that subject.

* This Section applies to all day schools in which the standards described in Schedule I are taught. For special rules for boarding establishments connected with day schools, see articles 34—37.

Note (1).—No child under six years of age shall be presented for examination by standards; and it shall be in the discretion of the Inspector to refuse to examine any child under eight years of age.

Note (2).—No scholar shall be examined in any subject unless the timetable has provided for continuous instruction in that subject throughout the year.

Note (3).—When a scholar has been transferred from one school to another in the course of the year, his attendance at the former school will not be counted unless his scholar's register (article 42) shows that he has been transferred with the permission of the managers of that school; but in no case shall attendance for the same period be reckoned twice.

Note (4).—The results of the examination of each scholar shall be communicated to the managers.

23. (*a*) No instruction grant may be claimed under article 22 on account of any scholar who fails to pass in two elementary subjects.

(*b*) No grant may be claimed for class subjects under article 22 (*b*), if the number of passes in elementary subjects fall below 40 per cent. of the whole number of scholars presented in those subjects. If the number of such passes fall below 60 per cent., the grant shall be reduced by one-half.

(*c*) No grant may be claimed for special subjects under article 22 (*c*), if the number of passes in elementary subjects fall below 60 per cent. of the whole number of scholars presented in those subjects.

24. (*a*) Any scholar presented for examination must be presented under the same standard in all subjects.

(*b*) Any scholar who passes in all the elementary subjects of Standards I, II or III, may be at once presented for examination by the next higher standard, and may earn separate grants for passing in each standard.

(*c*) If a scholar fails in one elementary subject only, he may be presented for examination in the following year either by the same or by the next higher standard; but no scholar can earn a grant twice in the same subject in any standard.

(*d*) If a scholar fails in two successive years in the same elementary subject, no grant shall be given on his account for class or special subjects.

25. If a scholar who has made the prescribed number of attendances is (without a reasonable excuse) withheld from examination in elementary or class subjects, the school shall receive no grant on his account.

26. Scholars in high schools, who have attended 250 full school meetings after passing by Standard VII, may be presented for final examination by the standard in schedule I. The examination will be held at the times and places indicated in Chapter VII for the scholarship examination.

27. For scholars passing by this standard, the managers may claim the following instruction grants:—

(1) Rs. 80 for every scholar passing in three subjects.
(2) Rs. 120 ,, ,, ,, four ,,
(3) Rs. 160 ,, ,, ,, all ,,
(4) Rs. 25 for each pass in an optional subject.

No grant can be claimed for optional subjects for any scholar who fails to earn a grant in the compulsory subjects.

28. A scholar who does not pass in all the compulsory subjects may be again presented for examination in the following year. If he then passes, the managers may claim on his account the full grant payable under article 27, less any amount that may have been earned by him in the preceding year.

29. After each annual visit of the Inspector (article 8), the school shall receive monthly during the following year—

(*a*) a *provisional* attendance grant, calculated at one-twelfth of the rates fixed in article 20, for each scholar in average daily attendance during the preceding month;

(*b*) a *provisional* instruction grant, calculated at one-twelfth of the instruction grant earned for the preceding year under articles 22—28.

Note.—If a school has been open for less than twelve months (article 18), the denominator of the fraction in (*b*) shall be the number of months during which the school has been under the Code.

30. At the end of each year, when the annual visit (article 8) is paid by the Inspector, the school shall receive the amount of the annual grants earned for attendance and instruction under articles 20—28, less the total amount of the provisional grants received during the course of the year under article 29. But if the amounts received under article 29 exceed the amounts earned under articles 20—28, the excess shall be deducted from the first or (at the discretion of the Department) any subsequent grants payable in the following year under article 29, or be otherwise refunded to the Department.

31. A special grant, to be determined by the Department, may, on a favourable report from the Inspector, be made annually to schools in places where there is a small or poor European population.

Note.—This grant shall not be taken into account in making reductions under Section V.

SECTION III.—*Grants to Night Schools.*

32. Grants may be given to night schools [illegible] scholars admitted to the school are [illegible] by the managers [illegible] necessarily employed during the day.

33. The rules for grants to day schools (Section II) shall apply also to night schools with the following changes:—

(*a*) By a "full school meeting" is meant a period of not less than one hour of secular instruction.

(*b*) The number of full school meetings in the year must be not less than 80, and of full attendances qualifying for an instruction grant not less than 50.

(*c*) The attendance grants shall be at one-third of the rates prescribed in article 20.

(*d*) The number of class and special subjects to be taught in each school shall be determined by the Inspector. For the purpose of calculating the grants all such subjects shall be treated as special subjects.

(*e*) Any scholar who has passed by Standard V may, with the sanction of the Inspector, substitute for the full course prescribed for day schools, a special course consisting of arithmetic and one or more of the following subjects:—

Mathematics, Elementary Science, Drawing } of Standards VI and VII.

Mathematics, Mechanical Drawing, Elementary Physics, Elementary Chemistry } of Standard B.

To such scholars the provisions of article 24 (*a*) shall not apply.

SECTION IV.—*Grants to Boarding Schools.*

34. Grants may be given under this Section to boarding establishments, in addition to the grants payable under Section II to the day schools with which they are connected.

35. A yearly grant not exceeding Rs. 3 may, on the report of the Inspector, be made for each boarder, according to the average number in residence during the year, if the organization, discipline, sanitation, and domestic arrangements are satisfactory.

Note.—The sleeping space allotted to each boarder must be declared by competent medical authority to be sufficient for the purposes of health. In administering this article, the Department will endeavour to secure a provision, for each child under 12, of not less than 40 superficial feet and 400 cubic feet, and for each child above 12, of not less than 48 superficial feet and 480 cubic feet. When a boarding school is hereafter erected with the aid of a building grant (Chapter VI), the internal space provided for each boarder must be in accordance with the measurements stated in this article.

36. A special grant, to be fixed by the Department, may be made to boarding schools in aid of the boarding charges of children residing in places where there is no school of a standard suited to their requirements, provided that the Magistrate of the district certifies, after enquiry, that the parents or guardians of such children are too poor to pay the full boarding charges. The amount of this grant shall not exceed Rs. 5 a month on account of each such boarder.

Note.—No grant shall be made under this article on account of scholars reading beyond Standard VII.

37. A special grant may be made to free schools and orphanages in aid of the boarding charges of scholars educated therein, provided that the amount of such grant does not exceed (*a*) one-half of the total cost of their maintenance, (*b*) the rate of Rs. 5 a month for each boarder.

SECTION V.—*Reduction of Grants.*

38. If the amount earned under Sections II and III exceeds the income of the school from all sources other than the grant, it shall be reduced by the amount of that excess.

Note.—In calculating the income of the school under this article, boarding fees shall not be included.

39. The total amount of the grant may, upon the Inspector's report, be reduced by not less than one-tenth nor more than one-half for faults of instruction, discipline, or registration on the part of the teacher, or (after six months' notice) for failure on the part of the managers to provide efficient instruction according to the regulations of the Department, to remedy any defect in the premises that seriously interferes with the efficiency of the school, or to provide proper furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus of instruction. If the Inspector, at a visit without notice not less than six months after intimation has been given of the requirements of the Department, reports that they have not been carried into effect, a deduction may be made from the next grant to the school.

40. If the income of any high school from all sources is large enough, in the opinion of the Department, to render the full grant, claimable under Section II, unnecessary for the efficient maintenance of the school, a reduction shall be made in its amount. The proportion of the full grant that may be claimed shall be fixed from time to time by the Department, and shall be notified beforehand to the managers.

Note.—The operation of this Article is limited to a term of three years from the date on which the Code comes into force.

41. Any grant [illegible] the Inspector's report, there appears to be any [illegible] *prima facie* [illegible] such instance an enquiry shall be made by the [illegible]partment, the result [illegible] communicated to the [illegible].

SECTION VI.—*Registers.*

42. Every scholar in a school receiving grants must be provided with a "scholar's register" (see Appendix I), showing his age, attendance, and proficiency at every stage of his school course. This register must be deposited with the principal teacher on admission to the school, and must be shown to the Inspector when required.

43. In every school receiving grants, the managers must provide out of the school funds—

(*a*) the Code for the year;
(*b*) registers of attendance;
(*c*) a diary or log book, stoutly bound, and containing not less than 300 **ruled pages**;
(*d*) a portfolio to contain official letters, which should be numbered (1, 2, 3, &c.) in the order of their receipt.

44. The principal teacher must, at least once a week, make an entry in the log-book showing the visits of managers, the admission or withdrawal of scholars, the progress of the various classes, and other facts concerning the school or its teachers, such as commencements of duty, cautions, illness, &c., which are likely to be required for future reference.

Every entry in the log-book must refer to facts; general expressions of opinion are to be excluded. No entry once made in the log-book may be removed, nor may it be altered otherwise than by a subsequent entry.

45. The summary of the Inspector's report after his annual visit, and any remarks made upon it by the Department, when communicated to the managers, must be immediately copied *verbatim* into the log-book. The names and standing (*Certificated Teacher of the——grade*, or *Pupil Teacher of the——year*; *see* Chapters III and IV) of all teachers to be continued on, added to, or withdrawn from, the school staff, as determined by the Department upon the Inspector's report, shall at the same time be entered and signed by the correspondent (article 11 *a*). This entry settles the school staff for the year. Any subsequent change in the staff must be recorded in the log-book, and reported to the Department (article 14 *a*) for sanction.

46. The inspector will examine the log-book and portfolio at every visit, and will report whether they have been properly kept. He will specially refer to the entries made pursuant to article 45. At every visit paid without notice, he will make an entry in the log-book of such particulars as require the attention of the managers.

CHAPTER III.

PUPIL TEACHERS.

47. Pupil teachers are boys or girls employed to serve in a day-school on the following conditions:—

(*a*) That the school is—

(1) held in suitable premises;
(2) well supplied with books, apparatus, and furniture;
(3) under a duly certificated teacher (article 49);
(4) properly organized and efficiently instructed;
(5) under good discipline;
(6) likely to be maintained during the period of engagement.

(*b*) That the pupil teachers—

(1) are not less than 14 years of age at the date of their engagement;
(2) have passed Standard VI of Schedule I at the date of their engagement;
(3) produce certificates of health, physical fitness, character, and conduct.

(*c*) That the managers enter into an agreement in the terms of the memorandum prescribed in Appendix II.

The Inspector will test the aptitude of the candidates for pupil-teachership by having them give a reading lesson and requiring them to set copies, and he will pay special attention to distinctness of utterance.

48. If all the foregoing conditions have been satisfied, and all the pupil [illegible] approved by the Department, the engagement is complete. The Department is [illegible] to the engagement, but confines itself to requiring that the pupil [illegible] the Inspector year by year, at the time fixed by his notice (article [illegible]) for examination by the prescribed standards (Schedule II).

49. Every pupil teacher shall be required to undergo a course of [illegible] instruction, and to pass the examinations specified in Schedule II. During [illegible] he shall teach daily for two hours in the school classes, and during the last two years for three hours, and he shall also receive one hour's special instruction daily from a teacher holding a certificate of the first or second grade (article 57).

50. For each pupil teacher passing with credit in the subjects specified in Schedule II, the managers of the school shall receive the following sums:—

	Rs.
For the compulsory subjects	60
„ each optional subject	20
„ the art of teaching—	
in the first year	50
„ second year	80
„ third year	120

Half the amounts earned under this article shall be paid by the managers to the pupil teacher, in addition to any salary specified in the memorandum of agreement.

51. The amounts stated in the preceding article are maximum grants, to be given only if the results of the examination are thoroughly satisfactory; and they may be reduced, on the report of the Inspector, by an amount not exceeding one-third.

52. No grant shall be paid on account of a pupil-teacher who fails to pass in the compulsory subjects of Schedule II. He will be re-examined by the same standard in the following year.

53. If a pupil teacher fails twice during his course in the compulsory subjects or in the art of teaching, he shall cease to be recognised as a pupil teacher.

54. If in the course of any year a vacancy occurs in the office of pupil teacher, notice of the vacancy must be at once given to the Department; and pending a permanent appointment under the terms of articles 47 and 48, temporary arrangements may be made by the managers of the school to fill the vacancy.

55. The number of pupil teachers to be employed in any school shall be determined by the Department.

56. At the close of their engagement pupil teachers are perfectly free in the choice of employment. If they wish to continue in the work of education, they may, under the conditions of article 60, become teachers in primary or middle schools or departments, or may be admitted into training colleges (Chapter V).

CHAPTER IV.—CERTIFICATED TEACHERS.

SECTION I.—*Preliminary.*

57. Certificates are of three grades, and may be either permanent or provisional. A provisional certificate consists of an entry of the teacher's name in a register kept by the Department.

(*a*) A first grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher in a high school.
(*b*) A second grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher in a middle school, or an assistant teacher in a high school.
(*c*) A third grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher in a primary school, or an assistant teacher in a middle school or department.
(*d*) A provisional third grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher of a primary school, only if (*a*) he has completed his engagement as a pupil teacher, or (*b*) has passed with credit the first year's examination at a training college, or (*c*) has served with credit for two years as an assistant teacher.

Note.—In cases of emergency, persons may be temporarily recognised as teachers who do not hold the certificates required by this article.

58. Teachers at any stage shall be entitled to receive certificates from the Department, provided they satisfy the Department that they have received a training and passed examinations equivalent to those required under the following articles.

[illegible]—A holder of a second class certificate from any of the Education Departments of the United Kingdom shall be entitled to receive a permanent certificate of the [illegible] grade.

[illegible] this article, it shall be in the power of the Department to hold examinations for the purpose of testing the qualifications of applicants for certificates.

59. A certificate may at any time be suspended, reduced, or cancelled, but in every case the Department shall give the teacher an opportunity of explanation.

SECTION II.—*Male Teachers.*

[illegible] the final examination specified in Schedule II [illegible] with credit, his certificate shall be made permanent. After not [illegible] provisional certificate must be exchanged for a permanent [illegible], or it [illegible]

[illegible]—"[illegible] will credit" [illegible] the following articles implies two favourable [illegible] the Inspector [illegible] school will not be recognised by the Department, unless the [illegible] of the Inspector.

61. Any one who, without having served an engagement as a pupil teacher, has completed his 17th year, and has passed the Entrance Examination, or the alternative examination for high schools under Standard B of Schedule I, may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, receive a provisional third grade certificate. After three years' service with credit his certificate shall be made permanent.

62. Any one who has completed his 18th year and passed the First Arts Examination, may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, receive a provisional third grade certificate. After two years' service with credit, his certificate shall be made permanent.

63. Any holder of a permanent third grade certificate, who has served with credit for two years under that certificate, and has also passed the First Arts Examination, shall be entitled to a provisional second grade certificate. After two years' further service with credit, his provisional certificate shall be made permanent.

64. Any graduate of a University of the United Kingdom or India, who has completed his 22nd year, may receive a provisional second grade certificate. After three years' service with credit, his certificate shall be made permanent.

65. Any holder of a permanent second grade certificate, who has served for at least three years with credit under that certificate, and who is also a graduate of a University of the United Kingdom or India, may receive a provisional first grade certificate. After two years' service with credit, his certificate shall be made permanent.

66. It shall be open to the Department in exceptional cases to grant a provisional certificate of the first grade to any graduate of a University of the United Kingdom who has completed his 25th year. After three years' service with credit, his certificate shall be made permanent.

67. Any person who, at the date on which this Code comes into operation, is actually employed as the principal teacher of a high school recognised by the Department as efficient, and who has been so employed for the three years immediately preceding that date, shall be accepted by the Department as qualified to be the principal teacher in a high school, and shall, on application, be entitled to receive a certificate of the first grade.

68. Any such person whose period of service as principal teacher at the date on which this Code comes into operation shall have been more than one year, but less than three years, shall, on application, receive a provisional certificate of the first grade. After completing the period of three years as principal teacher, and on obtaining a satisfactory report from the Inspector, his certificate shall be made permanent.

69. Any other person who, at the date on which this Code comes into operation, is actually employed as a teacher in any school recognised by the Department as efficient, shall, on producing certificates of character and qualification, and on satisfying the Department of his efficiency as a teacher, be entitled to receive a provisional certificate—

(*a*) of the third grade, provided—
  (1) that he is over 20 years of age;
  (2) that he has been employed as a teacher for a continuous period of not less than three years:

(*b*) of the second grade, provided—
  (1) that he is over 25 years of age;
  (2) that he has been employed as a teacher for a continuous period of not less than five years, and has served for not less than three years of that period as a teacher in the middle department of a school.

After two years' service with credit, his certificate shall be made permanent.

Note.—All applications for certificates under articles 67, 68, 69, 75, 76, and 77 must be made within two years from the date on which this Code comes into operation.

SECTION III.—*Female Teachers.*

70. A pupil teacher who has passed the final examination specified in Schedule II, shall receive a provisional third grade certificate.

After not less than two years' service with credit, her certificate shall be made permanent. Before completing her 25th year, her provisional certificate must be exchanged for a permanent certificate, or is *ipso facto* cancelled.

71. Any one who, without having served an engagement as a pupil teacher, has completed her 17th year, and passed the final examination for high schools specified in Schedule I, may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, receive a provisional third grade certificate. After three years' service with credit, her certificate shall be made permanent.

72. Any holder of a permanent third grade certificate, who has served with credit for two years under that certificate, and has also passed the Entrance Examination, shall be entitled to a provisional second grade certificate. After two years' further service with credit, her provisional certificate shall be made permanent.

73. Any person who has passed the First Arts Examination, and has completed her 22nd year, may receive a provisional second grade certificate. After three years' service with credit, her certificate shall be made permanent.

74. Any holder of a permanent second grade certificate, who has served for at least three years with credit under that certificate, and who has passed the First Arts Examination, may receive a provisional first grade certificate. After two years' service with credit, her certificate shall be made permanent.

75. Any person who, at the date on which this Code comes into operation, is actually employed as the principal teacher of a high or middle school recognised by the Department as efficient, and who has been so employed for the three years immediately preceding that date, shall be accepted by the Department as qualified to be the principal teacher in a high or middle school, and shall be entitled on application to receive a certificate of the corresponding grade (article 57).

76. Any such person whose period of service as principal teacher at the date on which this Code comes into operation shall have been more than one year, but less than three years, shall receive a provisional certificate of the corresponding grade (article 57). After completing the period of three years as principal teacher, and on receipt of a satisfactory report from the Inspector, her certificate shall be made permanent.

77. Any other person who, at the date on which this Code comes into operation, is actually employed as a teacher in any school recognised by the Department as efficient, shall be entitled, at any time within two years from that date, on producing certificates of character and qualification, and on satisfying the Department of her efficiency as a teacher, to receive a provisional certificate of the corresponding grade (article 57).

This certificate shall be made permanent after one year's further service with credit, or in the case of any person who, at the date on which this Code comes into operation, has not completed three years' service as a teacher, after two years' further service with credit.

78. It shall be open to the Department in exceptional cases to grant provisional certificates of the first or second grade to persons not entitled to such certificates under any of the foregoing rules.

SECTION IV.—*Teachers passing through a Training College.*

79. Any student who has been admitted to a training college after completing his engagement as a pupil teacher, and who has passed the first year's examination of the college, shall be entitled to receive a permanent third grade certificate. After passing the second year's examination of the college, he shall receive a provisional second grade certificate.

80. Any student of a training college who, without having completed an engagement as a pupil teacher, has passed the first year's examination of the college, shall be entitled to receive a provisional third grade certificate. After passing the second year's examination of the college, he shall receive a permanent third grade certificate.

81. After two years' service with credit, the provisional certificates granted under articles 79 and 80 shall be made permanent, and the permanent third grade certificates granted under the same articles shall be exchanged for provisional certificates of the second grade.

82. Any holder of a provisional second grade certificate under the preceding article shall, after two years' service with credit under that certificate, receive a permanent certificate of the second grade.

CHAPTER V.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

SECTION I.—*Preliminary.*

83. A training college includes—

(*a*) A college for boarding, lodging, and instructing candidates for the office of teacher.

(*b*) A practising school, in which such candidates may learn their profession.

84. No grant shall be made to a training college, unless the Department is satisfied with the premises, management, and staff.

85. The grant to a practising school shall be made under the conditions specified in Chapter II.

SECTION II.—*Admission to Training Colleges.*

86. Candidates for admission to a training college are selected by the authorities of each college on their own responsibility, and are admissible to the college provided that they produce satisfactory certificates of moral character,

87. No grant will be payable to a training college on account of any student who on admission does not satisfy the following conditions:—

(*a*) That he is at least 17 years of age.

(*b*) That the state of his health is satisfactory, and that he is free from any infirmity or bodily defect likely to interfere with the profession of a teacher.

(*c*) That he signs a declaration signifying his *bonâ fide* intention to follow the profession of a teacher.

(*d*) That he has passed the final examination for high schools specified in Schedule I, or the pupil teachers in Schedule II.

SECTION III.—*Examinations.*

88. Every student admitted to a training college under the conditions specified in article 87, who has been in residence for eight months of the year, and who has spent in that year at least 75 hours under proper supervision in the practising school, shall be presented at the close of the year for examination by the standards fixed, for first and second year students respectively, in Schedule III.

89. The yearly examinations will be conducted by the Department. After each examination the names of the successful candidates will be arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, the second in alphabetical order.

90. The place taken by each student in the examination will be recorded on the certificates granted by the Department under articles 79, 80.

SECTION IV.—*Grants.*

91. The managers of a training college shall be entitled to a grant of Rs. 750 for each student passing the annual examination in the first division, and of Rs. 500 for each student passing in the second division.

92. On the recommendation of the Inspector, a grant not exceeding Rs. 100 may be made on account of a student who fails to pass the annual examination; but this grant will not be made more than once for the same student.

93. The managers shall receive monthly a provisional grant of Rs 35 for each student on the rolls during that month.

94. After the annual examination, the managers shall receive the amounts payable under articles 91 and 92, less the amounts actually paid under article 93.

If the amounts paid under article 93 exceed the amounts payable under articles 91 and 92, the excess shall be deducted from the first or (at the discretion of the Department) any subsequent grants payable in the following year under article 93, or be otherwise refunded to the Department.

95. The amounts specified under article 91 will not be payable on account of any student who has resided for less than eight months during the year.

Exceptions to this rule may, at the discretion of the Department, be made in special cases, provided that no grant will be payable for any student who has resided for less than six months, or who has spent less than 75 hours under proper supervision in the practising school. In the case of students so excepted, a reduction not exceeding Rs. 200 will be made in the amount of the grant.

CHAPTER VI.

BUILDING GRANTS.

96. Grants may be given under this Chapter to managers of schools, in aid—

(*a*) of erecting, enlarging, or furnishing school buildings;
(*b*) of executing extensive repairs;
(*c*) in special cases, of paying off debts incurred in erecting or enlarging school buildings.

Note.—Expenditure in the purchase of buildings may be treated as expenditure on the erection of buildings.

97. Except in the case provided for in article 96 (*c*), no grant shall be made in consideration of former expenditure on school buildings.

98. For the purposes of this Chapter local Governments will divide stations into three classes:—

A.—Stations in which the maximum grant shall not exceed one-half of the total cost.
B.—Stations in which the maximum grant shall not exceed two-thirds of the total cost.
C.—Stations in which, from the fluctuating number of European children, the erection of permanent school buildings is undesirable. In these stations the amount actually paid as rent will be considered in determining the special grants that may be allowed under article 31.

99. Before a grant is sanctioned for the erection of school buildings, the Department must be satisfied—

(*a*) that the European population of the locality is sufficiently large to render the existence of the school necessary, and to give a reasonable probability of its permanence;
(*b*) that the school is suited to the requirements of the locality;
(*c*) that the school is likely to be maintained in efficiency;
(*d*) that the site, plans, estimates, and specifications are suited to the school, and the title and trust deeds in due form.

100. The trust deed must declare the building to be granted in trust for school purposes only. It must also provide for the legal ownership of the premises, for the proper maintenance of the building, and for the inspection and management of the school.

Note.—This article does not preclude the managers from using the building for other purposes when not required for the purposes of the school.

101. The grant is not paid until—

(*a*) a report is received from the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, certifying that the building has been completed in accordance with the sanctioned plans and specifications;
(*b*) a certificate is received from the managers, setting forth that the funds in their hands will, when added to the grant, be sufficient to meet all claims and to close the account; and
(*c*) the trust deed is duly registered, and a copy lodged with the Department.

102. The trustees must undertake to refund the amount of the grant if the building ceases to be used as a school within three years from the date of payment.

103. All applications for grants must be submitted to the Department not later than the 1st of October in any year.

CHAPTER VII.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

104. Scholarships are of two grades, primary and middle; the number of each grade will be determined by the local Government. Boys only are eligible for scholarships, which will in every case be awarded after a competitive examination.

105. Primary scholarships are of the value of Rs. 5 a month, and are tenable for three years in a middle school, or in the middle department of a high school. Middle scholarships are of the value of Rs. 8 a month, and are tenable for two years in a high school, or for five years in a technical school. Scholarships are tenable only in schools recognised by the Department as efficient.

106. Candidates for primary scholarships must be under 11 years of age, and for middle scholarships under 14 years of age, at the date of examination. The selection of the candidates from each school shall be left to the managers of the school.

107. The examination for primary and middle scholarships shall comprise the subjects of Standards IV and VII respectively. Marks shall be awarded to the several subjects of examination as follows:—

Primary Scholarships.

English ..	Grammar and Composition	100	200
	Explanation of passages	50	
	Dictation	50	
Arithmetic			200
Geography			100
	Total ...		500

Middle Scholarships.

English, including Grammar and Composition	250
Second Language	150
History	75
Geography	125
Arithmetic	125
Geometry and Algebra	200
Elementary Science	75
Total ...	1,000

108. For the purposes of this Chapter, each province will be divided into circles, and a certain number of scholarships allotted to each circle, to be competed for by candidates from schools situated in that circle. In November of each year (or some other month to be fixed by the Department), the examination shall be held simultaneously at certain centres previously selected. The examination papers shall be the same for all centres.

109. A scholarship may be reduced or withdrawn in cases of misconduct, of continued absence, or of failure to pass by the prescribed standards.

110. A scholarship may be transferred from one school to another with the sanction of the Department.

CHAPTER VIII.

REVISION OF THE CODE.

111. Subject to the confirmation of the Governor General in Council, the local Government may cancel or modify any articles of this Code, or may introduce new articles.

112. The schedules and notes appended to the Code shall have the same effect as the articles of the Code, and shall be subject to the provisions of article 111.

SCHEDULE I.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION (PRIMARY).

	Lower Division.		Upper Division.	
Subjects.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.
	Elementary Subjects.			
(1) Reading* ...	To read a short paragraph from a book not confined to words of one syllable. *Accuracy of pronunciation to be considered.*	To read a short paragraph from an elementary reading-book.	To read a passage from a more advanced reading-book, or stories from English or Indian history. *Spelling to be tested.*	To read a short passage of prose or poetry from a more advanced reading-book.
(2) Writing† ...	To copy in manuscript characters a line of print; to write from dictation a few common words.	To write a passage of not more than three lines from the same book, slowly read over once, and then dictated word by word. *Before examination, the passage shall be read over again.* Copy-books to be shown.	To write six lines from one of the reading-books of the standard, slowly read over once, and then dictated a few words at a time. Copy-books to be shown, with improved writing.	To write eight lines from a reading-book slowly read over once, and then dictated in sections. Copy-books to be shown, with improved writing.
(3) Arithmetic‡	Notation and numeration up to 1,000. Simple addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than three figures. In addition, not more than five lines to be given. Multiplication table to 6 × 16.	Notation and numeration up to 100,000. The first three simple rules, and division by numbers not exceeding 12. Multiplication table to 12 × 16. Anna table to 100 annas.	The four simple rules. Addition and subtraction of English and Indian money. Multiplication table to 16 × 16. Pence table to 120 pence.	A.—The compound rules, and reduction in all weights and measures of common use. B (for boys only).—Easy examples of G. C. M. and L. C. M. Easy fractions, with denominators not over 20.
	Class Subjects.			
(4) English ...	To recite 10 lines of easy poetry, and to know their meaning.	To recite 20 lines of poetry, and to know their meaning. To point out nouns and verbs in the passages read or written.	To recite with intelligence and expression 30 lines of poetry. To point out nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and personal pronouns in the passages read or written.	To recite 40 lines of poetry, and to explain the words and allusions. Easy parsing; to point out the subject and predicate in a simple sentence; to form simple sentences illustrating the use of the parts of speech named in Standard III.
(5) Needlework‖ (for girls only).	Hemming; plain knitting with two needles.	Seaming; knitting with two needles, plain and purled rows alternately.	Frilling and pleating; plain knitting with four needles.	Stitching and sewing on strings; knitting with four needles, plain and purled rows alternately.
(6) Geography	.....	To name the points of the compass in the school room, and on a local or district map. Explanation of simple geographical terms by reference to a map.	The outlines of the geography of India by book and map. To draw on the slate a ground-plan of the school-room, showing the position of the furniture.	The outlines of the geography of Asia, and of the British Isles, by book and map. To draw a ground-plan of the school compound and the principal objects in it, with its approaches.
(7) Object Lessons.	Common objects; colour.	Common objects; their colours, shapes, and uses.	Habits and uses of domesticated animals.	General comparison of animals, vegetables, and minerals; common substances used in arts and manufactures.

N.B.—The clauses in italics apply to all succeeding standards.

* Reading with intelligence will be required in all the standards, and increased fluency and expression in successive years. In Standard III and upwards, two sets of reading-books should be provided, of which one should be historical or biographical. The Inspector may examine in any of these books, and may test the intelligence of the reading by questions on the meaning of what is read.

† The writing of Standards I and II may be on slates or paper, at the discretion of the Inspector. In Standards III and upwards it must be on paper.

‡(*a*) The Inspector may examine scholars in arithmetic in any standard lower than that in which they are presented, and in mental arithmetic suited to their respective standards. The object of the exercise in mental arithmetic is to encourage dexterity and correctness in computation; and to anticipate, by means of rapid and varied oral practice with small numbers, the longer problems which have to be worked out in writing. Such exercises should from the first deal with concrete as well as with abstract numbers.

(*b*) In those schools in which arithmetic is taught up to the fourth standard in a different order from that [illegible] the subjects in the first three standards may, with the previous sanction of the Inspector, be re-arranged accordingly.

‖ No grant will be given for a class-subject in any standard unless in boys' schools English, and in girls' schools needle-work is taken up.

In each standard a simple garment must be shown containing the stitches required in that and lower standards.

SCHEDULE I.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION (MIDDLE).

Subjects.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
		Elementary Subjects.	
(1) Reading	To read a passage from a more advanced book. Allusions to be explained in the case of passages previously read. *Reading may be tested by passages from a newspaper, or from a book not comprised in the school course.*	To read a passage from a more advanced reading-book. Allusions to be explained in the case of passages previously read.	To read a passage from Shakspeare or Milton, or from a standard history of England or India.
(2) Writing	To write from memory the substance of a short story read out twice; spelling, hand-writing, and correct expression to be considered. (At the discretion of the Inspector, dictation may be substituted for the story.) Copy-books to be shown.	To write a short narrative or letter; spelling, hand-writing, and composition to be considered. Copy-books and exercise-books to be shown.	To write a letter or narrative, or a short essay on some subject comprised in the school course for the year. Exercise-books to be shown.
(3) Arithmetic. A.—For boys	Vulgar fractions (simple); proportion (simple); practice. *Progressive exercises in mental arithmetic.*	Vulgar and decimal fractions; proportion; interest.	Discount and stocks; exchange; averages and percentages; the metric system.
B.—For girls	G. C. M. and L. C. M.; vulgar fractions (simple); proportion (simple). *Progressive exercises in mental arithmetic.*	Vulgar fractions; proportion; practice; decimals (simple).	Vulgar and decimal fractions; proportion; interest.
		Class Subjects.*	
(4) English	To recite 60 lines of poetry or 30 lines of prose, and to explain the allusions.	To recite 80 lines of poetry or 40 lines of prose from a standard writer, and to explain the allusions.	To recite 100 lines from Shakspeare or Milton, or 50 lines of prose from a standard writer, and to explain the allusions.
	To parse and analyse a simple sentence, and to know the method of forming English nouns, adjectives, and verbs from each other.	To parse and analyse a short complex sentence, and to know the meaning and use of Latin prefixes in the formation of English words.	Grammar and analysis of sentences. Prefixes and terminations; easy derivations from Latin and Greek.
(5) Needlework (for girls only).	Herring-boning, and marking on coarse material; knitting socks or stockings; plain darning and mending stockings; patching old garments.	Gathering; stroking; setting-in; sewing on buttons and button-holing; knitting a full-sized stocking; improved darning and mending; cutting out plain under-garments.	Running tucks; whipping; setting-on frills; marking on finer materials; knitting a stocking with thickened heels; Swiss darning; cutting out any garment which can be made by children at this standard.
(6) Geography (including physical geography).	The outlines of the geography of Europe; special knowledge of the geography of India. To draw outline maps of the British Isles and India. Latitude and longitude; day and night.	The outlines of the geography of the world; special knowledge of the geography of the British Isles; maps of the great continents, of the British Isles (with greater detail), and of India; showing ranges of mountains, rivers, principal towns, and railways. General circumstances which determine climate; the seasons.	Special knowledge of European geography, with maps of the several European countries, showing the principal towns, rivers, and ranges of mountains. General arrangement of the planetary system; phases of the moon.
(7) History	The outlines of the history of India (British period).	The outlines of the history of India from Akbar. The outlines of the history of England from Elizabeth to Victoria.	The outlines of the history of India from the Mogul period, and of England from the Norman conquest.

N.B.—The clauses in italics apply to all succeeding standards.

* No grant will be given for a class-subject in any standard, unless in boys' schools English, and in girls' schools needle-work is taken up.

MIDDLE—*continued.*

Subjects.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
(8) Mathematics.*	(1) Geometry; Euclid to I, 21	(1) Geometry; Euclid to the end of Book I. (2) Algebra; addition, subtraction, and multiplication.	(1) Geometry; Euclid, Books I and II. (2) Algebra; the first four rules, resolution into factors, H. C. D. and L. C. M.
(9) Elementary science.†	(*a*) General comparison of the chief divisions of the animal kingdom; *or* (*b*) gravitation, weight, and specific gravity.	(*a*) Distribution of animals; the races of mankind; *or* (*b*) the common pump, barometer, and thermometer; pulleys and levers.	(*a*) The build of the human body; names, positions, and functions of the organs of alimentation, circulation, and respiration; *or* (*b*) elementary properties of light and heat; construction of the steam-engine.
	SPECIAL SUBJECTS.		
(10) An Indian vernacular.‡	(1) To read and translate into English a passage selected by the Inspector from the book or portion of the book read during the year.	(1) Improved reading and translation into English. Translation into the vernacular of short and easy sentences selected by the Inspector.	(1) To read and translate a passage from a book not comprised in the school course. To translate, in writing, a short passage from an easy English reader.
	(2) To write the letters of the alphabet, and words of one or two syllables.	(2) To write, from the dictation of the teacher, an easy passage from the book or portion of the book read during the year.	(2) To write, from the dictation of the Inspector or teacher, a passage from a book not comprised in the school course.
	(3) Inflections of nouns and regular verbs.	(3) Inflections; easy syntax.	(3) Grammar.
(11) A European language.	*A.—Latin.* Grammar to the end of regular verbs. Translation of easy sentences into English.	*A.—Latin.* Irregular verbs and leading rules of syntax. Knowledge of a first reading-book; translation of simple English sentences.	*A.—Latin.* Grammar; Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book I. Somewhat longer sentences to be translated from English.
	B.—French or German. Grammar to the end of regular verbs. Ten pages of an easy reader. To write from dictation a few common words.	*B.—French or German.* Inflexions and easy syntax. Improved reading and translation. Twenty pages of a conversation book approved by the Inspector. Dictation.	*B.—French or German.* Grammar: reading and translation of a text-book approved by the Inspector. Oral translation of easy sentences, with tolerable correctness of pronunciation. Easy letter-writing.
(12) Botany§	Characters of the root, stem, leaves, and parts of the flower, illustrated by specimens of common flowering plants. The phenomena of the movements of plants by twining, climbing, and catching hold of objects by tendrils or other contrivances.	The phenomena of the ripening of the flower into fruit. The various forms of fruits, and the structure of seeds, *e.g.*, a bean, and a grain of wheat or rice. The various contrivances to effect distribution. The phenomena of germination. The comparison of a fern and a moss with a flowering plant.	Structure of wood, bark, and pith; cells, vessels, and tissues. Functions of the stem, root, and leaves. The food of plants, and the manner in which a plant grows. The elements of classification according to natural characters, illustrated by familiar plants.
(13) Drawing.	Easy outlines (free-hand), straight and curved.	More difficult outlines. Shading.	Easy linear perspective, and drawing from models.

* In girls' schools mathematics may be taken up as a special subject.

† Instruction in the science subjects should be given mainly by experiment and illustration. If these subjects are taught to children by definition and verbal description only, such instruction will not be accepted as qualifying for a grant.

‡ An Indian vernacular may be taken as a class or as a special subject, the decision resting with the Department in the case of each school.

§ The instruction in botany shall be given, as far as possible, with the object of cultivating the scholar's powers of observation.

SCHEDULE I.

STANDARD OF EXAMINATION (HIGH).

(FINAL EXAMINATION.)

FOR BOYS ONLY.	FOR GIRLS ONLY.
Compulsory Subjects.	
1. English:—The matriculation standard, with the addition of a manual of English literature.	1. The same.
2. French *or* German.	2. The same.
3. Arithmetic and Book-keeping.	3. Arithmetic.
4. Mathematics:—Algebra as far as quadratic equations; Wilson's Geometry, Books I—V (new edition); Mensuration.	4. Elementary Physics, or a third language (French *or* German).
5. Political Economy. Commercial Geography.	5. A general sketch of European History. General and Physical Geography.
Optional Subjects.	
6. Mechanical Drawing	6. Free-hand Drawing.
7. Elementary Physics	7. Music (as in the final examination for pupil teachers, Schedule II).
8. Elementary Chemistry	8. Botany.

SCHEDULE II.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION FOR PUPIL TEACHERS.

Subjects of Examination.	End of first year.	End of second year.	End of third year.
Compulsory Subjects.			
1. English, including reading, writing, grammar, composition, and the explanation of passages.	1. Standard VII of Schedule I.	1. Recapitulation of the subjects of the first year, with the addition of a manual of English literature.	1.* The matriculation standard, with the addition of a manual of English literature.
2. A second language, namely, Latin or an Indian vernacular.	2. Ditto	2. A selected portion of the matriculation course for the following year.	2.* The matriculation standard.
French or German (*for girls only.*)	Ditto ...	A course prescribed by the Department.	
3. History and Geography.	3. Ditto	3. Recapitulation. A selected portion of the matriculation course in physical geography.	3.* The matriculation standard.
4. Mathematics :— (*a*) Arithmetic. (*b*) Geometry and Algebra.	4. Ditto	4. (*a*) The whole. (*b*) Euclid, Book III; Algebra, to simple equations.	4.* (*a*) The whole. (*b*) The matriculation standard.
or (*b*) Needlework (*for girls.*)	Ditto ...	(*b*) To cut out and make parts of any plain garment in common use. Knitting.	(*b*) The same.
Optional Subjects.			
1. Music	Notation; the treble and bass staves, and the relation between them. Time, simple common and simple triple The scales, major and minor, with the intervals (major and minor, perfect or other) found in both.	1. Notation; the alto and tenor staves, and their relation to the treble. Time, compound common and compound triple. Chromatic intervals of the minor scale. Transposition from one key to another, and from one variety of time to another (as from $\frac{3}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$).	1. Classification of intervals, as perfect and imperfect, consonant and dissonant. Resolution of individual dissonant intervals. Rudiments of harmony; positions of chords, progression, inversion, discord of the dominant seventh in its direct form only.
2. Drawing	2. Standard VII of Schedule I.	2. Linear perspective and drawing from models.	2. The same; blackboard drawing.
3. An Indian vernacular (if not taken up for the second language).	3. Ditto	3. A selected portion of the matriculation course for the following year.	3. The matriculation standard.
Art of Teaching.			
	To teach a class to the satisfaction of the Inspector.	The same, and to show increased skill in instruction and discipline. To write notes of a lesson on some common object.	The same. To answer questions on the methods of teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic. The form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.

Note (1).—At the end of each year's course, the following certificates must be presented before admission to the examination :—

1. A certificate from the medical officer of the school that the pupil teacher has not suffered any failure of health likely to incapacitate him for the profession of a teacher.
2. A certificate of good conduct from the managers.
3. A certificate of punctuality, diligence, obedience, and attention to duty from the principal teacher.

Note (2).—Pupil teachers who have passed the Entrance examination of the University will not be examined in the subjects marked. *

SCHEDULE III.

TRAINING COLLEGES FOR MEN.

Subjects of Examination.

I.—Reading and Repetition from Memory.

First Year.

To read with distinct utterance, due attention to punctuation, and just expression.

Each student must have learned at least 200 consecutive lines of poetry from one of the works appointed for the year in English Literature, some of which he will be called upon to repeat at the annual examination of the Training College.

Second Year.

Candidates will be expected to show improvement in the higher qualities of reading, such as expression, modulation of voice, and the correct delivery of long or involved sentences.

Each student must have learned at least 100 consecutive lines of poetry and 100 consecutive lines of prose from the works appointed in English Literature, and will be called upon to repeat some part at the annual examination of the Training College.

II.—Penmanship.

First Year.

1. To write a specimen of the penmanship used in setting copies in text hand and small hand.
2. To write a passage from dictation.

Second Year.

As in the first year, but defects more severely visited with loss of marks. Also, to set copies upon the black-board.

Note.—In examining the papers of the candidates attention will be paid to the character of the handwriting and the accuracy of the spelling.

III.—School Management.

First Year.

1. To answer questions on the best methods of instruction in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and other common subjects of elementary education, both generally and with special reference to the development of the intelligence of children.
2. To answer questions on the art of oral teaching generally.
3. To write notes of a lesson for a primary school, and to teach a class.

Second Year.

1. To teach a class in the presence of the Inspector, in any standard up to VII.
2. To answer questions in writing on the following subjects:—
   (*a*) The different methods of organising an elementary school.
   (*b*) The form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.
   (*c*) The mode of teaching geography, history, and grammar, both generally and with special reference to the development of the intelligence of children.
3. To answer questions on the principles of education.

IV.—English Literature, Grammar, and Composition.

(Text-books in prose and poetry will be appointed from year to year.)

First Year.

1. To answer questions on the language, style, and subject-matter of the books appointed for the year.
2. To turn into prose a passage of poetry taken from one of the appointed text-books; or
   To write an essay on a given subject.
3. Précis writing.

Second Year.

1. To answer questions on the language, style, and subject-matter of the books appointed for the year.
2. To turn into prose a passage of poetry.
3. To write an essay on a given subject.

V.—Geography.

First Year.

1. The elements of geography, mathematical and physical.
2. To draw a map of the four quarters of the globe, of each country in Europe, and of India (those of England and India in greater detail).
3. The physical and political geography of Europe.
4. The physical and political geography of India in detail.

Second Year.

1. The geography, physical, political, and commercial, of Great Britain and its dependencies.
2. To draw maps readily and correctly upon the black-board.

VI.—History.

First Year.

1. General outlines of English history.
2. General outlines of Indian history.
3. The history of India; British period in greater detail.

Second Year.

1. General outlines of the history of Greece and Rome.
2. Elementary questions on Political Economy.

VII.—Mathematics.

First Year.

1. Arithmetic, including mental arithmetic.
2. Algebra, as far as the theory of quadratic equations.
3. Geometry; easy problems on the geometry of the point, straight line, and circle. (Wilson, Books I—III; edition of 1881.)
4. Mensuration of plane surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain.

Second Year.

1. Algebra, as far as the binomial theorem.
2. Geometry; easy problems in the geometry of the point, straight line, and circle, including proportion. (Wilson, Books I—V; edition of 1881.)
3. Plane Trigonometry, as far as the solution of triangles.

VIII.—A Second Language (Latin or an Indian Vernacular.)

First Year.

1. Passages for translation into English from two books to be named beforehand. Questions on grammar and idiom.
2. Easy passages of English to be translated into the second language.

Second Year.

1. Passages for translation into English from two books to be named beforehand. Explanation of passages; questions on grammar and idiom.
2. Translation of a passage from an author not previously named.
3. Translation from English into the second language.

Note.—The foregoing eight subjects are compulsory. Any of the following may also be presented.

IX.—Music.

First Year.

1. Notation; the treble and bass staves and the relations between them.
2. Time; simple common and simple triple.
3. The scales, major and minor, with the intervals (major and minor, perfect or other) found in both, and the chromatic intervals found in the latter.
4. Transposition from one key to another and transcription from one variety of time to another (as from $\frac{3}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$).

Second Year.

1. Notation; the alto and tenor staves, and their relations to the treble and bass.
2. Time; compound common and compound triple.
3. Classification of intervals, as perfect and imperfect, consonant and dissonant.
4. Resolution of individual dissonant intervals.
5. Rudiments of harmony, positions of chords, progression, inversion, discords by suspension (on fundamental basses only), the discord of the dominant seventh (in its direct form only).

X.—Drawing.

First Year.

Free-hand drawing, from copies and models.

Second Year.

Practical geometry, perspective, and projections.

XI.—A Third Language.

1. For candidates who have taken Latin:—an Indian Vernacular, French, German, or Greek.
2. For candidates who have taken an Indian Vernacular:—Latin, French, German, or Greek.

Subjects of examination in the first and second year as under VIII.

XII.—Physics.

The subjects of the First Arts Course of the Calcutta University.

TRAINING COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

Subjects of Examination.

I.—Reading and Repetition from Memory.

First Year.

To read with distinct utterance, due attention to punctuation, and just expression.

Each student must have learned at least 200 consecutive lines of poetry from some work selected by the authorities of the College, with the approval of the Inspector; a part of which she will be required to repeat at the annual inspection of the Training College.

Second Year.

Candidates will be expected to show improvement in the higher qualities of reading, such as expression, modulation of voice, and the correct delivery of long or involved sentences.

Each student must have learned, in addition to what she has learned in the first year, at least 100 consecutive lines of poetry and 100 consecutive lines of prose from works selected by the authorities of the College, with the approval of the Inspector; and she will be required to repeat some part at the annual inspection of the Training College.

II.—Penmanship.

First Year.

1. To write a specimen of the penmanship used in setting copies in text hand and small hand.
2. To write a passage from dictation.

Second Year.

As in the first year, but defects more severely visited with loss of marks. Also, to set copies upon the black-board.

Note.—In examining the papers of the candidates, attention will be paid to the character of the handwriting and the accuracy of the spelling.

III.—School Management.

First Year.

1. The methods and principles of elementary teaching, both generally and with special reference to the development of the intelligence of children.
2. To write notes of a lesson for a primary school, and to teach a class.
3. To answer questions on the form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.
4. Special questions on the following subjects will be inserted in the papers for those candidates who desire to obtain special certificates as teachers of infants:—
   (*a*) The method of teaching infants and of conducting an infant school.
   (*b*) Notes of object lessons, such as common domestic processes, functions of the human body; common plants, animals, and minerals, their appearance and use.

Second Year.

1. To teach a class in the presence of the Inspector.
2. To answer questions in writing on the following subjects:—

(*a*) The different methods of organizing an elementary school.
(*b*) The form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.

IV.—English Literature, Grammar, and Composition.

(Text-books in prose and poetry will be appointed from year to year.)

First Year.

1. To answer questions in the language, style, and subject-matter of the books appointed for the year.
2. To turn into prose a passage of poetry taken from one of the appointed text-books; or
To write an essay on a given subject.
3. Précis writing.

Second Year.

1. To answer questions on the language, style, and subject-matter of the books appointed for the year.
2. To turn into prose a passage of poetry.
3. To write an essay on a given subject.

V.—Geography.

First Year.

1. The elements of geography, mathematical and physical
2. To draw a map of the four quarters of the globe, of each country in Europe, and of India (those of England and India in greater detail).
3. The physical and political geography of Europe.
4. The physical and political geography of India in detail.

Second Year.

1. The physical, political, and commercial geography of Great Britain and its dependencies.
2. To draw maps readily and correctly upon the black-board.

VI.—History.

First Year.

1. General outlines of English history.
2. General outlines of Indian history.
3. The history of India, British period in greater detail.

Second Year.

A special period of English history.

VII.—Arithmetic.

The whole subject, with special reference to the methods of teaching it.

VIII.—Needle-work.

First Year.

1. To cut out and make parts of any plain garment in common use.
2. Knitting.

Second Year.

Domestic needle-work in all its branches.

IX.—Domestic Economy.

First Year.

1. Rules for the preservation of health.
2. Clothing.
3. Food, and its preparation.

Second Year.

In addition to the subjects of the first year:—
4. Household accounts and management.
5. Sick-room management.

Note.—The foregoing nine subjects are compulsory. Any of the following may also be presented.

X.—Music.

First Year.

1. Notation; the treble and bass staves, and the relation between them.
2. Time; simple common and simple triple.
3. The scales, major and minor, with the intervals (major and minor, simple or other) found in both, and the chromatic intervals found in the latter.
4. Transposition from one key to another, and transcription from one variety of time to another (as from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.)

Second Year.

1. Notation; the alto and tenor staves, and their relations to the treble and bass.
2. Time; compound common and compound triple.
3. Classification of intervals, as perfect and imperfect, consonant and dissonant.
4. Resolution of individual dissonant intervals.
5. Rudiments of harmony; positions of chords, progression, inversion, discords by suspension (on fundamental basses only); the discord of the dominant seventh (in its direct form only).

XI.—Drawing.

First Year.

Free-hand drawing, from copies and models.

Second Year.

Perspective; landscape drawing.

XII.—Second Language. (French, German, Latin, or an Indian Vernacular.)

First Year.

1. Passages for translation into English from two books to be named beforehand. Questions on grammar and idiom.
2. Easy passages of English to be translated into the second language.

Second Year.

1. Passages for translation into English from two books to be named beforehand. Explanation of passages; questions on grammar and idiom.
2. Translation of a passage from an author not previously named.
3. Translation from English into the second language.

XIII.—Mathematics.

First Year.

1. Algebra, as far as simple equations.
2. Geometry; the first two books of Euclid.

Second Year.

In addition to the subjects of the first year—
1. Algebra; ratio and proportion.
2. Geometry; the third and fourth books of Euclid.

Page 1.

SCHOLAR'S REGISTER.

_____ (Name of child)

residing at _____

was born at _____

on the _____ day of _____ 18_____, as certified

by _____

Signed _____

(1) _____

(1).—To be signed by the principal teacher, the secretary, or one of the managers of the school.

N.B.—This book, on the child's admission to an aided school, is to be given to the teacher, who will keep it, and at the end of every school year make an entry of the child's attendance (after 3 years of age). At each annual examination, the Inspector will make an entry showing the subjects in which the child has been examined, and those in which he has passed. The book will be given back, duly made up, when the child leaves the school.

Page 4.

Certificate in accordance with Article 22, *Note* 3 *of the Code* :—"When a scholar has been transferred from one school to another in the course of the year, his attendance at the former school will not be counted unless his scholar's register shows that he has been transferred with the permission of the manager of that school.

_____

Certified* that _____ has been withdrawn from the

_____ school with the consent of the managers.

_____ Head Master.

* This certificate is to be repeated in the above form for every subsequent transfer

Page 3.

Name of Child.	Date of Birth.	Examinations.																
	18	Standard in which presented.	Age at examination.	Subjects in which examined. (*p.* denotes passed. × ,, failed. – ,, not examined.)													Signature of Inspector.	Date of examination.
				Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	English.	Needle-work.	Geography.	History.	Mathematics.	Science.	Indian vernacular.	European language.	Botany.	Drawing.		
No.	Name of school.	Number of attendances made in the school year.	Signature of person certifying each entry.															

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 22nd December, 1882.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore Bahádur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble R. MILLER took his seat as an Additional Member.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, be taken into consideration. In doing so he said he did not think it was necessary to trouble the Council with any lengthy remarks at present, as he had already on a previous occasion given a somewhat full account of the objects which this Bill proposed to secure, and he had subsequently also explained certain modifications which the Select Committee proposed to make. A complete statement of the modifications they finally recommended would be found in the report of the Select Committee which was last printed, and it was so full that he did not think that any speech which he could make would explain more clearly to the Council than that document did the changes which had been made and the reasons which had rendered those changes necessary. He would only add that the Committee had done their best to give effect to the suggestions made by the Local Government, which, in a purely local Bill of this nature, was the best qualified to decide on matters of detail, and that they had also given their most careful consideration to the whole of the remarks contained in the communications and memorials which had been received from the outside public.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS moved that after section 10 of the Bill the following section be inserted:—

Amendment of section 40. (Power of Conciliator to compel attendance.)

"11. In section forty, for the word 'invite' the word 'direct' shall be substituted; and for the second clause the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"'Any person who, without sufficient excuse, fails to attend or be present as directed under this section shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 174 of the Indian Penal Code.'"

This clause, he said, had been excluded at the last meeting of the Select Committee, at which he was unable to be present, by the casting vote of the President, and, as it was a matter of considerable importance, it was thought advisable to place the amendment before the Council. On looking at the papers which had been circulated to the members of the Council, it would be seen that the question of compelling the attendance of the opposite party before the arbitrator was regarded as one of considerable importance. The Local Government advised that the power should be granted, and the Special Judge also thought that such a course would be judicious, although he had some doubt as to the best mode of carrying it into effect. Dr. Pollen showed that, when both parties appeared, fifty per cent. of the cases were amicably settled, and the Puna Sarvajanik Sabhá had forwarded a memorial, passed by a general meeting of the inhabitants of Puna, in which they accepted the alteration, only they thought the penalty should be made more stringent. He therefore thought the change was a desirable one, and he would propose that it should be adopted.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, I should be sorry to impede in any way the passing of the Bill as revised by the Select Committee. But in the Report of that Committee I read the following words:—'We have, after a very full consideration of the arguments adduced on both sides, struck out the 11th section of the Bill as introduced, which would have empowered a Conciliator, whose assistance is invoked by one party to a dispute, to compel the attendance of the opposite party. The majority of us think it safer not to confer such a power at present.' The present amendment seeks to restore the *ipsissima verba* of the section thus rejected. The punitive sanctions which it creates, seem to go beyond the intention of the Legislature in framing the original Act. The question as to whether attendance on Conciliators should be made compulsory was considered when the original Act was under discussion, and it was decided that such attendance should be left optional. The question has again been considered by the Select Committee to which the present Bill was referred, and after a full examination of the arguments on both sides, the proposal to make such attendance compulsory was rejected. I feel sure, my Lord, that reasons must exist for now proposing to grant punitive sanctions which have been thus repeatedly and deliberately refused. But I hope that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will favour the Council with a statement of those reasons; and that any Member of the Select Committee who may have altered his opinion, since he signed the Report, will acquaint us with the arguments that have led to his doing so."

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE said that, as one of the members of the Select Committee, and as being in part responsible for the rejection of this amendment by the Committee, he thought it necessary to state his reasons for his opinion. In the first place, this amendment differed entirely from any of the other amendments which had been made in the Bill. He was quite ready to agree, and he thought the Council ought to agree, to any amendment which might be necessary to make the intention of the original Act clear. But the amendment now before the Council went beyond the intention of the original Act, and authorized a system of conciliation which the Legislative Council in passing it did not intend. The question whether attendance on the Conciliators should be made compulsory was considered by the Bombay Government before

the Act was passed, and it was decided in the negative after careful consideration by the then Government of Bombay. The then Governor wrote that, having carefully considered the question whether the raiyat should be compelled to attend before the Conciliators, he thought that he should not be so compelled.

"If the Conciliation Judge had the power of compelling the attendance of the raiyat to answer the money-lender's claim, he, the Judge, would have a power which would be liable to abuse. Though he would not have the power of deciding, or enforcing his decision if he formed one, still he would, by compelling attendance, be able, if so disposed, to put great pressure on the raiyat to compromise the claim. Such power of applying pressure by an educated man of position upon an uneducated and humble man, or a claim preferred by a man generally of some education and wealth, is a power that ought not to be conferred upon honorary Conciliation Judges in the present state of society in the Dekkhan. I state this with confidence, appealing to the knowledge of those who are acquainted with the Native gentry of the Dekkhan, from among whom the Conciliation Judges would have to be selected."

This view of the matter was accepted by the Legislative Council in 1879, and, if not actually accepted, was acquiesced in by the Hon'ble Member who was the distinguished author of the Act. But what had happened after that with regard to the system of conciliation? It would be in the recollection of the Council that the original Act provided that no police-officer should be appointed a Conciliator. Apparently, that provision was intended to include, or rather to exclude, the village-officers called police-patéls from being Conciliators. Afterwards, in 1881, the Government of Bombay having, MR. CROSTHWAITE supposed, found out that this exclusion was inconvenient, and being unable to find a sufficient number of Conciliators without having recourse to the services of police-patéls, this Council was asked to amend the Act, and then his hon'ble friend Mr. Gibbs asked the Council to say that the words "officer of police" in the original Act should not be deemed to include the village-patél. The village-patél as represented by Sir Richard Temple and the Hon'ble Mr. Hope in 1879 was a person who ought not to be entrusted with the administration of cases between money-lenders and raiyats.

Speaking of the appointment of patéls to be village-munsifs, Sir Richard Temple advocated the measure, and explained that the village-tribunals would have nothing to do with affairs between raiyats and money-lenders—a class of cases, he added, with which they would be utterly unfitted to deal; and the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, speaking in relation to the same matter—the appointment of the headmen to be village-munsifs—said in 1879, "there is this further difficulty in their case, that the bulk of our petty suits are brought by money-lenders with whom the patél would too often be, by want of education or by absolute interest, unqualified to cope."

Accordingly, it was understood at that time that these patéls were not to be Conciliators, but now by the alteration made in the law in 1881 they could be appointed Conciliators, and, MR. CROSTHWAITE supposed, had been so appointed in many instances by the Bombay Government. Therefore, he thought it fair to infer that the class of men who could be appointed Conciliators at present were not a higher class of persons than those in respect of whom the legislation of 1879 was enacted, but that they might absolutely include a class which was declared at that time to be unfitted to deal with cases in which raiyats and money-lenders were concerned. Now, the Council was called upon to go a step further and reverse the decision it had come to in 1879, and to make failure to attend before the Conciliators penal. MR. CROSTHWAITE thought, under these circumstances, they should proceed with great caution. They ought to have before them full information as to the real working of this measure of conciliation, and as to whether the abuses which Sir Richard Temple anticipated had occurred. In a note by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope which had been put before the Council as Paper No. 1 relating to the Bill, and in several other papers connected with this Bill, reference was made to a report of Dr. Pollen, and quotations were made from that report which showed that the system of conciliation had on the whole worked very well. MR. CROSTHWAITE had no fault to find with those quotations, but he thought it necessary, as Dr. Pollen's report had not been placed before the Council, to quote at greater length than the

Hon'ble Mr. Hope had done what Dr. Pollen said on the other side of the question; and if the quotations which were already before the Council were read in connection with the quotations which MR. CROSTHWAITE would make, he thought the Council would then be placed in a position to arrive at a fair understanding of Dr. Pollen's meaning. The Special Judge said:—

"The chief objection I have to the system is that it tends to encourage collusive agreements and to nullify to a great extent one of the principal objects of the Act, namely, the relief from debt of the indebted agriculturists, by the facilities which it affords for evading that searching enquiry into the merits of each transaction which to my mind is the most important means of relief afforded by the Act. There are many conscientious and zealous Conciliators who seek to probe the true merits of each case, and who use all their influence to persuade the parties to come to an equitable compromise. Other Conciliators are more easy-going, and such persons are apt to be made mere registrars for giving legal sanction to the claims presented to them. Large number of conciliation-agreements are little better than mere renewal bonds supplanting old deeds. In former reports I have enlarged upon this subject, and it will here suffice thus briefly to refer to my views. I have only to mention in this connection a new practice which seems to be growing up in some places. When a loan is being negotiated, in order to avoid the trouble and expense of writing out a bond on stamped paper and of having it formally registered by a Village-Registrar, the parties go before a Conciliator. The creditor makes a demand. The debtor admits the debt and promises to pay in certain sums and at certain times as may have been fixed upon. The Conciliator takes down the agreement in writing. It is signed by the parties. It is then sent to Court and takes effect as a decree. The dispute and the pleadings are a kind of legal fiction to give the Conciliator jurisdiction. The lender thus gets what is equivalent not only to a registered bond, but to a registered bond with a decree cut and dry already tacked thereto, and this he gets, without stamped paper, registration or litigation—by the mere collusion or consent of the borrower. In this way the stamp and registration laws are easily evaded. I do not think a state of things like this was ever contemplated. It does not, however, appear illegal."

The Bombay Government, in commenting on Dr. Pollen's report in paragraph 17 of their resolution, wrote as follows:—

"The merits and defects of the system of conciliation are impartially stated at length in paragraph 44 of the report. It is satisfactory to learn that both Mr. Ranadé and Mr. Bhede testify to the usefulness of the system, and that the Special Judge is himself of opinion that, where the Conciliators are efficient, the system may fairly be held to have done much good. But His Excellency in Council considers that it would be still too early to pronounce a definite opinion on the success of this system. The irregular practice referred to at the end of paragraph 44 requires careful watching. The mere fact that it is possible under the existing law to obtain what is equivalent to a registered bond with a decree attached by means of a collusive dispute before a Conciliator, and without registration, stamp or litigation, shows the necessity of careful supervision."

That being the state of the case, the Council should consider to what extent abuses of this kind might possibly extend. It appeared from the returns attached to Dr. Pollen's report that there were something like 70,000 applications made to the Conciliators last year, and in 25,000 of these cases the party invited to attend (who, Mr. CROSTHWAITE presumed, would generally be the raiyat) neglected or refused to appear. Possibly, the effect of the amendment which the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs had proposed would be that these 25,000 persons might be compelled to attend. But, before they authorized such a measure of compulsion, the Council ought distinctly to know that no such abuses as had been pointed out by Dr. Pollen had taken place, or were likely to take place. And information to that effect was not before the Council. His hon'ble friend Mr. Hope, when the Act was passed, stated his belief that, if the decisions of the Conciliators were just and equitable, the parties would attend. Mr. CROSTHWAITE perfectly agreed in that expression of opinion, and he believed, if time was given, it would be found that confidence would grow up, and that before a just Conciliator the parties would attend, but before an unjust one they would not attend; which was the result they must all wish to see attained. But there had not been sufficient time to ascertain the effect of the Act, as it had been in force a very short time. The report of Dr. Pollen was not before the Council; but it had been seen from the passages now quoted that even he spoke in a dubious manner on the subject, and that the Bombay Government re-echoed his tone.

The Council would no doubt be told that what had been done was exactly in accordance with the French law, from which this system was borrowed.

But MR. CROSTHWAITE, on looking into the matter, had found some very material differences between the two laws. He had quoted Dr. Pollen to show the force which a decree given by the Conciliators had: it had the effect of an unappealable decree. A man might go before a Conciliator and mortgage his property on most unconscionable terms, and there was no appeal from the agreement so made. If MR. CROSTHWAITE wanted to upset the Act altogether, this was the very provision which he would introduce. Notwithstanding the clauses forcing the Courts to go behind the bond, the money-lenders were provided with the means of evading those wholesome provisions of the Act. It might be said that the Government could watch the working of this conciliation-system and prevent its abuse. But we had to deal with very clever people, who had their whole attention directed to the matter, and they would soon find out how to evade the law. He was firmly of opinion that the introduction of the proposed clause, together with the extraordinary force given to agreements made before a Conciliator, would virtually upset the intention of the Act if its operation was not very carefully watched. Under the French law, the agreement in a Conciliation Court had no such power as the Act gave to it. It was merely an authenticated private agreement, by which no lien on real property could be created: and if the parties wished to enforce it, they had to go before the Courts. Neither had the Council a precedent in the French law in the matter of the penalty which it was proposed to attach to non-attendance before the Conciliator. The French law merely provided that, if either of the parties did not choose to attend, he was liable to pay a fine of ten francs, and that fine could be imposed only by the Court of first instance before which the case might ultimately come. If the fine was not paid, that Court might refuse to hear the defaulting party's suit if he was a plaintiff, or might give a decree against him without hearing his defence if he was a defendant. This was very different from what was now proposed.

The only other argument likely to be brought in support of the amendment was what he might call the confidence argument. It was said that this Council was now dealing with a local question, and ought to accept the recommendations of the Local Government. MR. CROSTHWAITE was quite prepared to act to a certain extent on that principle, but he thought that in this instance it was carried too far. He thought that their confidence must be tempered with discretion. When, having already confided in the Bombay Government of 1879, which was against the conferment of power to compel attendance before the Conciliators, he was now asked to place confidence in the Bombay Government of 1882, which asked that the power might be conferred, he felt himself very much in the position of the patriarch when he was called upon to give a second blessing. The Council had already given their confidence to the Bombay Government in 1879, and if that Government now wished them to adopt a different course, it should afford the Council very strong reasons for changing their opinion; and that had not been done. He held a strong opinion on this point, and he thought that, before the Council proceeded to make attendance upon Conciliators compulsory, they ought to have greater experience of the working of the Act and a certain assurance that those abuses (which, he must confess, he considered gross abuses) to which Dr. Pollen had referred were not likely to recur.

He would therefore vote against the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said it would be necessary for him to reply to the running fire of objections which had been brought to bear upon him by a somewhat similar series of rather curt replies, because, as regarded some of the points raised, if he were to resort to the means of answering them fully which were at his disposal, it would lead him to draw largely from the bulky volume which was in his hand and from one or two more which he had under the table; and, if he attempted to do so, he would be obliged to trespass very largely upon the time of the Council. As, however, he did not think the Council would consider such a tedious course to be necessary, he should be obliged to give replies which must necessarily appear to be of a somewhat dogmatic character. One of

the objections which had been taken was that the effect of the amendment would be to go beyond the intention of the original Act, and was therefore inadmissible, since it was recognised on all hands that, in the legislation now before the Council, it was not intended to interfere in any degree whatever with the principles of that Act. But he ventured altogether to deny that the amendment went in any way beyond the scope and intention of the Act. The Act might be said to comprise both main principles and detailed provisions by which those principles were to be carried out. Starting with the previous litigation was a very ruinous as well as a very tedious process for all parties. The principle of conciliation was that the two persons at issue, who both, or, at any rate, one of them, were supposed to be more or less wrong-headed, should be brought in the first instance before a person of greater intelligence and better position, and of certainly more calm mind than either,—a person who was able to give them good advice; and that they should then be left to decide whether they would take it or carry on the war to the bitter end. Any measure, therefore, which was calculated to allow that principle full play was within the intention of the original Act. The present proposal was to be looked upon as a mere detail of machinery for carrying out that intention fairly on a point in which that machinery had been found to fail; and he could, with little trouble, point out to the Council various amendments of a similar character which had been made without any objection by the Bill of last year. The point in which the original intention of the Act had failed was simply this, that whereas it was intended that both the parties should appear before an intelligent person, who would, if possible, bring them to terms, it was found in practice that, in a large proportion of the total number of cases, one of the parties did not so come before the Conciliator; and, consequently, the conciliation, which the law intended to take place before litigation was resorted to, had no chance of coming into play.

As to the next objection which was taken to the Bill, it was raised by the Hon'ble Member who spoke first in the debate, and MR. HOPE thought it was also embodied in substance in the remarks which fell from his hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite. It was said that, when the original Act was under consideration, the Government of Bombay was opposed to conferring upon Conciliators the power which the amendment now proposed to give them, and quotations were made in support of that statement from a minute written by Sir Richard Temple, in which he said that he thought the power was liable to abuse, and that the Conciliator might put great pressure on the raiyat in order to induce him to compromise the claim in favour of the money-lender. It was likewise said that the refusal on the part of the Bombay Government to confer upon the Conciliator the power of summoning the defendant had been accepted by the Council as well as by himself. Thirdly, it was pointed out that, as regarded police-patéls, he himself had said, in a certain note which he had written, that he did not think it was desirable to impose upon the police-patéls in the Dekkhan the responsibility of deciding certain cases.

With regard to these three points, which he had briefly, but he hoped not incorrectly, enunciated, he would remark that the Council were now in the year 1882 and not in the year 1879, and that they might therefore at present very well grant a power, though in 1879 they had no sufficient warrant for doing so. Again, without laying too much stress on technicalities, he might say that the only way in which the refusal had been accepted was a demi-official way, in the course of the private consideration given to the subject by the Executive Government. So far as he recollected, the subject never came up before the Legislative Council. As to the particular question of police-patéls, he must point out that his note was on a totally different subject, and what he there said was, that he did not think it was desirable to impose upon the hardworked patéls of the Dekkhan the duty of acting as judges in all civil suits exceeding Rs. 10 in value. He had never said that they might not be trusted to exercise the power of bringing two wrong-headed people together with a view to enter into a compromise, and he objected to that inference being drawn from his note or to its being used for such a purpose.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE here observed that he had said that the quotation referred to the different matter of village-munsifs.

MR. HOPE said that this was so, but then what became of the applicability of the quotation? Either it applied to this case, or it did not. If not, then the remarks by his hon'ble friend must be held to come under the stricture of total irrelevance.

However, passing from the observation that the Council were now legislating in the year 1882 and not in 1879, he would proceed to the demand which had been made for fuller information to prove that certain abuses had not occurred. Reference had been made to certain quotations which were given in the note which he had written on Dr. Pollen's report, and it was said that, if they were read with certain other quotations from the latter document which he had not given, a very different view of the question from his would probably be justified. He would here remark that he *did* in that note also say as follows:—

"While thus quoting Dr. Pollen against himself, it is only fair to invite perusal of his 43rd and 44th paragraphs, in which he objects to the system that there is in it no guarantee against claims purposely enhanced in order to make the remissions imposing, against collusive agreements, or for that thorough investigation into the true merits of each transaction which could be secured by the application of the law in the Civil Courts."

MR. HOPE did not for a moment suppose that his hon'ble friend meant to imply that Dr. Pollen was not quoted with fairness, but, having supplemented his statement by the words out of his note which MR. HOPE had just read, he would remark that the whole of this matter was outside the present question. The issue which the whole of Dr. Pollen's remarks, taken together, really raised was, whether conciliation, on the whole, was a good thing or not. Dr. Pollen was an able and thoroughly trained judicial officer, and his general opinion was that no authority, except the regular Civil Courts, was fit to investigate matters of this sort; he considered, on the whole, that any procedure by way of conciliation was unsatisfactory, and that the Courts would do the work much better. In carrying out the system of conciliation, his recommendations would be directed towards bringing the Conciliators under the fetters of the law, and attaching to them the restrictions imposed on the Civil Courts. MR. HOPE was not now called upon to defend the principle of conciliation, because it was not proposed to touch it in the present Bill. On the other hand, he thought that the demand to show that abuses had not occurred was an exceedingly fair and reasonable one. In answer to that demand, he could only say, in the first place, that no general complaints had been received from any portion of these districts that the Conciliators had abused the power which had been entrusted to them. No such complaint had been made in any of the memorials which were before the Council, nor had it ever reached him from outside. As to the statement made by Dr. Pollen, that certain objectionable agreements might be made before the Conciliator, and that renewal-bonds might be substituted for the existing ones, all MR. HOPE could at present produce in answer to it were certain statistics which he intended to refer to at a later period of the debate, and in which it was shown that the greater number of bonds were not renewal-bonds but records of original transactions between the parties. He thought, therefore, that there was nothing to show that that particular form of abuse had prevailed to any great extent. Then, another argument which had been brought forward in proof that abuses must exist was this, that he himself had said that, if the Conciliators' Courts were good, the people would themselves resort to them, and that, if they were not, they would stay away; and it was inferred, from the large number of refusals or neglects to attend, that the people were dissatisfied with the system. MR. HOPE found that neither this argument nor the facts would bear that inference. As regarded the people failing to attend before the Conciliator, it was shown in the reports that it was not always the raiyat who stayed away, but the complainant, the saukár himself, who, having brought his complaint before the Conciliator, did not appear to press it, the reason being that he merely sought to use this process as a screw *in terrorem*. But, granting that there was a large proportion of raiyats who did not attend before the Conciliator, there was

another answer, which was that there was no security that the raiyat had ever received the summons to attend. If the argument from Sir Richard Temple which was put forward was held to be good, and if it was to be supposed that the Conciliators would use their powers in favour of the saukárs, then that at once afforded a good reason why the Conciliator and the saukár between them should take uncommon good care that the raiyat heard nothing about the application. The saukár usually did not want conciliation at all. Therefore, nothing could be inferred from the mere absence of the parties. Nor was there any inconsistence between the present motion and the remarks which he had made on a former occasion, and to which reference had this day been made. The most probable reason, if he might venture to suggest one, for the non-attendance of the parties was a combination of all these reasons together. There might be certain cases in which the saukárs succeeded in preventing the attendance of the raiyat; there might be some cases in which the raiyat took no trouble to attend; and there might be others in which he had never heard of the application made to the Conciliator. The objections now made were of exactly the same character as those which were taken to the provision in the Bill of 1879, that the defendant should be obliged to attend; yet they now knew that that provision had produced the very best effect.

He would now pass on to another point, namely, the remarks which had been made with reference to the French system. It was said that the system inaugurated by the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act differed from the French system, because in France the parties might appear before the Courts to contest an agreement made before a Conciliator, whereas here it had the effect of an unappealable decree. His answer to that was, that here also, before an agreement could take effect, the parties were allowed to appear before the Court, and they received ample notice that they might do so. The Act required the Conciliator to forward the agreement to the Court of the Subordinate Judge, notice was issued to the parties to show cause within one month why the agreement should not take effect as a decree, and rules were framed taking the utmost possible precautions to ensure the notice reaching the parties. It was said that these were "unappealable decrees," but to that statement MR. HOPE begged altogether to demur. These proceedings were entirely open to revision under Chapter VII of the Dekkhan Raiyats' Act. Under that chapter, the special Judge was empowered to transfer applications from one Conciliator to another in cases in which he had reason to believe that injustice was likely to be done, and in every way the proceedings could be rectified, under the revisional power given, if there was anything very gross or wrong in them. Finally, it was said that the fine imposed under the French law was only ten francs, and that that could not be imposed by the Conciliator. To that MR. HOPE would reply that here the fine could not be imposed by the Conciliator either. The amendment merely rendered a person disobeying a summons to attend before a Conciliator liable to the same fine to which every person is liable for not attending on the lawful summons of a Court of Justice. Proceedings would have to be taken before a Magistrate for the adjudication of the fine, and the Conciliator would have nothing to do with its imposition.

He hoped that by these remarks he had succeeded in showing, first, that the amendment was not beyond the original intention of the Act; secondly that the Council were perfectly at liberty now to provide new details of machinery for carrying out that intention, which they did not feel justified in providing in 1879; thirdly, that there was no proof that any abuses had arisen, or were likely to arise, in the working of the Act, or that any of the precautions against abuse which had been provided were insufficient. Also that no extraordinary power was asked for the Conciliators, and no special hardship was likely to occur from the exercise of that which it was proposed to confer on them.

Lastly, he would refer to the "confidence argument" which had been objected to by his friend the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite. It should be remembered that on this question this Legislative Council was, for technical reasons,

obliged to legislate, instead of the discussion and settlement of the matter being left to the local legislature. That being so, he thought that in this matter the Council might place the same confidence in the judgment of the present Local Government as it might be seen from the debates had been placed in the Local Government of 1879; especially might they do so in a matter in regard to which the Government of Bombay was in close communication with the local authorities to whom the duty of administering the law had been entrusted, and had also the advantage of watching closely the comments of the local Press. But there was another form of the confidence argument to which he would refer, and that was, that, at the time the conciliation-system and the village-munsifs were proposed, he had to undergo considerable opposition on the ground that there were no fit men available for the discharge of the duties which it was proposed to impose upon them. The line of argument MR. HOPE then took was more generous and, he was glad to say, had been proved more just, with regard to the integrity and the capacity of the Natives of India. He then said that, to his own personal knowledge, there were a considerable number of Native gentlemen who would be found quite fitted to exercise the small amount of authority proposed to be conferred upon them by the Act. He was glad to say that these anticipations had been fully justified. There were at present upwards of three hundred Conciliators, and, after making due allowance for the incompetence or even for the misconduct of a few, if such really were necessary,—he thought only two or three had been removed from office,—the experience which these gentlemen brought to the performance of their duties, and the general satisfaction in which their proceedings were held, amply justified the confidence which was reposed in them. He, therefore, saw no reason why the Council should hesitate for a moment to confer upon them the small additional power which was now proposed. He did not know how the Natives of India were ever to be educated to self-government or to independence if they were not to be allowed to exercise a certain amount of responsibility. His own opinion was that, if responsibility was put well upon people's shoulders, it would be found that they bore it much better than was expected. There was no ground whatever to cast a slur on a number of gentlemen who had been performing these honorary and delicate services well for the last two years, and to refuse to give them the power of summoning the parties to appear which the amendment proposed.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said that he would not take up the time of the Council very long after the thorough and lengthy way in which this question had been threshed out; but as he happened to be one of the unfortunate minority of the Select Committee, and having been called upon as such by his friend the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter to explain the reasons on which he had acted, he wished to say a few words in support of the vote he had given in favour of the amendment before the Council. It was, he would not say unfair, but still not quite correct, to draw an argument in favour of the law as it stood from the fact that the Select Committee in this instance were willing to leave that law on the lines on which the Act had been originally passed; because, if the Hon'ble Member would look into the history of the case, he would find that the present amendment was put into the first draft of the Bill, and it was only at the last stage of the Committee's meetings that it was proposed to abandon it. His friend Mr. Gibbs had not been able to be present on that occasion, and consequently the members were two and two, and therefore the abandonment of the proposed section was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman of the Committee. Had Mr. Gibbs been able to be present, the section would have stood as originally drafted; so that, if any weight was to be attached to that occasion specially, it was fair to say that there were as many on one side as on the other.

But he himself did not attach much weight to that circumstance. The real reason which justified him in voting for the amendment was that the Bombay Government, who were really responsible for the working of the Bill, and who possibly understood better than the members of this Council the character of the amendment, although they rejected it in 1879, had subsequently,

after three years' experience gained, found that this power could safely be given to the Conciliator. It was not a question of giving their confidence to that Government in 1879, and not giving that confidence in 1882. But it seemed to him that that Government spoke in 1879 before gaining experience, and the Government of the present day made their recommendation after having found that experience. Considering the importance of the functions entrusted to Conciliators, it was only reasonable to give the Conciliators this additional power without which those functions were shorn of half their usefulness. His own opinion was that, in the majority of instances, it was not the raiyat but the saukár against whom the exercise of this power would be needed, and that it would be absurd for the Government to appoint Conciliators and to give them all these powers for the express purpose of bringing the two sides together, if, at the end, they were not in a position to do it. The penalty, as it stood in the amendment, was, he believed, only declaratory. He could not pretend to offer a professional opinion on that point, but it appeared to him that, if the word "directed" was used instead of "invited," the penalty would follow as a matter of course under section 174 of the Penal Code. The Conciliators could not act under that section themselves, but would have to go to the local Magistrate to enforce the penalty, and it struck SIR S. BAYLEY that the number of cases in which they would take the trouble to do so would not be very great. If they proceeded against one or two recusant persons, the parties concerned would become aware of the existence of this power, and the result would be that the parties would be brought together and the object of conciliation would be attained. But, without this power of bringing two parties together, it seemed to him that the Conciliators would be placed in a very false position. These were the reasons which induced him to support the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said that he admitted that the amendment would merely have the effect of restoring to the Bill a section which originally stood in it. He admitted, also, that the omission of that section was due to an accidental circumstance, namely, the unavoidable absence of Mr. Gibbs from the meeting of the Select Committee. Owing to that absence, MR. ILBERT was unfortunately compelled to decide the question by his casting vote. He thought the supporters of the amendment were fully entitled to the benefit of both these admissions. After what had been said by Mr. Crosthwaite, he need not explain at length his reasons for opposing the amendment. They were, first, that the amendment made, not an alteration of detail, but a modification of principle, and, as such, went beyond the proper scope of the Bill; and, secondly, that the evidence before the Council was not sufficient to justify the making of the amendment. He would explain his first point by quoting the concluding remarks of the very able note by his friend Mr. Hope on which this Bill was founded. Speaking of the measure of 1879, Mr. Hope said:—

"In order to succeed in all respects, it needs no modification of principle, no change of method, nothing except the aid of a few legislative amendments to make its original meaning more clear, of vigorous executive action to carry out the provisions fully, and a little patience."

Then, was the effect of this amendment to make the original meaning of the Act more clear? He would answer this question by another quotation from the Hon'ble Member's speech in introducing the Bill in 1879:—

"The proposed Conciliators will so far differ from the French *Juges de Paix* that they will not have, in addition to conciliatory functions, a petty judicial jurisdiction up to 100 francs (=Rs. 50), nor will they be able to compel the attendance of the defendant before them; but they will in consequence be unable to exercise undue pressure, which, in India, might perhaps, under some circumstances, be apprehended."

So it was perfectly clear that the Government had in 1879 considered this point, and had, after deliberation, come to the conclusion that it was not wise or safe to confer on the Conciliators the powers which would be given them by the amendment. The principle, as he understood it, of the original Act was, that the plaintiff, before he began his suit, should be required to give the defendant an opportunity of attending before an impartial and reasonable person, and talking the question over, an opportunity of which the defendant might avail himself or not, as he pleased. The proceeding, so far as the defendant was concerned, was to be probably voluntary. If so, was the Council now justified in making so great a departure from this principle? He submitted that they would not be justified in doing so, except upon full and clear evidence that the dangers apprehended in 1879 were found by experience to have no foundation. The Council were told that this was a matter in which they were to be guided by the opinion of the Bombay Government. MR. ILBERT admitted that they ought to attach the greatest possible weight to the opinion of the Bombay Government on such a point, but he did not think that they could altogether disclaim responsibility for this legislation, or refrain from exercising their own judgment as to the effect of the evidence before them. They had before them the very able report which had been drawn up by Mr. Pollen on the working of the Act in 1881. MR. ILBERT had very carefully read that document, particularly paragraphs 43 and 44, from which extracts had been made in previous speeches; and the impression which it left on his mind was that Mr. Pollen was on the whole favourably disposed to the system of conciliation, but that he believed it to be in certain cases liable to serious abuse. "My judgment," says Mr. Pollen, "is still, to a certain degree, in a state of suspense, and I cannot feel sanguine as to the ultimate success of the experiment." Now, what was the fair inference to be drawn from this statement? The inference which he would draw was that the Council would be fully justified in continuing the powers conferred by the existing law on Conciliators, but that they would not be justified, without further evidence, in extending those powers. That was the inference he drew, and he thought the proper course to adopt was to leave the law as it stood,—not to take away one jot or tittle of the powers given by the existing law, but not to increase those powers. Nor did he think that the adoption of such a course would place the Conciliators in a false or undignified position. What was the position which they occupied? It was difficult to conceive a more dignified or responsible position. They occupied the position of arbitrators selected by the State for the purpose of determining disputes between saukárs and raiyats; like other arbitrators, they had no power to compel the attendance of the defendant; but, if he failed, without sufficient reason, to appear, the Court would subsequently draw its own inference from his non-appearance. MR. ILBERT did not wish to make a single remark which might imply the slightest reflection on the integrity or capacity of the gentlemen who had been appointed to perform the responsible functions of Conciliators, but he would prefer to give them the opportunity of justifying that selection. He believed that the parties would appear before those Conciliators in whom they had confidence, and would decline to appear before those in whom they had no confidence.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS said in reply that the first practical observation which offered itself to his mind was that he regretted very much that he was unable to attend the last meeting of the Select Committee, because then the Council would probably have been spared this long debate. As had already been explained, so evenly were opinions balanced in the Committee, that, owing to his unavoidable absence, the question now before the Council had to be determined by the casting vote of the Chairman. Under such circumstances, MR. GIBBS did not think any argument or conclusion could be drawn one way or the other from the decision of the Committee. His hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had in his reply almost entirely disposed of all the points at issue. His hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite, in considering the question of police-patéls, had quoted what he, MR. GIBBS, had said when he had charge at Simla of the first amending Bill. He did not think his friend could draw from what was then said any argument against the proposal to confer this power on police-patéls. The police-patéls of the Dekkhan were a very mixed class of people. Some of them were of a highly respectable class, and were the leading men of the village, and were possessed of great local influence, and were merely hereditary police-patéls. The appointment of Conciliators was in the hands of the Local Government, who would make them on the recommendation of the local officers, who were intimately acquainted with all the people of the upper and more respect-

able classes; and every care would be taken to exercise in a proper manner the power which the Act gave for the appointment of Conciliators. It was because it was desirable that the best men available should be appointed Conciliators, that MR. GIBBS had urged the adoption of that amendment. It was not to be supposed that every police-patél would be made a Conciliator, but it was not desirable that Government should be debarred from appointing persons who were in a position of influence in the villages simply because they were hereditary police-patéls.

With regard to the observations which fell from his hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert, he must say he could not quite understand how the amendment which he proposed was an alteration in the principle of the Bill. It might be so, but he did not see it himself. The principle of the Bill was conciliation, and the principle of conciliation was to bring the parties together before a person who was to act as Conciliator. That being the principle of the Bill, he looked upon this amendment as an additional step taken in furtherance of that principle. It was proposed under the advice of the Government of Bombay, given after an experience of a three years' working of the Act. It was not an "appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober," as had been suggested, but the opinion of the Bombay Government given in the dark *versus* the Bombay Government given after a great deal of light had been thrown on the subject. He thought that this amendment was not an alteration in principle: it was only an alteration in the procedure by which that principle would be carried out.

As to the fact of there not being evidence sufficient before the Council to prove whether the Conciliators had done well or not, MR. GIBBS admitted that there was not much information on that point in the letters of Dr. Pollen. But the Council must remember that with Dr. Pollen's report came up the reports of two of the Subordinate Judges, one of whom had a longer judicial experience than Dr. Pollen; and he was very strongly in favour of the measure which MR. GIBBS pressed the Council to accept. They must remember also that the Local Government did not form its opinion entirely on Dr. Pollen's report. If it did, this Council would be able to form exactly as good an opinion as the Bombay Government. But the Bombay Government had before them other papers and also the experience of a conference on this very point. At that conference were the Commissioner, the Special Judge and one, if not both, of the Subordinate Judges, together with the Members of Council. And the result of that conference was that the measure as originally laid before the Select Committee was approved, and this contained the clause which formed his (MR. GIBBS') amendment.

He did not think he need take up the time of the Council any longer in regard to this matter. He thought it was a matter in regard to which the Council ought to be guided by the opinion of the Bombay Government, which was, that the want of authority to enforce the attendance of parties seriously impeded the work of conciliation; and, for his own part, he did not think that the grant of such power was likely to be detrimental in any way. The Sarvajanik Sabhá recommended that the Conciliators should have power given to them to summon the defendant to appear, and if he failed to appear the Conciliator should have power to issue a warrant to compel attendance. There might be some doubt as to whether section 173 of the Penal Code did or did not apply to the case of Conciliators—whether they were or were not public servants; and therefore it was thought better to make the matter perfectly clear by a declaration that that section should be applicable to orders made by Conciliators, and this was proposed to be done by the alteration of the word "invite" to the word "direct." MR. GIBBS did not think that any harm was likely to occur to any body from the exercise of this power, and he thought that a provision of this sort was the more necessary, because, from his knowledge of the people of the Dekkhan, derived from an experience of many years, he knew that they were in the habit of disregarding the summonses of the Civil Courts to a very great extent. In three districts it had been found that, out of 80 per cent. of the money-suits, the defendants never appeared in something like 74, preferring that the decree should be passed *ex parte*. Thus, it would be seen that the people of the Dekkhan had got into a sort of chronic habit of not obeying summonses, and that was another reason for the enactment of these provisions; for, unless both the parties appeared before the Conciliators, they would not carry out the work which it was intended they should do; the principle of the original Act being that, by the intervention of Conciliators, resort to the Civil Courts would be rendered unnecessary.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

"It is quite evident, from the mere fact that the members of the Executive Government differ in opinion upon this question, that it must be one of considerable difficulty, and, at the same time, also that it is not one of very vital importance, because, if it was not difficult, they would be likely soon to come to an agreement upon it, and, if it had been a matter of very vital importance, they would have been bound to express an united opinion upon it.

"My own view is that, on the whole, it would be better to adopt the amendment of my hon'ble friend Mr. Gibbs, and I am led to that opinion by the fact that the amendment is supported by the two members of this Council representing Bombay, and is consistent with the wishes expressed by the Government of Bombay. The Bill is of a local character, and would not have been brought forward in this Council if it had not been for special reasons, to which I need not advert: ordinarily, it would have been brought in in the Bombay Council, and there discussed with an amount of knowledge of local circumstances which it is impossible to obtain here; but, as that course has not been taken, we ought to look specially to the opinions expressed by the two able gentlemen who represent Bombay here, and to bear in mind that those views are in concurrence with the recommendations of the Bombay Government, who, as Mr. Gibbs has shown, have very carefully considered the various proposals connected with the present Bill. I am also the more confirmed in my opinion—though I do not take a very strong view on the matter one way or the other—that, on the whole, it would be better to accept the amendment of my hon'ble friend, because it appears to me that no objection whatever has been felt to this provision by the gentleman whose name has been frequently referred to in this discussion, and whose opinion on this question is of great importance—I mean Dr. Pollen. My hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert has quoted Dr. Pollen's report in support of his view, but the most recent paper that I find among these documents emanating from that learned person is a letter or report of his addressed to the Bombay Government, and dated the 14th of last November. In that report Dr. Pollen says—

"'When I was at Mahabaleshvar on the 1st instant, I had an opportunity of reading the Bill, and I then stated my opinion that it was a great improvement on the original draft, and that its provisions seemed adequately to meet all the requirements of the case; but, at the same time, I expressed a wish to have a further opportunity of examining the details of the Bill more deliberately, so as to guard, as far as possible, against the chances of any latent errors which on a cursory perusal might have escaped observation. I have now the honour to submit, in accordance with the instructions of Government, the following remarks on the sections of the Bill which seem to require special notice.'

"Then Dr. Pollen, having prosecuted that further inquiry, proceeded to make comments at considerable length upon the various sections of the Bill, but makes no comment, and takes no objection, to the section now under discussion. Under these circumstances, I am inclined to draw the inference that Dr. Pollen does not think that this section would work unsatisfactorily, and, looking to the weight of local opinion, so far as we have it before us in these papers, I shall give my vote in favour of Mr. Gibbs' amendment."

The question being put, the Council divided—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon'ble R. Miller.	The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.	The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley.	The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson.	The Hon'ble Durga Charan Láhá.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring.	The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs.	The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád.
His Excellency the President.	The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
	The Hon'ble Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.
	The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert.

So the Motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. THOMAS moved that after section 16 of the Bill the following section be inserted, namely :—

"16. (*1*) In section fifty-six, after the words 'for which a Village-Registrar has been appointed' the words 'and not being a person exempted from the operation of this section by a written order of the Collector' shall be inserted.

"(*2*) To the same section the following shall be added, namely :—

"The Collector may make an order under this section where, in his opinion, the applicant for exemption is a person of sufficient education to conduct his own business."

He said :—

"I may premise that I make this suggestion not in opposition to the Select Committee, but because through an accident I have not had an opportunity of ventilating it through them.

"My object is to modify in some measure the extreme stringency of section fifty-six, which invalidates instruments executed by agriculturists unless '*written by or under the superintendence of*' a Village-Registrar. I wish to lay stress on the words '*written by or under the superintendence of*'.

"It seems to me a very serious disability to impose on the people, educated and uneducated alike, that no single agriculturist in all the area embraced by the Act shall ever be at liberty to conduct his own monetary business without the intervention of the Village-Registrar.

"My belief is that it is quite as repugnant to Asiatics as it is to Europeans to conduct all their little borrowings in public, and I know the experience of the Presidency in which I have served is, that agriculturists prefer to borrow at considerably higher interest from their own private banker to going before the public official, and that they show their repugnance to publicity and officialdom to be strong by practically having no recourse to them. Why then should we take away their option in the matter, and compel them to submit to the annoyance of opening out their affairs to public canvas at the Village-Registrar's office, where there will always be a goodly knot of people within sight and earshot while the deed is being dictated and written?

"But besides vexatiously disturbing the sensibilities of the people, this requirement about the Village-Registrar seems also to hamper their *business* arrangements; for deeds want drawing with some exactitude of phraseology, and it not unfrequently happens that the force of a certain stipulation is not fully comprehended till it takes shape in writing, and then it is objected to, and has to be discussed, and perhaps modified. Is it to be expected that, with a number of others waiting their turn with the Village-Registrar, the slow-witted will not be hurried, and the timid jostled, into agreeing to terms somewhat different from what they would have consented to if they had had sufficient time to consider them in the undisturbed privacy of their own verandah? And who will be the sufferer from the pressure of the circumstances of publicity and haste? Not the habitual money-lender accustomed to such surroundings, but the less tutored agriculturist. The very man, in short, whom it is intended to protect.

"In the case of such agriculturists as are quite as competent to draw their own instruments as the Village-Registrar is to draw them for them, it is surely an unnecessary interference with the liberty of the subject to compel them, nevertheless, to sit under the Village-Registrar; and it is not well, I think, to legislate with a view to keeping people in leading-strings after they desire to cast them aside: we should aim rather at encouraging a spirit of self-help. I think, therefore, that every one petitioning to be freed from such leading-strings, and known by the Revenue-authorities to be able to read and write, should be exempted by an order published in the District Gazette, or otherwise as may be locally preferred. The effect of such exemption from the requirements of the special Dekkhan Act would be to throw them on the general Indian Registration Act, 1877.

"I believe I am right in saying that the legal measure before us is avowedly for the temporary purpose of spanning the period of growth from what may be called the helpless childhood to the self-protecting manhood of the body of the agriculturists in the Dekkhan. If so, I would suggest that the law should carry in itself both an opening for such growth and an indication of its extent, so that we may know when the transition stage is sufficiently past to point to the withdrawal of special protection; otherwise, if that protection is continued too long, the day will come when the remedy—the very treatment that is being applied to the weakness of the child—may be injurious to the growth of the man. I think that, if we allow such raiyats as wish it and are competent to be exempted in the way I propose, we shall see the number of exempted persons gradually increasing, and have some gauge of their relative numbers to the agriculturists still protected under section 56. We shall have some practical gauge, too, of their preferences, whether they are for protection or for exemption.

"But apart from the agriculturists, just one word may be said about the Village-Registrar. The Act makes him compulsorily legal draughtsman, and sole draughtsman too, to the whole community. Surely, it is only in a very primitive village that he can possibly be equal to the task. With the improvement of agriculture and the increase of the outlay thereon, with the growth of wealth and its accustomed luxuries and sudden calls for aid, the money-transactions may well become so numerous as to swamp the Village-Registrar, and, long before he is so hopelessly swamped as to attract the attention of his superiors, he will probably have gone through the usual course of perfunctorily hurrying through his duties to the injury of the parties, and in nine cases out of ten, to the injury of that party, the agriculturist, whom he is supposed to be protecting. And if he abuses his powers, the raiyat is precluded from engaging any other legal draughtsman.

"In my proposal I have suggested the Collector as the exemptor, because I presume he has in his tahsíldárs or amíldárs and village-officials the machinery for feeling into his every village, and I presume also that in such minor matters he can delegate his powers.

"To sum up, my Lord, I submit briefly that to invalidate instruments unless *written by or under the superintendence of* the Village-Registrar is to impose a serious disability on educated and uneducated alike, which may well be repugnant to the feelings of the agriculturists, hampering to their business and injurious to their advancement in self-help; that it may also become impracticable to the Village-Registrar and be abused by him; and that it is better to give the opening for growth and the gauge of growth which I have the honour to propose—such gauge and liberty running consistently with, and not counter to, the protective principle of the Act for such as still need that protection."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that he ought to point out to the hon'ble gentleman that he had altered his amendment as it originally stood in the paper, and that, under the rules, it was not open to him to have it considered now without the consent of the Council. HIS EXCELLENCY thought that, in order to put the discussion on a proper footing, that consent should be obtained.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that, as His Lordship had pointed out, the Council was under some slight disadvantage owing to the wording of this amendment having been altered at the last moment. He would be the last to wish to take any mere technical advantage, but there was a more serious objection to the amendment. It was an amendment which went against the principle of the original Act. A prominent principle of that Act was a system of village-registration of all documents, and it was not within the scope and the object of the present Bill to alter the original Act in any important particular. He therefore submitted that the amendment was inadmissible. But it might perhaps be desirable that he should in a few words mention to the Council that the amendment corresponded in substance with a suggestion

which had been made by the Puna Sarvajanik Sabhá in their memorial on this Bill. The Select Committee had considered that suggestion very carefully, and had unanimously come to the conclusion that it was, for a variety of reasons, inadmissible. He did not know whether he could now effectively state those reasons, because they were so numerous, nor did he know whether he would be in order in speaking in detail against an amendment which was contrary to the principle of the Bill; but he might perhaps be permitted to mention briefly a few of those objections. On what principle was the Collector to exercise this discretion of exempting particular persons? How was he to ascertain that a man could read or write, or was sufficiently educated to dispense with the assistance of the Village-Registrar and to manage his own affairs? Was he to have a particular man brought before him and examine him to ascertain whether he was intelligent, and was a man's right to exemption to depend on the mere chance opinion of some Collector, who possibly could not speak the language well, formed in the course of a conversation of five minutes? MR. HOPE ventured to suggest that it would be impossible to exercise such a discretion in an intelligent and reasonable manner, or, if it was exercised notwithstanding, it might be exercised so as to give rise to favoritism and abuse. Again, suppose the exemption was not to be given to individuals on application, then was there to be a general examination of the whole district? If, on the one hand, the exemption was to be given to individuals,—to the men who went up to the Collector, and not to all,—we should make a distinction between man and man; on the other hand, if the power of exemption was to be exercised with reference to a whole district, the Act would impose an obligation on the Collector which it would be utterly impossible for him to perform. Further, suppose the Collector had given exemption to a particular person, and, when the matter came under litigation, the man who was thus exempted denied that he could read and write, and averred that some other man must have been substituted for him before the Collector. Suppose, again, the man who was exempted was dead. Were his relatives to be called to depose whether he could read and write, or to what extent he could do so? MR. HOPE could enumerate many other practical objections of this kind. But another difficulty was that these exceptions would totally destroy the value of registration. At present, when a person was asked to lend money on the security of land or to take part in any transaction connected with it, he could examine the register and ascertain whether the land was in any way encumbered with previous transactions. But under the proposed amendment the whole of the registers would become unreliable, and a man would have to ascertain not only whether there was any previous recorded transaction connected with the land, but whether any of the various parties who had held it from the time of the last known transaction had been exempted by the Collector or not. Moreover, MR. HOPE would point out that there were a good many other advantages to be secured by this village-registration, besides the mere protection of the actual executants who could not read and write, such as the publicity of the transaction and security against extortionate terms.

He regretted that, for these reasons on the merits, no less than on the technical objection, he must oppose this amendment.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said he concurred with his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope in opposing this amendment. Agreeing, as he did, with the admirable principles which the mover of the amendment had laid down for guiding legislation on such subjects generally, still those principles, he regretted to say, were scarcely applicable to a Bill of this nature; this being a Bill to meet a peculiar and exceptional set of circumstances, in regard to which special legislation was undertaken on lines very different from those on which measures of an ordinary kind were based. He would not repeat the practical objections which had been taken by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, but the main objection which he took to the amendment was the period at which it was proposed. The Council could not accept it without knowing whether it was capable of being worked practically, and what its effect would be. The Government of Bombay was most anxious that this Bill should be passed in the course of this month.

But if this measure was taken into consideration and the passing of the Bill deferred in order to ascertain the opinion of the Bombay Government on the proposal, the effect would be to throw back the operation of the measure, and the whole of the cold season, in which the work of inspection and instruction was done, would be lost. He agreed with the hon'ble mover of the Bill that it was rather difficult to consider the amendment, because the exact way in which it was proposed to work it was not made perceptible from the manner in which the amendment was drawn, and the Council could not say how the scheme would work without consulting the Bombay Government.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said he quite sympathised with the desire of the hon'ble mover of the amendment to make the Act more elastic, but he agreed with his hon'ble colleague Sir Steuart Bayley that it was impossible to accept the amendment at this stage of the proceedings.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that he agreed with the remarks of his hon'ble colleague on his right (Mr. Ilbert). He did not think it would be possible to make the proposed amendment now, as it would undoubtedly necessitate a further reference to the Bombay Government; it was contrary to their feelings and wishes upon the subject; and it was introduced at the eleventh hour. With all due respect, therefore, to the arguments of his hon'ble friend Mr. Thomas in favour of it, he should certainly recommend the Council not to accept the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. THOMAS said in reply that, while not wishing, after what had been said, to press his amendment at this date, he would like to say just a few words to show that it was not quite so unworkable as the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill seemed to think. He was not proposing anything open to objection as contrary to the principle of the Bill; he was not proposing to do away with village-registration, but only to make individual exemptions. In reply to the objection that the Collector would be unable to cope with the numbers if everybody in a village came up to him for exemption, he would observe that he had already said that he presumed the Collector would delegate the duty to his subordinates. In the Presidency from which MR. THOMAS had come, this work could be done with ease through the taluq and village officials. As regarded the amount of education necessary to qualify for this exemption, he considered that being able to read and write would be sufficient, and he did not understand how exemptions made on this ground could be looked upon in the light of "favoritism." As to the objection that the grant of these exemptions would destroy the completeness of the village-registers, he would reply that the only effect would be to make the sub-registry more perfect, and the village-registers would gradually give way to the registration effected under the general Indian Registration Act, 1877, which registration was presumed to be sufficient; for, if it was not, the Indian Registration Act must be admitted to be defective. Under that Act, it was not required that these documents should *be written by or under the superintendence of* the village-registrar; it was simply required that they should be attested and recorded, and that was all he asked for in favour of the educated.

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He said—"My Lord, I regret that I must inflict upon the Council some remarks which, I fear, may be somewhat tedious. I find, however, that certain misapprehensions are so prevalent, and the absence of definite information is so very marked, that it is necessary, in order that the Act should stand fairly in public opinion, to give some explanation regarding its working up to the present time.

"The original Act was passed in October 1879; a small number of village-munsifs, about 138, were appointed between January and August 1880; the new Subordinate Judges' Courts were not constituted till 1st June 1880. No Conciliators were nominated until between the 1st May and 1st August

of that year. Village-Registrars were constituted from March 1st, 1880; but it soon became apparent that the rules and instructions for them had been insufficient and unsuitable, as far as old deeds were concerned; difficulties accumulated in that respect—accumulated till they became insurmountable; the repeal of section 71 of the Act, abandoning in despair the registration of old mortgages, was deferred till October 1881; and the documents in hand have only lately been pretty well cleared off. On the same occasion (by Act XXIII of 1881) some doubts of interpretation were settled, and verbal improvements made.

"Consequently, the year 1881 was the first year throughout which even the machinery of the Act was in tolerably complete order, while some of its most important provisions are not, as the present Bill testifies, in operation up to the present day. What I wish to point out is that, until effect has been given to the whole Act, and the results during at least a year or two have been ascertained, the measure cannot be said to have received even an approach to a fair trial.

"The instructions of the Secretary of State were that the relief of the Dekkhan raiyat should be effected by a 'comprehensive measure,' which should provide Courts more accessible, more absolute, less technical, less dilatory and less expensive than the present ones; and should also mitigate 'the extreme severity of the law on debtors' and extend the powers of the Judges 'to modify the contracts entered into between man and man.' In accordance with these instructions, coupled with some of the recommendations made by the Dekkhan Riots Commission, the Act of 1879 contemplated five main amendments of the existing conditions, namely:—Courts having larger powers over smaller areas than before; improved control over such Courts; improved procedure; absolute relief of insolvents under certain circumstances; and protective measures, such as conciliation between disputants previous to litigation. Under the first of these heads, the Subordinate Judges' Courts in the four districts to which the Act applied were increased from 24 to 36. Six months afterwards, however, the Bombay Government, observing a large falling off in the number of suits filed, took away seven out of the twelve Additional Judges and combined their jurisdictions with the adjacent ones; moreover, some other Subordinate Judges were employed for part of the year out of their proper charges. This has necessarily somewhat interfered with the fulfilment of the intention of the Act, in the matter of bringing the administration of justice nearer to the homes of the people. Moreover, the falling off in the institution of suits proved merely temporary. The result has consequently been that arrears have accumulated, and rose from 1,100 in January 1880 to 3,658 in January 1882. I am glad to say that the Bombay Government have now determined to restore at once five out of the seven Subordinate Judges whom they had withdrawn. Another measure coming under the first head was the establishment of village-munsifs with a jurisdiction in money-suits not exceeding Rs. 10. The fact that these munsifs are chiefly resorted to by the non-agricultural classes need excite no surprise, for it was well known, and was stated in my speech in 1879, that the bulk of the suits disposed of by village-munsifs in Madras are not suits between raiyats. Still, no doubt, a certain number of such suits do come before these Courts. At that time I myself was not in favour of the establishment of village-munsifs, and in my original draft of the Bill I did not provide for them; but Sir Richard Temple considered it very desirable to make an advance in the direction of giving these petty judicial powers, and they were therefore inserted. I did not expect much good, but I feared no harm from them. I am, however, glad, in the present instance, to sit on the stool of repentance, for I find that the institution has had a popularity and success which I never anticipated. Mr. Ranadé, who is one of the Native assistants of the Special Judge, Dr. Pollen, reports that 'there can be no doubt of the popularity of this office, and the inhabitants of several places have applied for the services of such officers.' As regards their efficiency, Dr. Pollen reported last year that 'most of the village-munsifs are respectable and intelligent men, and have done their work and kept the records in a satisfactory manner.' And, again this year, he has given testimony of a similar character. Moreover, the fact speaks for itself, that, although there were only 138 munsifs in 1880 and 136 in 1881, they disposed of 2,866 suits in

the first year and 2,934 in the second. I may also mention, as an indirect proof which the statistics afford of the excellent effect of these new Courts, that the number of suits below Rs. 10 in value filed in the ordinary Subordinate Judges' Courts has fallen to 521, or $\frac{1}{10}$th of the total number, instead of $\frac{1}{6}$th or more at which it used to stand. It is evident, therefore, that these institutions supply a much-felt want in the settlement of disputes. I am glad to say that the Bombay Government intend to take special measures to find out a larger number of gentlemen competent to hold the office of village-munsif than have already come to notice.

"With reference to the second head, namely, improved control over the Courts, it will be remembered that the Act of 1879 substituted for appeal a system of revision by the Special Judge and two Assistant Judges subordinate to him. This reform, which received at the time the approval of Mr. Justice Melvill and four other Judges of the Bombay High Court, has amply justified the expectations which were formed of it. I will not weary the Council by long quotations from Dr. Pollen's reports. Suffice it to say that, during the year, he and his assistants scrutinized 75 per cent. of the cases instead of 30 per cent., which I had considered a sufficient percentage for the exercise of a proper control in lieu of the system of appeal, under which only 3 per cent. used to come to notice. The cases actually taken up for revision amounted to 2 per cent. On this subject Dr. Pollen says:—

"'The people are showing themselves keenly sensitive of the advantages of the revision system, which provides a surer and more constant, as well as a cheaper, safeguard against injustice and error than that afforded by the costlier and more tedious process of appeal which, as a rule, was a luxury which only the rich were able to indulge in.'

"Turning next to the improved procedure provided under the Act, one provision, intended to shorten the duration of suits, relates to their disposal at the first hearing as far as possible. The result has been that the average period has been brought to 3 months and 9 days. But that is still too high an average. I trust that further efforts will be made to reduce the time. Various causes of delay are mentioned, but over-formality and technicality are still the chief. Dr. Pollen states that—

"'It rarely happens, even in the simplest cases, that the personal attendance of the plaintiff is required less than six times in the progress of a suit; and on most of these occasions it is only to perform some purely formal or ministerial duty.'

"That is a burden which, in the absence of the simplified procedure which, I trust, will some day relieve the whole of India, every effort ought to be made to lighten under the special powers of the Act.

"Another important change in procedure was that for suppressing *ex parte* decisions by means of requiring the Court to examine the defendant. The result of this has been a complete success, for whereas under the old law *ex parte* decrees used to be passed in from 54 to 74 per cent. of all suits, and in from 93 to 97 per cent. of money-suits only, the proportion is now only about 6 per cent. On this subject a high authority in England has written to me a few remarks which are so expressive that, with the permission of His Excellency the President, I will read them to the Council—

"'Although considerable improvement in its working is possible, I am sure that the Act has already effected great good. It has, it is quite clear, effected its principal object; it has rendered it possible for the indebted raiyat to get a hearing and fair justice. I see that the result of contested suits was that claims were cut down 25 per cent. It is not the amount of the reduction (although that is not insignificant) which is of importance; it is the fact that for the first time the debtor's case has been gone into. The effect of this on the relations between creditor and debtor must be immense and beneficial.'

"The next question connected with procedure relates to pleaders. As pleaders have been admitted by the Act of 1381 in petty suits, the Government of Bombay now propose to adopt Dr. Pollen's recommendation and appoint Government pleaders experimentally in a certain number of taluqas, so that the raiyats may not be put to expense in consequence of the alteration of the law.

"One of the most important points in which the Act effected an alteration is in respect of the well-known operation called 'going behind the bond.'

The new provisions have been applied in about 25 per cent. of suits, and are estimated to have effected an average abatement of 26 per cent. in claims. Dr. Pollen remarks that—

"'There has been no violent or radical change. Debtors are not unfrequently dissatisfied at the small results in their favour, and creditors on the whole are fairly satisfied. * * * The Subordinate Judges all speak in the highest terms of the general operations of the three sections referred to; and I fully share their opinions, regarding, as I do, these sections as being the most important and successful part of the whole Act.'

"With reference to the provisions in the present Bill regarding management of insolvents' land by the Collector, no remarks in addition to those made on previous occasions are necessary. But I am glad to be able to state that the Government of Bombay have accepted my suggestion to appoint a special officer to go thoroughly into the question, to draw up a set of rules of a really practical character, and to take other measures for ensuring that these provisions shall not be allowed to remain a dead-letter.

"Upon the question of conciliation I have already said so much that I need not trouble the Council with more than two figures, namely, that, in the first year of the operation of the Act, 10,195 disputes, and in the second year 14,146, were settled by the Conciliators without resort to the Civil Courts. I consider this to be a highly satisfactory result, and one which fully justifies the establishment of the institution.

"There is one further point to which I ought to allude, and that is the question of how far the relations between raiyats and saukárs have been affected by the Act, which was regarded by some persons as being such a terrible engine for oppression of the latter. On this point I do not wish to be tedious. I will merely put before the Council what Dr. Pollen and the Inspector-General of Registration have said on the subject. Dr. Pollen says—

"'It does not, therefore, seem to be the case that the saukárs invariably insist upon getting sale-deeds or mortgage-deeds passed to them before making advances. * * * But there has been a considerable decrease in the sale of general stamps, which makes it clear that comparatively few documents were executed in the year under report (1881).'

"Confirmation upon this point is also obtained from the Registrar-General of Assurances, who reports thus of 1880—

"'As far as can be judged from the returns received, the saukárs have proved themselves willing to lend to all those whose credit is good. * * * When questioned, several Natives of different classes told me that it is more difficult for the agricultural classes to get money than formerly, but, when asked to explain, they were generally obliged to agree that this only related to those whose credit was not high at any time; and, even admitting that this Act has made it more difficult than formerly to borrow, may not this very fact be of future benefit to the people, by making them more provident, and careful to spend less on ceremonies and extravagancies, which were recklessly indulged in when money was more plentiful?'

"In short, the Inspector-General held that there was no foundation for the statement which had been made that 'credit has been extinguished and capitalists have closed their business.' I myself always anticipated, and stated in 1879, that possibly a certain amount of pressure might at first be occasioned, but I held that it would be confined to those who were not really entitled to receive credit at all, and that the Act would not bring about any difficulty to obtain money in the case of those who might legitimately borrow. As I said in my first speech in 1879, I have no faith in the virtue of 'unlimited tick.'

"In conclusion, I must remark that the introduction of a measure so new in principle as well as detail has necessarily met with extraordinary difficulties. The interests of money-lenders and pleaders, the prejudices of some judicial officers, the intricacies of legal interpretation, the stupidity or corruption of some of the inferior agents, the ignorance of the people of their own best interests and the clamour of adverse *doctrinaires*—eager to draw conclusions before facts were available—all were against it. But I submit that, in order to succeed in all respects, the Act needs no modification in its general and broad principles and no essential change in the method of procedure; nothing except a few legislative touches to make its meaning more clear or its machinery more

complete, and finally, a little of that virtue which so few seem inclined to exercise in its behalf—the virtue of patience."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—

"My Lord,—At the last meeting of this Council it was announced that, among other improvements in procedure, the Reports of the Select Committees would be fuller than heretofore. I am not aware whether the Report now under consideration may be regarded as illustrative of the new rule. But its clear statement of the difficulties with which the Committee have had to contend, and of the reasons which guided them to their conclusions, are very welcome to one who, like myself, questions some of the principles involved. I understand from the Select Committee's Report, and from the speeches of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that, in voting for the particular amendments now proposed, we do not express any opinion either as to the soundness of the general principles involved, or as to the adequacy of the original Act to cope with the evils which it was intended to cure. In 1879, the Government decided that the Dekkhan peasantry had sunk into such a depth of distress as to demand legislation of an exceptional character. The Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act was accordingly passed to free the cultivators, under certain conditions, from their burden of debt to the money-lenders. It was a novel device in Indian legislation, and its supporters claim—and justly claim—that all reasonable facilities shall be given for the proper working of the measure. Obscurities of interpretation, and imperfections in mechanism, are inevitable incidents of so complicated a legislative experiment. I think, therefore, that those who, like myself, entertain doubts as to the adequacy of the original Act, should support the technical amendments now declared necessary for its effective operation. For it will be impossible to call in question the adequacy of the original Act until it has had a fair trial.

"But, my Lord, I do not think that even the present amendments will give the Act a fair trial. From the papers before the Council, those amendments seem to have been suggested by the Report for the year 1881, of Dr. Pollen, the chief Special Judge entrusted with the administration of the Act. The amendments now before the Council, however, deal with only a small part of the evils which the Special Judge brings to light, and which the Relief Act is intended to remedy. The difficulty which the Special Judge and his subordinates have to encounter in their efforts to bring substantial relief to the cultivators, is not merely a technical difficulty, nor can it be removed by technical amendments, however skilfully contrived. Permit me to explain my meaning by quoting a paragraph from the chief Special Judge's report:—

"'The inquiries made by the Subordinate Judges while on circuit, concerning the condition of the agriculturists in a few selected villages, have led to the accumulation of a mass of valuable information which I have not yet had leisure properly to digest. The general conclusions, however, to which the information points, seem to be: (1) that the raiyats are overburdened with an intolerable load of paper-debt outstanding against them; and (2) that in average years, the ordinary Dekkhan raiyat does not gain enough from the produce of his fields to pay the Government assessment, and to support himself and his family throughout the year; so that really no margin is left for the payment of his debts.'

"The fundamental difficulty of bringing relief to the Dekkhan peasantry, as stated by the chief Special Judge entrusted with the task, is, therefore, that the Government assessment does not leave enough food to the cultivator 'to support himself and his family throughout the year.' Be it remembered that this is the state of the peasantry, not in time of famine, but in ordinary seasons. In another paragraph, he thus describes the state of the tract under one of his Subordinate Judges:—

"'During the last two years, although the crops have been in most parts fairly good, the very low prices that prevail leave no margin of profit to the cultivator. He can, perhaps, pay the Government assessment and support his family for a portion of the year.'

"'For a portion of the year,' my Lord. If the Government assessment reduces the cultivator to this condition after a 'fairly good' harvest, what must be his misery in the seasons of distress which afflict the Dekkhan every few years?

The Special Judge is the chief officer responsible for bringing relief under the Act to these unhappy people. The measures of relief which he suggests consist partly of technical amendments in the Act, and partly of substantive amendments in the revenue-system. The technical amendments are now before the Council, and I have much pleasure in supporting them, as I would support any proposal necessary to give the Act a fair trial. But the substantial amendments suggested by the chief Special Judge in the same Report have not been circulated to the Council, and, with your Lordship's permission, I shall read a single paragraph containing the most important of them:—

"'Much may be done for the insolvent raiyat of the Dekkhan by modifications in the present rigorous system of collecting the assessment, by more liberal and elastic rules for the grant and recovery of takkavi advances, and, perhaps, by the gradual introduction of agricultural banks. When prices are very low, the fixed cash assessment presses on the people with undue severity; when prices are high, they hardly feel the pressure. When crops fail, and at the same time prices are low, they find it as hard to pay Government as to pay their saukárs. The adoption of a sliding scale of charges would be productive, I think, of much good. I feel convinced, from the experience I have gained in these districts during the last two years, that a rigid revenue-system is not suited to a deeply-indebted and practically insolvent peasantry, which lives truly from hand to mouth.'

"It may be argued that, although the system is rigid, it is nevertheless based on a fair average of good years with bad. But it is precisely this system of fixing a hard-and-fast line, based on a general average, which the Special Judge declares to be unsuited to the Dekkhan. A witness before the Dekkhan Riots' Commission illustrated the case by a short Native story. A man, he said, once wished to ford a river, and set to work to ask the passers-by as to the depth of the stream at various spots in its course. He found from one, that it was ten feet deep at a certain place; from a second, three feet at another place, and so on. Having thus collected a large body of statistics, he struck an average, and finding the mean depth was only four feet, he boldly jumped into the river. But unfortunately, the channel happened to be seven feet deep at that particular spot, and he was drowned.

"My Lord, on the one hand, we are told that the Dekkhan peasantry are so hopelessly plunged in misery and debt, that a special insolvent law is necessary to free them from their private creditors--the money-lenders. On the other hand, we find that the Revenue-officers have, during the past ten years, greatly enhanced the land-assessment in these afflicted districts. The Government has sent forth one set of officers to absolve the cultivators from the loans which they have borrowed from private individuals; and, almost with the same breath, it launches another set of officers to collect a largely-enhanced rental from the cultivators. I do not wish to open the question of the Bombay revenue-system or its enhancements at present. The Dekkhan Riots' Commission Report is now several years old. It is absolutely necessary, in order to arrive at a just view of the case, to know how far the Government has adopted the measures recommended by the Commission, and what steps it has taken to carry them out. For, when we are asked to vote for certain technical amendments suggested by the Chief Judge's Report, we cannot shut our eyes to the painful substantive facts also disclosed in that Report. It may be that a perfectly good defence is forthcoming for the enhancements. But I do earnestly press on your Lordship's Government the necessity of a full and fair enquiry into this matter. I had hoped that a promise of such an enquiry would have been contained in the speech of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. I shall rejoice if, before the debate closes, some member of your Lordship's Government will give such a pledge. For I feel convinced that this Bill, with its technical amendment, only skims the surface of the evil; and that substantial relief will not reach the Dekkhan peasant under this or any other Act until an impartial enquiry is granted, not only into his obligations to his private creditors, but into the burdens imposed upon him by the State.

"There are other reasons which render such an enquiry desirable. The peasantry of the Dekkhan, and, indeed, the Mahrattas of all classes in the Dekkhan, have been suffering from economic causes sufficient to break the spirits and to ruin the fortunes of any race. Seventy-four years ago, when the Mahrattas

and the peasantry of the Dekkhan passed under our Government, they had five great sources of livelihood. The economic and political changes brought about by British Rule have deprived them of four of these sources and left them only one. In the first place, the Mahratta race had, during nearly two centuries, derived a large, although a fluctuating, income from war. Its pillaging invasions of wealthier provinces were reduced to a system of strictly mercantile adventure, which enriched alike the fort of the chief and the cottage of the peasant. For the Dekkhan hordes were not the accidental product of any single leader, but the natural result of an overflowing peasant population under the guidance of a hereditary administrative caste. The secret of the Mahratta Power was a great standing army of cultivators, who fed themselves off their own fields in intervals of peace, and plundered their commissariat from the enemy in time of war. Their second source of income was Administration. Throughout the greater part of India the Mahrattas made a fixed demand of one-fourth, or *chauth*, on the provincial revenues; and organised this annual process of plunder into an administrative system. The peasant spearman of the Dekkhan was followed by the Mahratta scribe; ample employment existed for both; and tributary streams of silver poured into the Puna treasury from many distant provinces. A century ago, the Mahrattas were draining India of its wealth from Delhi to Haidarábád, and from the delta of Orissa to the Gulf of Cambay. Their third source of income was a great carrying trade by pack-bullocks, partly from north to south, but chiefly down the Ghâts from the Dekkhan to the coast. The railway has destroyed this trade as completely as British rule has put a stop to internal wars and the Mahratta *chauth*. Their fourth source of income consisted of domestic and local manufactures—hereditary handloom industries, now borne down by Manchester competition, as the old pack-bullock has disappeared before the railway. Their fifth source of income was the tillage of their own fields. Seventy-four years of British Rule have stripped the Dekkhan Mahrattas and the Dekkhan peasantry of the first four means of livelihood, and crowded the whole population into the last. For a time, the land responded to the extra labour given to it, and Settlement-officers rejoiced in the statistics of increased cultivation. But they forgot that extended cultivation, without capital, means a falling back upon inferior soils and a harder struggle for life. Sir George Wingate, the most illustrious of the Bombay Survey Settlement-officers, thus wrote in 1841—

"'There can be little doubt that the over-estimate of the capabilities of the Dekkhan, formed and acted upon by our early Collectors, drained the country of its agricultural capital, and accounts in a great measure for the poverty and distress in which the cultivating population has ever since been plunged.'

"These words, written by the highest official authority on the subject, describes the condition of the Dekkhan peasantry forty years ago when the process of decay was only half accomplished. Permit me to quote the statement of the great Dekkhan Association ('the Sarvajanik Sabhá'), issued last July, now that the decay is more complete:—'Confining our remarks for the present to the Kopergaum taluqa, the first point we wish to press upon the notice of Government relates to the fact that, as in 1876-77, with the failure of the rabi crops last year, nearly half the inhabitants of the taluqa found it necessary to leave the villages. In the 27 villages visited by the Agent, out of a normal population of 19,850 souls, it was found that there were 9,450 villagers left in the villages, while the rest had gone into the Nizám's territory and Khandesh to earn their livelihood. In the same manner, in these 27 villages, the number of agricultural cattle was 6,830; out of which number about 2,000 cattle alone were left in the villages in March last, while the others had to be driven away for want of fodder into the Nizám's territory. The 27 villages visited by the Agent represent one-fourth of the whole taluqa in area and revenue. It follows, therefore, that, with the first sign of distress, more than half the people and three-quarters of the cattle have no stock to fall back upon;' that half the inhabitants of the tract under report have to leave their villages, and that two-thirds of the cattle must be driven away to the foreign territory of the Nizám.

"My Lord, I do not offer this description of the tract reported on as a picture of the entire Dekkhan. I sincerely hope that it is not a true picture of

the entire Dekkhan. Nor do I blame the Bombay Revenue authorities for this intense destitution of the people, or in any way prejudge the difficult questions as to the assessment. For I have shown that economic causes are at work, which would have stripped the Dekkhan cultivators of their former prosperity, quite independently of the Revenue authorities or of the rates of assessment. But there is abundant evidence in the report of the Dekkhan Riots' Commission, in the debates upon the Relief Act of 1879, and in the very Report of the special Judge on which the present amendments are based, to prove that misery and destitution are widely spread throughout the Dekkhan. There is proof that, while the State has stepped in to annul the debts of the cultivator to his private creditors, it has greatly enhanced its own demands for rent upon his fields. There is proof to show that, in the opinion of the people, of their representative Association, and of distinguished officers, this increase of the Government demand is the last straw that has broken the cultivator's back. Whether this statement be true or not, there is abundant ground for a searching enquiry into the economic and fiscal condition of the Dekkhan peasant—an enquiry not postponed to some indefinite date, but conducted concurrently with the operations of the amended Relief Act, which will, I trust, be passed to-day. It is not possible to solve a great political question of this sort by shelving it. I have lately had an opportunity of conversing with several of the Judges engaged in the administration of the Act, and with many other persons, both official and non-official, in the Dekkhan. I feel certain that nothing short of a full and complete enquiry will satisfy either the necessities of the case or the just claims of the people."

The Hon'ble Mahárájá SIR JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said:—

"Not having any personal knowledge of the peculiar circumstances of the province, I confess I do not feel myself in a position to speak with any degree of assurance on the questions now before the Council. I deem it due, however, to submit that there is certainly a very widespread impression abroad that, notwithstanding the laudable efforts of the Government to ameliorate the condition of the raiyats of the Dekkhan, their exertions have not met with sufficient success, inasmuch as the root of the evil lies not so much in the extortion of the mahájans as in the pressure of the over-assessment of the Government demand on the raiyats—a fact which has been so ably stated by my hon'ble friend the last speaker. Besides, fear is entertained that the additional protection intended to be extended to the raiyats may throw additional difficulties in his way in raising money when in need; for naturally the mahájans will fight shy of all loan-transactions, having to work under such risks and rigid restrictions as the Act will impose. I would, therefore, give my humble support to the proposal for a full enquiry into the state of the raiyats of the Dekkhan, with special reference to the assessment and realisation of the Government revenue, as has been suggested by my hon'ble friend Dr. Hunter."

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE had a few words to say on the amendments which this Bill proposed to make in the original Act. He referred chiefly to those contained in sections 7, 9 and 10 of the Bill before the Council. These amendments were in principle merely verbal, and affected sections 19, 22 and 29 of the original Act. Section 19 gave power to the Court to direct that insolvency-proceedings should be taken with reference to an indebted raiyat in cases which came before it. Section 22 gave a Court, when passing a decree against an agriculturist or at any subsequent time, power to direct the Collector to take possession of the debtor's land, and manage the same for the benefit of the creditor for seven years; and section 29 gave the Court similar powers in the case of an insolvent. The Select Committee had agreed to amendments which inserted words making it more clear that the Court had the power in its discretion, and without being moved by a party to the case, of directing these proceedings to be taken. He had no objection to these amendments, and he should have had nothing more to say if it had not been for some remarks which his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had made in the course of his

speech and in a note which he had written, which was to be found printed as Paper No. 1 relating to the Bill. It was evident from the expressions used in this note, and also from the speech which he made in connection with the original Act in 1879, that the Hon'ble Mr. Hope laid great stress on the clauses to which MR. CROSTHWAITE had referred, and that he considered them the keystone of the Bill. He said in his note:—

"In short, what the Act contemplates is a compensatory system. If the creditor was, on the one hand, to have his bonds questioned, his accounts discredited and his power of imprisonment taken away, he was, on the other, to receive the benefit for seven years of all that could be got out of the land by efficient Collector's management, the debtor being declared an insolvent if necessary."

These sections were, in fact, the gilding of the pill, the jam to induce the creditor to swallow the dose, and they had failed to effect the purpose intended. They had not in fact "worked at all—well or ill," as was shown in Dr. Pollen's report. The Hon'ble Mr. Hope attributed this failure to the supine attitude of the judges—to that taint of original sin, that infection of nature, which doth remain even in judges regenerated by a contemplation of the provisions of the Dekkhan Relief Act. Accordingly, it was not only with the object of making their powers clear to them, but of pressing or forcing them to use those powers, that these amendments had been advocated by the Hon'ble Member. It appeared from his hon'ble friend's note that that might be presumed to be his purpose, and that he intended that the Courts should resort very largely to the use of the discretionary power which the legislature had given them. This would appear from paragraphs 29 and 30 of the Hon'ble Member's note. He wrote—

"If the Courts had vigorously used their powers to require management by the Collector, the rules would soon have been forced into existence"—

referring to the rules which the Local Government was empowered to make for working these provisions through the Revenue-officers. Again, he wrote, with reference to a remark made by Dr. Pollen in his report—

"The Court *is* empowered already, but its powers must be expressed more fully, and the duty of using them must be explicitly laid upon it."

In fact, the failure which had occurred in the working of this part of the Act was attributed to the supineness of the Courts. Now, MR. CROSTHWAITE wished to guard against the supposition that, for his own part, in acceding to these amendments, he in any way acquiesced in his hon'ble friend's view of the case as expounded in this note. He thought the use of these sections should be left entirely to the discretion of the Courts, and that there was no reason to believe that, in the restricted effect hitherto given to them, the Courts were actuated otherwise than by a wise discretion. The reasons for the failure of these well-intentioned measures laid, in his opinion, much deeper. He would not dwell on the danger of pressing the Courts to take action and force debtors who were naturally unwilling, and who were not pressed to take this step by their creditors, to pass through the Insolvency Courts. He was more concerned with the point that, if these sections were to be worked in the way it was proposed, some steps should be taken to see that the working of them should not put any undue stress either on the Revenue-officers or on the raiyats of the Dekkhan. The law empowered the Court to direct the Collector to manage the debtor's land for seven years. In the ordinary sense of management, it would be impossible to apply these sections to thousands of raiyats whose holdings averaged about 20 acres. But, as was evident from his speech on introducing the Dekkhan Relief Bill in 1879, the interpretation which his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope put on the term "management" was something very different. His intention was that the Collector should leave the raiyat in possession of the land, and should impose on him a rack-rent, and collect it by all the powers, short of selling the land, which the revenue procedure gave to the Collector for the purpose of getting in the Government revenue. Now, it was impossible to weigh the effect of such a measure apart from the consideration of the amount of the nett produce enjoyed by an average raiyat in the Dekkhan. Unless the Council was prepared to say that, in the

majority of cases, there was a surplus left to the raiyat over and above what was necessary for the maintenance of his family, which the law obliged the Collector to set aside, and over and above the Government revenue, which was a first charge on the land,—unless there was a steady surplus left after meeting these two charges,—it would certainly cause serious difficulties if these sections were used in an indiscriminate manner. And, therefore, MR. CROSTHWAITE thought it right to say that, when this matter was before the Select Committee, as far as he was concerned, these verbal alterations were merely made to show that the Courts had a discretion under the law.

With reference to the question whether or not the raiyats had a surplus after meeting the two charges to which he had referred, he was entitled to call attention to a paper which was presented to the Council yesterday, and which purported to show the position of the people in the Dekkhan districts. He had looked through the reports of Government and other papers to see what represented the sum left to the Collector to meet the raiyat's debts after providing for the maintenance of his family and paying the Government revenue, but he had been saved from further trouble by this paper which bore the well-known name of Mr. Lee-Warner. It appeared from this that, on the average, the Government assessment was "less than half the nett produce,—more perhaps in very bad lands,—but far less in better lands even where the cultivation is poor." With these data to go upon, and knowing, as they were told before by the Hon'ble Mover in his speech in this Council on the 17th July 1879, that the average Government assessment on poor land was 7 annas, while on good land it was 12 annas, MR. CROSTHWAITE arrived at the result that the average nett produce on bad land was not more than 14 annas or 1 rupee, and on good land about 24 annas, or say even 2 rupees. If the average holding of a raiyat in the Dekkhan was, as he believed it was, about twenty acres, and the Government assessment was about half the nett produce, it seemed probable that the whole surplus left to the average cultivator in an ordinary year would not be more than Rs. 15 or Rs. 20. So that, although it might be true—and he was quite ready to accept the assurances of the Bombay Revenue-officers that it was true—that the revenue was light, still it was plain that, owing to the poverty of the soil and smallness of the holdings, the margin left to come and go on, to meet fluctuations of price and production, was very small. Under those circumstances, MR. CROSTHWAITE thought that nothing ought to be left unsaid to guard against the supposition that it was desired that the Courts should act in an indiscriminating manner in the application of these sections. He now wished to recall to the recollection of the Council the speeches which were made in 1879 in reference to the revenue-system as affecting the Dekkhan and in connection with this Bill. He would confine himself to a quotation from the speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope himself, who said—

"To our revenue-system must in candour be ascribed some share in the indebtedness of the raiyat . . . It seems likely that indebtedness arising mainly from other causes . . . has been aggravated by our rigid system. If any considerable increase at a revision were gradually worked up to in the course of two to five years, the raiyat would have time to re-adjust his expenses to his means, instead of being taken by surprise and perhaps driven to the money-lender. Again, if the recovery of instalments were more coincident with the time when the raiyat realizes on his produce, instead of falling sometimes too early and sometimes too late, and so the land-revenue were more in practice (what it is in law) a first charge on the latter, much temporary borrowing, fraud in crediting produce, and eventual Government process for recovery might be avoided . . . Moreover, though the system of taking revenue in kind, besides involving the injustice of assessment on the gross produce, instead of the nett, is so open to fraud when adopted on a large scale as to be impracticable, its object might be attained, in localities subject to drought, by such suspension of the revenue-demand as to spread over three or four years according to the seasons, the aggregate amount to be recovered in that period. Finally, in times of famine, suspension of demand might be systematically granted, as of late it has been by Sir Richard Temple, and even total remission, which is not inconsistent with the Bombay settlements."

There was no need to detain the Council by further quotations from the speeches made in 1879. MR. CROSTHWAITE thought that the passage he had read admitted in the clearest manner that the revenue-system was partly to blame, and that, in the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, which they all must allow was entitled to very great weight, there were certain faults in the revenue-system of Bombay which required amendment and alteration. He had taken some trouble to find out what had been done since 1879 by the Bombay Government to amend those faults, and he found it a matter of great difficulty to ascertain what had actually been done. He had, however, succeeded in obtaining a volume published by the Bombay Government so lately as October last, which purported to contain "all the rules, orders and official correspondence on the system of revenue-survey assessment and its administration." And he could find nothing bearing on the matter now in hand in that compilation. This volume, however, did not appear to deal with the system of collection. On that point he had consulted the valuable work of Mr. Nairn, which contained all the standing orders on the subject. He could not, however, find any general order passed since 1879 correcting the faults with which his Hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had charged the Bombay revenue-system. The prevalent tone of these orders was certainly against remissions or suspensions of revenue; and the latest order, which was dated March 1878, was to the effect that no remission of revenue should be made without the sanction of Government. He could find no orders that put the matter on a sound and defined basis by ascertaining the tracts of country subject to great seasonal changes, and by giving Commissioners or Collectors power to suspend collections of revenue when harvests failed, and to deal promptly when occasion required. He was aware that, in particular districts, remissions and suspensions of revenue had been made; but that was not sufficient. In order substantially to improve the raiyat's credit, the matter must be put on a sound basis and definite rules laid down by measures similar to those lately promulgated by His Excellency's Government for the benefit of Northern India. He believed that the Dekkhan Raiyats' Act had done good, and he believed it would in the future do more good, although not perhaps exactly in the way which was intended by its accomplished author. It would prevent creditors from harassing the raiyats; it would enable the Courts to exercise their discretion in bringing debtors and creditors to terms; but, speaking from his own experience as a Revenue-officer, he did not believe that, without a proper revenue-system,—by which he meant a system that would ensure discretion and moderation not only in the assessment but in the collection of the revenue,—the conditions, being so bad as they had been described to be, could be materially improved. He believed that, when widespread indebtedness of this sort was found among the agricultural classes of a large tract of country, a prudent Government would look to its revenue-system to see if it was well-suited to the conditions of the country. As regarded the present case, he had the very best authority, namely, that of his Hon'ble friend Mr. Hope, for attributing some part of the indebtedness of the raiyats to defects in the revenue-system. He wished to speak in terms of the greatest respect of the Bombay Survey and Revenue Departments, and of the Revenue-officers and of the many great men who had served in that Presidency; but he did wish to see this question dealt with in a more liberal spirit than that in which it had hitherto been met. If he was wrong in supposing that nothing had been done by the Government of Bombay, and if the Government of India had at its disposal information which was not before the Council, he hoped the opportunity would be taken of informing the Council what had been done in this matter.

The Hon'ble Sir STEUART BAYLEY said that, in the course of this debate, questions had been asked to which he should have been glad to give more complete answers, but to which he thought it right that he should give such answers as the information at his disposal enabled him to do. Although he could not go into the general question of the Bombay revenue-system,—in fact, he must leave the defence of that system to persons who were abler and more competent than himself to do so,—he should not like it to be supposed that the particular strictures on that system which he neglected to meet were therefore unassailable. It seemed to him, from his small experience of the Bombay revenue-system, the operation of which he had an opportunity of seeing for one year in Birár, where the seasons were less variable than in the Dekkhan, and the produce consequently more even, that that system was very much to be recommended. He saw a system which worked smoothly and harmoniously and as satisfactorily as any system in India. There were as few complaints of pressure and

of inability to meet the assessments as in any other part of India with which he was acquainted. It might be that that system was not equally applicable to all parts of the Presidency. He presumed the attack which had been made was not on the raiyatwárí system, but on the incidents of that system and the mode of collection. [MR. CROSTHWAITE said he had no objection to take to the Bombay raiyatwárí system.] But he was merely saying that in Birár the system, as a whole, worked satisfactorily. The parts of the system to which objection had been taken were no doubt less favourable in their operation in the Dekkhan districts than in Birár: those districts were specially notorious for the uncertainty of the rainfall and, in consequence, great variation in the quantity of produce. The hon'ble gentleman opposite (Sir Jotíndra Mohán Tagore), speaking of the assessments generally, referred to the exceptional weight of the assessment, and in some other expressions which were used the weight of the assessment was the burden of the complaint. But the Government of Bombay had always maintained that their assessments were not heavy; and the speaker thought that, on an average of years, they had shown good grounds for saying so. A quotation on this point had been made from a note by Mr. Lee-Warner, but only a small portion of what that gentleman said on the subject was quoted. His opinion was, on the whole, very much against the hon'ble gentleman who quoted him. He compared the assessments in the British villages of Satára and Puna with those in some of the Native States adjoining. He fixed the value of land in the Bhore (Native) State and in the British villages adjoining, and he found that the assessment fell just twice as heavily in the Native State of Bhore as in the British adjoining district of Satára. But however that might be, the objection taken was to a system of assessment on an average of years. One hon'ble gentleman quoted from the Dekkhan Riots Commission the story there given of a gentleman who attempted to cross a stream on the system of striking a general average of the depths at various parts of the stream, the result being that the place at which the gentleman crossed was beyond his depth and he was drowned; and the analogy drawn from that was, that the assessment might be fair on an average of years, but was oppressive in an unfavourable year. [The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said the analogy was the speaker's; he did not draw it.] He was about to question the entire relevancy of the apologue; but, whether the criticism was just or unjust, there could be no doubt that, in a district exceptionally liable to variation in the productiveness of the soil, the margin which the assessment left to the cultivator must be similarly liable to variation, and the opinion that this margin was dangerously narrow and required to be tempered by special elasticity of procedure was maintained by many authorities. This opinion, reiterated as it was by the newspaper Press, renewed and repeated by officials of weight and position, and pressed upon this Council not only when the Bill was brought in but on the present occasion, was not to be overlooked by the Government of India, nor was that Government likely to discredit the importance of such criticism or to pass it by unnoticed.

The two main points to which criticism had been directed were the rigidity of the system of collection and the suddenness of enhancements. These were the points of attack in the speeches made in 1879 to which his hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite had referred, and they were the main points now. And, though he might not altogether be able to satisfy the anxiety of the critics or of enquirers generally, he might be able to show that the Government of India had not altogether lost sight of the question nor been indifferent to it. In the first place, the attention of the Government of Bombay had been called to the speeches which were made in this Council when the Dekkhan Raiyats' Act was originally passed, and he would now read to the Council a portion of the letter on the subject:—

"There is one point, however, which, although it may possibly not involve legislation, appears to the Governor General in Council to demand further consideration from the Bombay Government, namely, the possibility of adapting the assessment of the land-revenue to the variations in the season. This question is discussed in paragraph 10 of the Bombay Government letter of the 6th April, 1877. The Governor General in Council fully agrees in the view that, in ordinary cases and where the land-revenue is moderate, it would not be good, either for the raiyats or for the public treasury, that the land-revenue demand should fluctuate. But the

system which is best for districts enjoying an ordinarily regular rainfall may not be the best for the arid tract of the Central Dekkhan, where (it is said that) a good rainfall comes only once in three years. In view of the very great fall of prices and the vicissitudes of season in the Dekkhan during the last few years, it would be desirable that the present Government of Bombay should consider whether the recent (1873-75) revisions of the revenue have given sufficient relief from an assessment which was based, in part, on an unduly high estimate of the normal value of field-produce in the Dekkhan; and, further, the Governor General in Council would wish the Government of Bombay to consider whether, in these four districts or in parts of them, it would not be wise to have a varying scale of revenue-demand, to be applied in unfavourable seasons, whereby the nominal assessment might be reduced by a certain percentage over an entire district or division of a district in the event of failure of rain or other serious damage to the crops."

The Government of Bombay at first postponed their answer to this question, and it was finally merged in the answer they sent on the recommendations of the Dekkhan Riots Commission. The point mainly alluded to was the possibility of having fluctuating assessments. On this point they said:—

'Before further discussing this important question, the Governor in Council desired to have before him the opinions of the most experienced Revenue-officers of this Presidency; and the Commissioners of Divisions, the Commissioners of Survey and the Collectors were therefore instructed to submit their views on the proposed modification of the system of collecting the land-revenue. Their reports are now before this Government; and I am to say that they are unanimously opposed to any departure from the principle of fixity of demand. Among the reasons given for this conclusion are, that the assessments have been fixed with due regard to the occurrence of bad and indifferent seasons, that uncertainty of demand is unfavourable to habits of thrift, that the necessity for annual inspections will open the way to frauds, and that the remissions will be unequal—in some cases sacrificing revenue which might be collected, and in others giving insufficient relief to real distress.

"His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs generally in the opinion of the Revenue-officers that the objections to a varying scale of revenue-demand are of a very serious kind, and at the same time desires me to say that this Government found other means in the recent years of scarcity to afford a timely relief to the raiyats from the rigidity of the revenue-demand, by suspending or deferring the exaction of the revenue-instalments. While, therefore, he feels grave reasons to doubt the urgency or advantage of a radical change in the method of collection, His Excellency in Council anticipates no difficulty in adopting, whenever abnormal circumstances may recur, such temporary expedients as may relax the stringency, without departing from the principle, of the land-revenue system of the Presidency."

They then went on to explain the reasons why they thought the recommendations of the Dekkhan Riots Commission would be very difficult to work in practice. And they said:—

"On the other hand, I am to submit to the consideration of the Government of India that the expedient of allowing payment of revenue to be deferred, which has been adopted by this Government in the late abnormal seasons, is at once effectual for its purpose and free from all the objections which are fatal to the alternative suggestions. The Bombay raiyat is not permitted by the theory of his contract to claim a remission of his very moderate assessment. It may, no doubt, be imperative to depart, to some extent, from this principle in a year of famine such as 1876-77; but seasons of total failure have not been of such frequent occurrence as seems to be supposed; and it can be shown that the system of fixed demand and realization has been worked with great success in many of the worst districts of the Dekkhan during a long series of years. For fifteen, twenty or even a greater number of years in succession the returns show that the revenue was realized without remissions and without outstandings, and with an annual increase from the extended occupation of land. During seasons of this character it has been found possible to maintain the principle of the survey-settlement without any noticeable pressure. The system, however, is not so inelastic as to be unable to bend to the stress of abnormal circumstances. The Revenue-officers have at their command accurate information as to every field and holding. When careful inquiries have assured the Collector that certain of the raiyats of his district are, from total failure of their crops, unable to meet their liabilities, an instalment of the whole year's demand is allowed to stand over until a better season furnishes the means of payment. Strict orders have been issued by the Government that the raiyats are not to be so pressed for recovery of land-revenue as in any way to impair their efficiency as tillers of the soil. I am to submit for consideration that the suspension of the assessment, not without hope of its ultimate collection, does not detract from the certainty of the tenure, does not discourage thrift, does not demoralize the raiyat by the expectation of constant remissions, offers no inducement to the bribing of officials, occasions the smallest financial loss, and at the same time secures the desired advantage of recovering the dues of the State from the tenant at the time when he has resources wherewith to pay, and of thus adjusting the demand

to the circumstances of the season. I am to say that the Governor in Council has reason to believe that the postponement of payment has, by aid of the intimate knowledge of the people and the land possessed by the Revenue-officers, been worked with precision and has afforded the required relief.

"In conclusion, I am to say that His Excellency in Council trusts that the above considerations will satisfy the Government of India that there are the very gravest objections to importing a varying scale of revenue-demand into the land-revenue system of this Presidency, and that the expedient of suspending or postponing or ultimately remitting the payment of the assessment, to which Government now resorts in abnormal seasons, affords the necessary relaxation of pressure without deranging the most important principles of the survey-settlement. On the other hand, the proposed remedial measures would be only applicable to years of rare and exceptional occurrence, and would be positively detrimental and demoralizing under all ordinary circumstances and in the general run of years."

At the time that reply was received by the Government of India, the same question of a variable system of assessments was under the consideration of the Famine Commission, and their view of the question was given in page 127, Part II of their report; and, although it was too long to quote, SIR STEUART BAYLEY might briefly be permitted to state their conclusions. They were not prepared to advocate the adoption, as a normal rule, of any of the proposals for making collections vary with the ordinary variations of the season; it should only be in exceptional cases of calamity that any such concessions should be made. They laid down the principle that, in such times of calamity, no cultivator should be made to pay the revenue by borrowing money when the yield of the crops was such as to leave no surplus above the amount needed for the support of himself and his family. They wished to make the degree of remission uniform over a considerable tract of country, so as to avoid the danger of corruption, and to make suspensions of revenue dependent on suspensions of rent; and they insisted on the necessity of relief being given early and promptly and regulated systematically. They also proposed that, in tracts where not only the outturn but the amount of cultivation was precarious, there should be an exceptional procedure, namely, a collection of a fixed average rate, but only upon the land actually brought under cultivation each year. These views, SIR STEUART BAYLEY thought it would be admitted, did not differ very materially from the policy which the Government of Bombay laid down for itself and accepted as part of the revenue-system. They agreed in the main points of preferring moderate fixed assessments to fluctuating assessments, the necessity of suspensions and remissions in bad years, and making such suspensions uniform over considerable tracts of country; and the points on which the Bombay system differed were in matters of administrative detail, such as systematic rules for procuring prompt and spontaneous action on the part of the Revenue-authorities.

To show what the Bombay system was in regard to suspensions and remissions, he might be permitted to refer to the same authority from which his hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite had already quoted. The general order of 1867 laid down the general principle:—

"Permanent and entire remissions should only be granted in cases of complete failure of crops, and in villages which have been subject to a succession of bad seasons. In other cases, partial remissions, coupled with a postponement of the remaining Government demand or part of it, may be sanctioned. Individual enquiries should, as far as possible, be avoided, and measures of relief, as a rule, applied to entire villages. In taluqas where the assessment is very light, the raiyats ought to be able to meet deficiencies in occasional bad years.—*G.R. No. 151, Jan. 15, 1867.*"

And in the order of October 1847, repeated in 1874, they said:—

"When a group of villages has suffered from an exceptionally bad season, an average reduction of assessment all round will be made, if necessary. When this is done, there will remain certain individuals unable from poverty to pay up their quota, even after the proportional abatement from the full demand had been made. These cases will require to be particularly enquired into, and the unrealized balances due written off at the close of the collecting season.—*G. R. No. 3899, October 5, 1847, and No. 1200, March 7, 1874.*"

Those were the general orders which existed long before the debate which took place in this Council in 1879. Then he had been asked what had been done since. He could not refer to any general orders, but could show what practical action had been taken. He had in his hand two orders passed in 1882; one in which directions were given to the Collector of Ahmadnagar in the following terms:—

"(1) In villages where there has been a total failure of crops, the Collector may exercise his discretion in granting remissions of the current year's revenue.

"(2) In villages where the failure has not been so complete, he may remit the increase imposed at the revised settlement, and postpone the collection of the remainder for the current season, or for a longer period if necessary.

"(3) In villages where the failure of crops has only been partial, the Collector may remit a fraction of the revenue in proportion to the estimated failure.

"Before, however, granting any remissions, the Collector should cause a careful enquiry to be made into the circumstances of each case. * * *. No revenue should be collected by distraint and sale of the defaulter's property without the clearest evidence of contumacy."

These were directions given to a particular Collector in a particular district, and it was uncertain how far they might be known and acted upon generally, but the principle was distinctly laid down in the Resolution of February, 1882, in which it was said:—

"It must, however, be clearly understood that Government do not desire that in any case the payment of the assessment should be rigorously enforced when such payment will cripple the cultivator and reduce him to a state of insolvency. Government do not desire that remission should be granted lightly or for insufficient reasons, but they do desire that the payment of the full assessment should not be exacted when such a measure would prove the financial ruin of the raiyat and be the means of preventing him from properly cultivating his land."

He thought he had now shown that the policy of the Bombay Government and the principles it had adopted for its guidance in revenue-matters in years of scarcity were identical, or nearly identical, with the recommendations of the Famine Commission. The recommendations of that Commission had been taken up and thoroughly considered by the Government of India; and, so far as regarded the North-Western Provinces, the result had been the publication of a Resolution in October of this year. The effect of that Resolution was that, after a careful classification of protected and unprotected areas, it would become the duty of each Local Government to lay down a scale in accordance with which, and in proportion to the severity of the calamity, suspensions of revenue would be made. These would afterwards be turned into remissions where that course was found necessary.

The main point insisted upon was the necessity of providing for the prompt and spontaneous action, on a pre-arranged system, by the local authorities, as soon as their enquiries showed them the real nature of the calamity with which they had to deal. The Resolution also followed the lines laid down by the Famine Commission for those precarious tracts in which the cultivation fluctuated from year to year. This Resolution was, in the first instance, promulgated only for Northern India. It was not thought expedient to extend it to Bombay, because the principles underlying it were already accepted by the Bombay Government, and also because the Government of India did not know, without further enquiry, how far the scope of the scheme would have to be altered to make it suitable to the special revenue-procedure of Bombay. It was, however, still a matter for consideration whether the principles which the Bombay Government had accepted might not be further systematised and formulated so as to give Collectors some knowledge as to what their action should be on the occurrence of a calamity, and some power to deal with it, without having to refer each case separately for the orders of the Central Government.

With regard to the other point, namely, the suddenness of enhancements, he could only say that the Government of India had watched the action of the Bombay Government with much interest and not without some anxiety. But they had not felt called upon to interfere in any direct way with the discretion of the Government of Bombay. The Government of Bombay was in this matter in direct communication with the Secretary of State;

it sent him its settlement-proceedings direct, and he reviewed and assented to them, or modified them, as he thought fit. In one case, when the Government of India, after failing to persuade the Government of Bombay to adopt its views on a question of enhancement, thought it necessary to indicate to the Secretary of State that they viewed with apprehension the extent to which, in one instance, enhancements had been made, the Secretary of State pointed out in reply the unquestionable fact that the Government of Bombay had at its disposal much more complete and accurate means of information than the Government of India, and the interference of the Government of India was distinctly and decidedly deprecated. The Secretary of State had, however, himself dealt directly with this question of enhancement. In some of the distressed districts of the Dekkhan he did not sanction the enhancements originally proposed; that was to say, he laid down the principle that enhancements above 20 per cent. should not be carried out in those districts for a term of five years, in order to allow time for them to recover from the effects of the famine. This term was afterwards, on the application of the Government of Bombay, reduced to three years, and the Government of Bombay had, on its own motion, suspended the introduction altogether of the enhanced revenue in several of these taluqas. It was not intended to deny that the Government of India had a distinct responsibility in the matter, but, under existing arrangements, they could only exercise it with advantage through the Secretary of State. Where the Government of Bombay corresponded directly with the Secretary of State, there was always a possibility of divergent orders being given by two supervising authorities, and the inconvenience thus caused would be very great. The result was that, though the Government of India watched this question earnestly and anxiously, they considered any direct interference in the matter inexpedient, but, should occasion arise, they would not fail to express their opinion after full inquiry and in the way most likely to be useful.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said he should have been glad to have had the opportunity of commenting on some of the criticisms offered on the Bill since its first publication—criticisms some of which were extremely useful. Amongst other things, he should have liked to explain and to support, as he was fully prepared to do, the proposed amendments of the law relating to mortgages. But the debate upon the Bill had been protracted to an unusually late hour, and, under the circumstances, he thought the best course he could adopt—and it would certainly be the course most acceptable to the Council—would be to leave unsaid what he had intended to say.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS said he had not anticipated such a protracted debate on the revenue-system of Bombay. He had some doubt whether the criticisms which they had heard were technically within the purview of the Council, but, as far as he was concerned, he was certainly taken by surprise, so that he was not in a position fully to defend that which had been attacked. As it was, he would only make three brief observations. He was a member of the Bombay Government from 1874 to 1879. When he went into that Council, he had not had any large official experience of the matters under debate; but from enquiries which he had made outside, and from what had come before him from time to time, he had arrived at the conclusion that the revenue-assessments in Bombay were high. But, having subsequently, as a member of Government, to go into the matter at considerable detail, he might say that he left the local Council with the impression full on his mind that the assessments were not high. While he was in Council there, before the famine took place, during the administration of Sir Philip Wodehouse, the question of the revision of the settlements in some of the Dekkhan districts came up for the first time, and the question whether any limit should be put to the amount by which the assessments should be enhanced was discussed, and a resolution was passed limiting the increase to certain fixed percentages on districts, villages, and on individual holdings. He could not then exactly remember the figures, but he recollected that the resolution was not passed without the opposition of some of the members of the Bombay Government; and the only thanks they got in the matter was a despatch from the Secretary of State stating that they had gone

further than they should have done. Again, when the famine took place, the Bombay Government recommended to the Supreme Government that certain remissions of revenue should be granted in the territory subject to the distress; but the order which came back was that they should not make remissions, only suspensions of revenue. These were the only facts which then occurred to him in defence of the action of the Bombay Government.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said it might perhaps be expected that, as a member of the Bombay Civil Service, and one having protracted experience in revenue-matters, he should enter upon an elaborate reply to the attacks on the revenue-system of that presidency which had been made on the present occasion. He had, however, no intention either of satisfying the curiosity, or, it might be, of trying the patience, of the Council on this subject. His reasons for adopting this course were two: first, he considered that the revenue-system of the Bombay Presidency, whether good or bad, was not the question at present immediately before the Council. The Hon'ble Member who led off the discussion complained that, although the amendments which the Bill proposed would do good in their way, they would not do everything wanted to remove the evils which the Relief Act was intended to remedy. To this MR. HOPE would reply that the Relief Act was not intended to remedy any evils connected with the revenue-system, and it therefore contained no provisions on the subject. At the same time, he would take in a friendly spirit, in consideration of the desire to allow all subjects to be ventilated which ought to distinguish a Government, the remarks which had been made on this side issue. And he did so the more, because the remarks which he had himself made in introducing the Bill in 1879, and which had now been quoted, were of a somewhat similarly irrelevant character. His second reason for not attempting to offer any reply to what had been said regarding the revenue-system was, that he did not feel himself at liberty in any way to commit the Government of India, of which he was a member: anything which he or any other member of the Government of India might say to-day was merely said in their capacity as individual members of this Council. In that capacity he need not say more than this, that a great deal had since been done, as his hon'ble colleague Sir Steuart Bayley had shown, to meet the strictures contained in his speech of 1879, and that those strictures were coupled with the emphatic statement that the assessment was "low in itself, very low for *a landlord* to take, far lower than that prevailing in 'alienated' British villages, and adjacent foreign states." He could only recommend his hon'ble friends who still found fault with the Bombay revenue-system to recollect the caution which, as Sir Steuart Bayley had mentioned, was conveyed by the Secretary of State as to the difficulty of criticising the revenue-systems of other provinces in remote parts of India.

With these remarks he would ask the Council no longer to postpone a measure which was intended to afford considerable relief to a large body of raiyats, including many whose suits were now pending.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

"I have not the least intention of detaining the Council by entering into any discussion of this measure itself. Indeed, the chief part of the debate now brought to a close has turned on a question which, though connected with the subject of the Bill, is distinct from it,—namely, the question of the Bombay revenue-system generally. Not unnaturally my hon'ble friends Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Hope have intimated some doubt as to the regularity of that discussion. I myself entertained for a few moments some hesitation on the point, but did not think it advisable to put a stop, by the exercise of the powers of the Chair, to a continuance of that discussion; because it partly arose out of a circumstance which is of itself an anomaly,—namely, that a Bill of this purely local character affecting Bombay, and indeed applying only to a limited portion of that Presidency, should have been brought in and passed, and subsequently dealt with, by the Governor General's Council. The discussion here in this Legislative Council in Calcutta of the local affairs of Bombay would have been altogether

out of order if it had not arisen upon a measure in which those affairs are directly dealt with; but, as that is the case, a latitude of debate may fairly be allowed which would have otherwise been inadmissible.

"But even if this had not been so, I should have been quite unable to interfere after the circulation of the paper written by an able and very intelligent Bombay officer, my friend Mr. Lee-Warner, which relates to the question of the Bombay revenue-system and to nothing else. Of course, after that paper had been circulated to members of this Council by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, with special reference to this discussion, it would have been quite impossible for me to raise any objection to observations being made by members of this Council which naturally arose out of a paper already in their possession; and, under those circumstances, I thought it advisable—being always anxious to determine any doubtful point in favour of freedom of debate—that I should not attempt to place any restriction upon the discussion which has just taken place. But I must, at the same time, say that I think it exceedingly inconvenient that we should attempt to discuss in this Council the strictly local affairs of the minor Presidencies, and that such a proceeding is, generally speaking, much to be deprecated, and might easily lead to serious difficulties. As regards the general question of the Bombay revenue-system, I wish to reserve entirely my own opinion. My hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley has explained the course hitherto taken with regard to that question, and has shown how revenue-questions relating not only to Bombay, but to Madras also, fall in a special manner under the cognisance of the Secretary of State; so that any premature declaration of the policy of this Government would be clearly out of place. My own views on the question of suspensions and remissions of revenue are embodied in the recent Resolution of the Government of India on that subject; and, as regards the question of enhancement, I cordially concur with the views expressed by the Secretary of State, that, even when an enhancement may be reasonable in itself, it is not desirable that, if it is heavy in amount, it should be made at once, but that it should be introduced gradually, so as not suddenly to raise very largely the payments which the raiyats have previously been accustomed to make.

"I do not think that I need detain the Council with any further observations. I merely wished in the present instance to make something of protest against a course of proceeding which I think should be avoided as much as possible, and also to explain my reasons for not entering now upon the general question that has been raised, and reserving my opinion respecting it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA LABOUR LAW REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY introduced the Bill to repeal the British Burma Labour Law, 1876, and moved that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Fort St. George 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.

EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Emigration of Natives of India to the Colonies.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

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

AGRICULTURAL LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter and the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money for agricultural improvements.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for Local Self-government in the Central Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

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

To amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping.

To give power to arrest persons whose evidence is needed under Act XII of 1859.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CHUTIÁ NÁGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, and, in doing so, he said that only a few words were necessary in explanation. It came out, on the examination of the Act for the relief of the Oudh taluqdárs, that there was a mistake in the Act which enabled a proprietor to demand the release of his estate as soon as the scheduled debts were paid off. It did not occur to the drafters of the Act that, when the scheduled debts were paid, there might be a debt due to the Government for money borrowed for the purpose of paying off the scheduled debts, and the owner might demand the release of his land although the debt to Government was unpaid. The defect in the Oudh Act was remedied, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was asked whether a similar correction was needed in the Chutiá Nágpur Act; to which His Honour replied that, although hitherto it had not been found necessary to contract any loan, it might possibly be necessary to do so on some future occasion. He was of opinion, therefore, that it would be desirable to amend the law in the direction indicated, and also to make special provision for loans to be raised by Government on the same lines as those on which sections 24 and 26 of the Broach Thákurs' Act were framed. Some other alterations had also been suggested by the Board of Revenue, but, as the Government of Bengal did not support those recommendations, SIR STEUART BAYLEY need not detain the Council further with regard to them.

The only other point for consideration was a proposal to remedy an oversight in the amended Act of 1877. Under section 12 of the Act, the Commissioner was required to decide within twelve months whether the management of an estate was to be proceeded with or to be abandoned, but, under section 18, the manager was empowered to effect a mortgage six months after the estate was brought under the Act. Although in the original Act the two sections were drawn so as to give the same limit of time in both, yet, when the time came to be altered in the one from six months to twelve, the other section was left unaltered; and the result was that the Commissioner might direct the management of the estate to be abandoned after twelve months, although the manager had effected a mortgage upon it within the period between the six months and the twelve months. It was, therefore, expedient to extend the period for effecting a mortgage under section 18, so as to make the period conform to the period prescribed in section 12 for the continuation of the proceedings or the abandonment of the estate.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 5th January, 1883.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 22nd December, 1882.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 5th January, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore Bahádur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Áhmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.

EXPLOSIVES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives. He said that, as he found that the Bill had not been circulated among hon'ble members before last Wednesday, he proposed to postpone until the next meeting the Motion that

the Bill be referred to a Select Committee; but he should like, with the permission of the Council, to take this opportunity of explaining shortly the main provisions of the Bill. The Bill was divided into ten chapters. The first chapter contained the usual preliminary matter. It exempted from the operation of the Act Government establishments, and it contained a clause saving the operation of the Indian Arms Act. As he had said on a previous occasion, the object of the Arms Act and the object of the present Bill were entirely different, and it was desired to keep the measures as distinct from each other as possible; and, therefore, it was provided that nothing in this measure should affect any thing contained in the Arms Act. Then the Bill fixed the date on which the measure was to come into operation. It was to come into operation on a date to be fixed by notification; but power was given to make, at any time before that date, such rules as might be required for its actual working, subject to the proviso that the rules were not to come into effect until the Act itself came into effect.

Chapter II laid down the general law as to the manufacture and keeping of explosives, and prescribed the places at which they might be manufactured or kept. It was to be read subject to certain exceptions in the supplemental chapter (X).

Chapter III dealt with the licensing and registration of factories and magazines, and the registration and regulation of registered places, and conferred powers on the Local Government to make rules on all necessary matters. It would be observed that there were three classes of places to which this chapter applied, namely, factories, magazines and registered places. A factory under the Act was a place licensed for the manufacture of explosives; a magazine was a place licensed for keeping explosives; and a registered place was a place registered for the keeping of explosives. The difference between a magazine and a registered place was this. Magazines were places which were devoted exclusively to the keeping of explosives. Registered places were places like general stores or shops, which were not devoted exclusively to the keeping of explosives, but in which explosives might be kept.

This chapter would, for the present, have a very limited operation. The chapter did not apply to Government establishments, and it appeared, from returns which had been recently obtained from the Local Governments, that, if these establishments were eliminated, the number of places in British India in which explosives were manufactured was trifling. The chapter would, indeed, apply to places in which fireworks were made or kept, but he thought it right to say that there was no intention on the part of Government to interfere, by means of vexatious restrictions, with one of the most popular amusements in India. The object of the Act was simply to protect the public against danger, and, whenever it was found that the existing practice was not attended with any appreciable risk of danger to the public, it would, he presumed, not be interfered with.

Chapter IV related to the sale of explosives. It prohibited explosives being hawked, sold or exposed for sale on highways or public places; it prohibited the sale of an explosive to a child under thirteen; and it prescribed the manner in which an explosive exposed for sale or sold was to be packed and labelled.

Next, Chapter V treated of matters relating to the conveyance of explosives; it empowered the Governor General in Council to make rules as to the packing of explosives; it empowered the Local Governments to make rules to regulate the conveyance, loading, unloading and keeping of explosives within ports, and it directed Railway-administrations to make rules for their own railways. Moreover, it gave supplementary powers to the Governor General in Council to make rules for matters not provided for by the rules framed under the powers last mentioned.

Chapter VI regulated the importation of certain explosives, and prohibited their importation except under a license. The Governor General in Council was

given power to regulate all matters connected with the grant of these licenses, and the officers of Sea Customs were given similar powers with regard to these explosives as they had with regard to any article on the importation of which restrictions were placed by the law for the time being relating to Sea Customs.

Then came Chapter VII, which conferred special powers on the Governor General in Council to regulate or prohibit all dealing with any explosives which, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, were specially dangerous to the public safety.

Chapter VIII was headed "Government Supervision," and it provided for the appointment, and defined the powers, of Government Inspectors and other similar officers, giving them powers of search and detention in certain cases. It also provided for the giving of notices of accidents arising from explosion or fire in or about any factory, magazine or other place where explosives might happen to be kept.

Chapter IX dealt with penalties and legal proceedings. The penalties for breaches of the provisions of the Act and the rules made under it were restricted to forfeitures and fines, and the only instance in which the Act prescribed imprisonment as a punishment was that of resistance to a public officer.

A supplemental chapter (X) provided for several miscellaneous matters, of which there was only one to which he need draw special attention. Those who had studied the Bill would have seen that, although it appeared to be somewhat long and complicated, it was, in fact, a skeleton measure. What it substantially did was to confer upon different authorities power to make rules relating to a number of different matters. The Government was obliged to adopt this form of legislation in consequence of the great variety of places and circumstances to which the Act would apply, and the necessity for making the Act elastic in order to make it workable. The result was, that the sting of the measure would lie, not in the Act itself, but in the rules made under the Act; and, that being so, they were bound to provide the same kind of opportunity for criticising the rules made under the Act as was given for criticising the Act itself. He had endeavoured to do this by section 75 of the Bill, which ran as follows:—

"Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act other than section fifteen or section twenty-nine shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

"The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Governor General in Council, in such manner as may, in his opinion, be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and, in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner.

"There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration."

It would be seen that this section gave general effect to the policy to which he had referred on a recent occasion. He need add no more than this, that, as the Bill was simply an empowering Bill, and as it was important that there should be no unnecessary delay in making the rules which might be found necessary, he should probably ask the Council to take the Bill into consideration and pass it before the end of the Calcutta session. Therefore, he hoped that those who were interested in the measure would give the Council the benefit of their criticisms and suggestions at as early a date as possible.

CHUTIÁ NÁGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY introduced the Bill to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Ilbert and Reynolds and the Mover. He said that he had explained the grounds upon which this Bill was rendered necessary at a previous meeting, and, as its provisions were very simple, he thought he need not take up the time of the Council any further by going over the same ground again.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for Local Self-government in the Central Provinces.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 12th January, 1883.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 5th January, 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLVI OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 19th November 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 18th November 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 19th November 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 18th November 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
25th Nov. 1882	Eastern Bengal	172	83,845	487	193	1,57,503	816	35,45,629	619	37,68,383	653	2,22,754	...
25th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,10,335	202	547	1,10,869	203	30,43,120	167	31,03,902	171	60,782	...
25th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,12,512	314	676	2,31,866	343	58,00,433	258	60,12,305	268	2,11,872	...
25th ditto	Madras	858	1,03,602	121	861	1,03,503	120	39,84,881	139	44,47,901	155	4,63,020	...
25th ditto	South Indian	655	71,400	109	655	78,512	120	24,24,071	111	23,93,242	110	...	30,829
18th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	7,21,662	499	1,458	6,58,531	452	1,95,05,981	405	1,98,45,863	412	3,39,882	...
18th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,78,155	401	461	1,91,785	416	58,10,982	393	60,66,941	397	2,55,959	...
	TOTAL	4,799	14,81,511	309	4,851	15,32,569	316	4,41,15,097	276	4,56,38,537	285	15,23,440	...
	State.												
18th Nov. 1882	East Indian	1,504	9,38,609	624	1,507	9,73,508	646	2,73,08,192	545	2,76,84,295	554	3,76,103	...
18th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,214	79	33	3,020	92	93,216	99	1,30,285	123	37,069	...
18th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,141	42	27	1,111	41	39,791	44	43,352	48	3,561	...
18th ditto	Northern Bengal	233	43,220	185	230	54,661	238	11,19,560	144	12,71,431	165	1,51,871	...
18th ditto	Tirhoot	85	12,519	147	85	12,548	148	3,46,376	122	4,00,573	148	54,197	..
18th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,944	139	57	8,055	141	3,18,851	168	3,15,360	167	...	3,491
25th ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,363	81	29	4,550	157	88,908	92	80,016	83	...	8,892
25th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	7,315	85	87	7,256	83	1,75,793	88	2,11,983	73	36,190	...
18th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,018	85	12	938	78	24,448	61	28,237	71	3,789	...
18th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,016	1,97,093	194	1,116	1,91,850	172	55,12,493	162	62,33,255	169	7,20,762	...
18th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	8,162	181	45	10,516	234	2,95,444	197	3,30,998	222	35,554	...
18th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	4,846	91	98	6,292	64	1,69,938	96	3,05,677	99	1,35,739	...
18th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	32,014	199	161	35,409	220	8,51,854	158	8,88,838	166	36,984	...
18th ditto	Sindia	75	7,620	102	75	5,902	79	1,91,122	76	1,95,603	78	4,481	...
18th ditto	Punjab Northern	363	77,182	213	419	60,193	144	18,43,233	152	18,33,590	137	...	9,643
18th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,03,295	157	650	1,47,066	226	(d)30,73,994	144	(a)28,22,046	134	...	2,51,948
18th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	847	37	23	1,810	79	(c) 1,447	62	43,250	57	41,803	...
18th ditto	Kaunia Dharla Tramway	21	1,462	69	32	2,250	70	(c)24,108	60	51,577	48	27,469	...
	TOTAL	2,974	5,10,255	172	3,179	5,53,427	174	1,41,70,576	144	1,51,86,071	144	10,15,495	...
	Native States.												
25th Nov. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	15,348	80	193	11,650	60	4,27,771	80	5,28,400	84	1,00,629	...
25th ditto	Nizam's	121	14,513	120	121	14,244	118	5,00,428	124	5,43,340	135	42,912	...
18th ditto	Mysore	58	2,912	50	86	5,389	63	93,198	48	1,95,319	68	1,02,121	...
25th ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	470	25	...	...	(b)11,100	27	11,100	...
	TOTAL	372	32,773	88	419	31,753	76	10,21,397	90	12,78,159	92	2,56,762	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,649	29,63,148	307	9,956	30,91,257	311	8,66,15,262	271	8,97,87,062	272	31,71,800	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,36,13,437	137	4,40,67,301	134	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,30,01,825	134	4,57,19,761	138	27,17,936	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st October 1882, and the receipts for the weeks ended 4th, 11th and 18th November 1882.
(b) Total receipts from 24th June to 18th November 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 12th November to 19th November 1881.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd October 1881, and the receipts for the weeks ended 5th, 12th and 19th November 1881.
(e) Total receipts from 9th July to 19th November 1881.

F. S. STANTON, *R.E.*,
Deputy Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th January 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murtoo, Surjee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murtoo, Surjee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murtoo, Surjee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras.	Ganjam	...*	8 13	13 0	...	...	...	...*	19 6	16 3	...*	21 3	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...*	46 14	35 3	...*	20 0	27 5	...*	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	...*	13 13	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	...*	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...*	9 0	9 13	...*	11 5	12 2	...*	17 13	...	...	...	...	...*	25 3	24 3	...*	23 6	28 2	...*	93 5	88 14	...*	14 0	11 11	...*	13 6	10 8	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	...*	12 10	10 13	...	...	...	...*	13 14	13 14	...*	18 0	16 0	...*	19 13	26 14	...	...	...	...*	32 13	32 13	...*	24 3	31 8	...*	161 13	194 6	...*	14 10	12 8	...*	14 10	12 8	Godavery	
	Kistna	...*	13 11	11 13	...	...	...	...*	15 11	16 3	...*	16 5	16 13	...*	25 0	29 10	...	...	...	...*	...*	35 5	...*	22 3	27 6	...*	145 13	145 13	...*	15 11	13 2	...*	15 3	12 14	Kistna	
	Nellore	13 8	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	15 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	26 6	28 13	29 13	26 2	26 2	27 13	32 13	30 14	31 13	21 0	19 14	25 3	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 6	14 13	12 11	14 13	14 5	12 11	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	16 14	16 3	14 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	14 8	14 8	12 14	30 13	31 10	28 0	30 6	33 5	33 11	30 0	31 8	36 0	27 8	27 8	34 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 8	17 8	14 6	16 10	16 10	13 14	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	13 6	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 14	14 0	14 0	15 2	33 0	33 0	37 2	28 3	23 8	18 13	34 14	31 0	34 14	31 6	32 8	40 5	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 14	14 5	14 5	11 14	Anantapur	
	Bellary	19 3	19 3	18 8	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 3	13 8	15 8	12 6	39 2	37 2	35 0	28 3	30 2	28 3	38 13	38 13	34 14	31 6	30 3	37 0	94 13	94 13	97 3	15 13	15 13	13 6	15 8	15 8	13 2	Bellary	
	Kurnool	13 5	13 5	12 2	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	37 0	37 0	32 14	28 11	...*	26 3	...	...	...	26 3	26 3	27 11	182 11	182 11	175 0	15 3	15 3	12 8	14 13	14 13	12 2	Kurnool	
	Madras	11 2	11 2	10 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 8	13 5	13 6	14 8	23 13	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	26 6	28 6	28 2	26 2	25 5	29 10	83 13	87 8	81 6	16 11	16 11	13 11	16 3	16 3	13 2	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 11	15 6	15 8	13 10	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 6	29 2	30 14	24 11	26 6	31 5	92 5	92 5	77 13	17 5	17 5	14 5	17 0	17 0	13 14	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	10 3	10 3	11 2	...	...	...	13 8	13 2	15 14	15 0	14 8	16 14	27 5	29 2	30 14	24 11	26 6	31 5	34 3	33 5	34 3	26 10	26 10	33 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 13	14 13	12 11	14 5	14 5	12 5	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	9 0	9 0	9 6	...	...	...	15 3	14 5	14 5	17 8	16 10	16 3	...*	...*	26 14	37 0	33 14	30 13	35 0	35 0	28 10	29 5	29 5	29 5	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	19 5	15 5	18 14	18 6	14 13	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	9 8	9 8	10 5	...	...	...	16 10	15 13	13 11	20 0	19 10	20 0	38 3	35 13	36 10	40 10	40 10	34 13	39 5	39 5	36 3	28 0	28 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 2	15 10	13 5	15 10	15 3	13 5	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	14 6	13 11	13 11	15 3	15 3	14 8	28 0	...*	...*	33 0	31 11	30 8	34 2	32 11	32 11	32 5	30 13	32 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	13 13	17 0	17 0	13 0	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	11 11	9 11	12 8	...	...	...	14 11	13 6	13 0	16 14	16 0	13 14	38 14	38 14	32 6	35 5	33 13	33 13	38 0	37 3	34 2	32 0	32 0	35 10	121 8	121 8	126 6	17 5	17 13	14 0	16 13	16 13	13 8	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	9 14	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 2	19 3	19 3	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	27 3	25 8	73 0	70 0	81 10	18 11	18 5	15 3	18 5	17 13	14 13	Tinnevelly			
	Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	11 14	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 14	14 14	14 8	27 13	27 13	31 5	35 0	33 6	35 0	36 2	32 13	30 6	39 14	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 11	14 11	12 3	14 10	14 10	11 11	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 10	11 3	11 3	11 3	23 2	23 2	20 0	21 0	21 0	18 14	20 13	21 10	20 11	20 11	23 3	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	9 3	12 0	12 0	9 3	Nilgiris		
	Salem	11 0	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	14 10	13 2	13 14	15 0	14 2	14 11	26 6	26 6	30 0	32 13	29 8	26 8	30 13	30 13	34 3	35 8	33 8	35 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	16 0	16 0	13 5	15 6	15 6	12 14	Salem	
	South Canara	...*	9 0	8 10	...	...	...	...*	9 11	9 11	...*	10 5	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...*	21 2	21 2	...*	24 3	22 3	...	116 10	109 5	...*	15 8	13 2	...*	14 13	12 2	South Canara	
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 10	21 14	23 6	26 0	26 14	30 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	10 13	14 6	14 6	9 14	Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	No return received.																																	Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad																																		Ahmedabad	
	Kaira																																		Kaira	
	Surat																																		Surat	
	Broach																																		Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)																																		Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibág)																																		Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																																		Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik																																		Násik	
	Ahmednagar																																		Ahmednagar	
	Poona																																		Poona	
	Sholápur																																		Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)																																		Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara																																		Satara	
	Belgaum																																		Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)																																		Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri																																		Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)																																		Kanara (Karwar)	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)																																		Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	
	Aden																																		Aden	
	Asirgarh																																		Asirgarh	
	Baroda																																		Baroda	
	Disa																																		Disa	
	Nimach																																		Nimach	
	Nasirabad																																		Nasirabad	
	Rájkot																																		Rájkot	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 4	14 4	13 8	26 8	26 8	16 12	11 4	11 4	9 6	20 0	20 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 1	13 1	10 5	13 0	13 0	10 5	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Karachi	12 8	12 10	11 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	17 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	17 13	17 13	14 3	17 0	17 0	14 0	Karachi	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	14 0	17 0	13 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	18 0	18 8	17 8	26 0	29 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Shikarpur	13 2	12 12	13 2½	25 4	23 12	21 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	19 7	19 12	20 0	21 8	21 8½	23 0	25 0	26 14	30 0	...	...	...	20 14	20 4	16 12	260 0	250 0	260 0	13 12	13 7	11 1	13 8	13 5	11 0	Shikarpur	
	Sukkur	14 8	14 8	12 8	30 8	28 8	17 0	11 8	12 0	10 0	19 8	19 8	14 0	28 8	32 8	28 0	23 0	24 8	29 0	...	...	...	23 8	21 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Sukkur	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	14 8	14 12	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 4	10 7	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	141 0	136 0	11 5	11 5	9 10	11 5	11 5	9 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Western Districts.																												Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	
																													R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Bengal.	Burdwan	14 14a	13 8	13 0	37 0	37 0	30 0	22 0	23 4	28 8	23 0	24 12	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 12	23 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 14 0	2 14 6	4 0 0	13 12	13 12	9 12	Burdwan	Bengal.
	Bancoorah	13 8b	13 0	14 0	15 0	14 8	16 0	20 0	19 0	30 0	25 0	27 8	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 8	280 0	280 0	320 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	13 4	13 0	9 0	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	13 0c	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	16 8	22 8	22 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	21 0	200 0	180 0	180 0	3 1 3	3 1 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	12 0d	12 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	13 8	13 8	10 0	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	15 0e	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	13 9	13 9	9 0	Hooghly	
	Howrah	13 4	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 8	20 0	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	3 14 6	13 0	13 0	9 0	Howrah	

* Not received.

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Culna 15 seers, and Raneegunge 12-4 seers.
b In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow :—Raipore 12 seers, Onda and Indas 16 seers, Mejia, Bishenpore, and Sonamukhi 13 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 11-8 to 16 seers.

* In common use.

d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Ghattal 15-4 seers, and Contai 11-8 seer.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*																		
	Calcutta	13 11	14 0	14 8	23 0	24 8	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	16 0	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	11 14	12 6	13 5	22 8	27 8	22 8	9 4	9 8	10 0	16 0	17 0	17 12	...	26 0	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	14 8	16 0	16 0	26 3	22 15	...	16 0	14 8	16 0	18 12	18 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...*h*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	11 0*i*	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	16 0*j*	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	18 0	14 4	18 0	24 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	13 0*k*	13 0	14 12	21 12	21 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	25 3	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	17 4*l*	15 0	18 12	30 0	33 12	48 12	16 0 to 18 0	13 8 to 17 0	17 4 to 18 0	20 0 to 21 0	19 11 to 21 0	24 0 to 32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	20 0*m*	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	22 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	12 0	9 12	22 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 4	30 0	26 4	33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	16 0*n*	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 8	10 0	12 0	25 8	23 4	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0*o*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0*p*	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts																		
	Dacca	13 5*q*	12 4	13 5	40 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 8	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	20 0*r*	20 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	16 0	18 8	20 0	24 0	19 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...*s*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 12	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	12 8*t*	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	26 8	27 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	12 8*u*	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 8	30 0	29 0	37 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	10 0*v*	10 0	12 4	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	23 0	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...*w*	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	22 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	20 0*x*	18 8	18 8	23 0	26 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	16 0*y* to 18 0	16 0 to 17 0	15 8 to 16 8	30 0	27 0	36 0	18 0	18 0	20 0 to 22 0	19 0 to 20 0	19 0 to 20 0	23 0 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	14 0*z*	14 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	22 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0*z1*	18 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	45 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	16 8*z2*	16 8	16 8	32 0	34 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	37 0	36 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	...	17 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	50 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	30 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	22 0*z3*	21 0	17 5	33 9	31 8	31 8	16 13	16 13	15 12	18 14	18 14	23 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágulpur	16 6*z4*	16 6	15 2	31 9	32 13	44 7	17 11	16 6	16 6	...	22 11	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	16 0*z5*	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0*z6*	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	11 13	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	15 12	22 5*	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	11 11*z7*	11 11	12 8	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 0	27 8	27 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0*z8*	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	22 0	26 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	16 0*z9*	16 0	18 8	24 0	24 0	33 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	16 0*z10*	16 0	15 0	...	14 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	44 0	44 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	1 0*z11*	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	18 0	26 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuttoo, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*															
	Calcutta	...	...	...	20 0	21 5	24 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	15 5	14 9	8 0
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	17 12	18 12	21 4	90 0	90 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	13 5	13 5	9 0
	Nuddea	...	...	...	21 5½	18 12	29 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	2 14 1	4 0 0	11 10½	11 10½	9 2½
	Khoolna	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	11 0	11 0	...
	Jessore	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	11 8	11 8	8 0
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	12 0	12 0	9 0
	Dinagepore	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	12 0	11 0	8 0
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	21 9	21 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	12 12	12 12	9 6
	Rungpore	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 10 8	13 5	13 5	8 12
	Bogra	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	2 14 8	3 2 8	4 4 4	12 0	12 0	8 10
	Pubna	...	...	...	17 4	18 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 1 6	...	12 12	9 6
	Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	5 0
	Jalpáiguri	8 0	8 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 6 0	11 0	11 0	9 0
	Eastern Districts	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 6 0	11 0	11 0	9 0
	Dacca	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	90 0	101 0	120 0	3 2 0	2 15 0	3 12 0	...	13 5	10 0
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	12 8	12 0	9 0
	Backergunge	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	13 0	13 0	8 0
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	12 0	12 8	9 0
	Tipperah	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	12 4	12 4	9 4
	Chittagong	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	140 0	120 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 6 0	13 0	13 0	10 0
	Noakholly	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	10 0	10 0	9 0
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Behar.															
	Patna	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	40 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	10 8	10 8	...
	Gya	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	36 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 3 0	12 8	12 0	9 0
	Shahabad	82 0	30 0	...	28 0 to 29 0	30 0	32 0 to 33 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	3 1 0	3 10 0	13 0	12 8	10 0½
	Durbhunga	45 0	45 0	45 0	22 0	22 4	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0
	Sarun	82 0	33 0	34 0	28 0	28 8	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 6	3 2 0	4 4 0	12 0	12 0	9 0
	Chumparun	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	36 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 8
	Monghyr	...	...	...	27 13	27 13	33 9	105 0	126 0	126 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	4 3 7	13 2	12 13	9 3
	Bhágulpur	...	...	...	27 12	27 12	34 1	151 8	151 8	137 8	2 14 6	2 14 0	3 14 6	12 10	12 10	9 7
	Purneah	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Maldah	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	4 5 0	12 0	12 0	8 8
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	11 8	11 8	8 0
	Orissa.															
	Cuttack	13 2	13 2	21 0	22 5	23 10	23 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0
	Pooree	...	...	...	21 0	17 8	16 4	120 0	120 0	105 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	13 4	13 4	11 0
	Balasore	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	128 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	12 12	12 12	9 3
	CHOTA NAGPUR.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.															
	Hazáribágh	35 0	42 0	50 0	19 0	20 0	29 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 7 6	3 7 6	4 9 0	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Lohardugga	35 0	36 0	48 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	4 12 0	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	6 6 4	9 0	9 0	6 0
	Manbhoom	...	...	64 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 5 0	10 8	10 8	8 8

* In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 31-8 to 42 seers per rupee.

f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Bassirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barripore 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea and Bongong 13 seers, Meherpore 10-4 seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.

h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bagirhat 11 seers and Satkhira 12 seers.

i In the sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.

j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 11-8 seers and Kandi 12 seers.

k Retail prices of salt at Ranigunge 11-8 seers and at Nitpore 12 seers.

l In Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.

m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kurigram 10 seers, Gaibanda 11 seers and Nilphamari 12 seers.

n In Serajgunge retail price of salt is 13-4 seers per rupee.

o In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kurseong 8 seers and Silligori 10 seers.

p Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Ahpore sub-division is 10-8 seers per rupee.

q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Mamickgunge 12 seers, and Moonsheegunge 10 seers 5½ chittacks.

r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goatumdo, and Bhanga 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.

s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.

t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

u In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Brahmanbaria 12-4 seers and Chandpore 13 seers.

v Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, Hathazaree 11 seers and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.

w In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12-4 seers.

x In Nowada retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sasseram 11-12 seers, Buxar 11-8 seers and Bhabooah 11 seers.

y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sasseram 11-12 seers, Buxar 11-8 seers and Bhabooah 11 seers.

z In Tappore and Madhubani sub-divisions retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

z1 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

z2 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.

z3 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 12 seers and Jamui 12-5 seers.

z4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka and Soopoie 11 seers, Madenpoora 10-8 seers.

z5 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arraeah (Rangunge) 11 seers.

z6 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Deoghar 13 seers and Godda 11 seers.

z7 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.

z8 In Bhadrak retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

z9 In Bhadrak retail price of salt at Chatra 10 seers and at Khurrackdiha 12-4 seers.

z10 Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 17 seers per rupee.

z11 Retail price of salt at Rognunathpore 12 seers, Hurriabazar 11 seers, and Jhalda 10 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari). *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari). *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari). *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*R* a. per maund.	*R* a. per maund.	*R* a. per maund.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Assam.	Sylhet	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 3	3 4	...	12 8	12 4	9 8	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	10 10	10 0	11 2	17 12	20 0	20 0	21 5	22 12	22 12	24 10	26 10	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 15	13 5	17 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 4	3 5	...	11 13	11 13	8 14	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	22 15	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 5	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	13 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8	3 8	...	11 0	11 0	8 10	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	...	6 6	6 6	5 5	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	12 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 12	3 12	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 12	8 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	4 8	4 8	...	9 0	8 0	7 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	120 0	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	5 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	...	3 0	3 0	2 8	Nága Hills	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	19 0	19 0	19 12	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	25 0	27 0	26 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 8	85 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
	Saháranpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moradabad	
	Budaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Budaun	
	Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bareilly	
	Shahjáhánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahjáhánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muttra	
	Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Agra	
	Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mainpuri	
	Etawah	No return received																												No return received					Etawah	
	Etah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etah	
	Jalaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bánda	
	Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Allahabad	
	Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hamirpur	
	Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basti	
	Azamgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mirzapur	
	Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares	
	Gházipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gházipur	
	Balia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balia	
	Pilibhít	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pilibhít	
Oudh.	Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow	Oudh.
	Unáo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unáo	
	Bára Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bára Banki	
	Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sitapur	
	Hardui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hardui	
	Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kheri	
	Fyzabad	No return received																												No return received					Fyzabad	
	Bharaich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bharaich	
	Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gonda	
	Rai Bareli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rai Bareli	
	Sultánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sultánpur	
	Partábgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Partábgarh	
Punjab.	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 8	85 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi	Punjab.
	Gurgaon	No return received																					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon	
	Karnal	20 0	20 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	30 0	32 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	27 8	26 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 8	11 12	10 8	Karnal	
	Hissar	20 0	20 0	21 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	35 0	34 0	38 0	28 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Hissar	
	Rohtak (*a*)	18 8	18 8	21 8	28 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	27 0	26 8	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 9	11 10	...	12 4	11 4	9 3	Rohtak (*a*).	
	Sirsa (*a*)	24 0	24 0	20 0	48 0	44 0	50 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	45 0	46 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Sirsa (*a*)	
	Umballa	24 8	24 0	21 4	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	14 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	32 0	29 12	27 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	14 0	13 12	...	13 12	13 8	11 4	Umballa	
	Ludhiana	26 0	25 8	23 0	42 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 0	41 0	42 0	34 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	37 0	35 8	31 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 10	14 10	...	14 8	14 8	11 8	Ludhiána	
	Simla	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	19 8	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 5	9 8	...	10 10	9 0	8 4	Simla	
	Jullundur (*b*)	25 4	25 8	21 8	38 0	42 0	34 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	23 0	23 0	21 8	...	...	...	32 8	35 0	27 8	100 0	105 0	100 0	14 8	14 6	...	14 4	14 0	11 8	Jullundur (*b*)	
	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	27 0	27 0	22 8	40 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	40 0	36 0	30 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	27 0	110 0	110 0	90 0	14 0	14 0	...	13 12	13 12	11 10	Hoshiarpur (*c*)	
	Kangra	23 0	24 0	21 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Kangra	

a Barley falling. *b* Barley rising. *c* Barley and Jowar falling.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Great Millet (Chumn, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Chumn, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Chumn, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Bajrah Millet (Cumnn, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet (Cumnn, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet (Cumnn, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murwa, Nugeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murwa, Nugeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murwa, Nugeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
PUNJAB—*continued.*	Amritsar	26 0	26 0	22 8	50 0	50 0	35 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 8	44 0	40 0	27 8	25 8	25 8	28 0	...	...	...	38 0	37 0	27 0	80 0	85 0	65 0	14 12	14 12	...	14 6	14 6	12 0	Amritsar	PUNJAB—*continued.*
	Siálkot	} No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} No return received			Siálkot, Gurdáspur, Lahore	
	Gurdáspur																																	
	Lahore																																	
	Ferozepore	23 0	23 0	21 0	45 0	48 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	45 0	...	32 0	35 0	...	30 0	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	32 0	95 0	90 0	80 0	13 8	13 12	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	Ferozepore	
	Gujránwála (*a*)	27 4	27 4	20 8	50 0	45 0	32 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	29 4	28 12	22 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	Gujránwála (*a*)	
	Ráwalpindi (*b*)	22 12	22 4	16 12	36 0	40 0	23 12	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	8 8	36 8	38 0	24 0	37 8	37 8	18 8	...	...	...	28 8	25 12	21 8	80 0	80 0	53 0	14 12	14 8	...	14 8	14 4	12 0	Ráwalpindi (*b*)	
	Jhelum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jhelum	
	Gujrát	30 4	29 12	20 8	49 0	48 0	33 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	41 0	40 0	28 0	41 0	40 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	16 0	15 4	12 8	Gujrát	
	Shahpúr	23 8	23 0	16 8	35 8	35 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	21 0	34 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	27 6	27 0	21 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	16 0	16 0	14 0	Shahpúr	
	Mooltan (*c*)	17 0	17 0	15 8	29 0	29 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	Mooltan (*c*)	
	Jhang (*d*)	23 0	20 8	18 0	38 8	34 8	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 0	34 0	32 0	24 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	26 8	25 0	21 8	70 0	90 0	90 0	14 4	14 4	...	14 0	14 0	12 4	Jhang (*d*)	
	Montgomery (*a*)	20 0	20 0	18 8	36 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 8	...	14 8	15 0	12 0	Montgomery (*a*)	
	Muzaffargarh	} No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} No return received			Muzaffargarh, Dera Ismail Khán, Dera Ghází Khán, Bannu	
	Dera Ismail Khán																																	
	Dera Ghazi Khán																																	
	Bannu																																	
	Pesháwar	19 8	19 14	12 2	38 8	39 0	28 12	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	7 4	37 6	38 0	23 10	25 0	25 0	15 12	...	...	...	22 14	21 10	20 6	104 0	110 0	72 0	58 8	57 4	...	56 0	55 0	53 6	Pesháwar	
	Kohát	19 12	18 10	13 6	33 2	29 5	26 12	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	11 2	39 8	35 12	20 6	38 4	35 12	19 12	...	...	...	29 0	19 0	16 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Kohát	
	Házára	...	25 8	15 0	42 8	42 0	28 0	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	25 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 12	11 12	9 12	Házára	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nágpur	17 4	17 4	19 12	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	8 8	17 4	16 12	16 0	26 12	26 12	30 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 12	10 12	10 8	9 8	Nágpur	CENTRAL PROVINCES.
	Bhandára	17 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 8	23 12	23 0	20 0	25 0	24 4	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	18 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 8	Bhandára	
	Chánda	17 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 8	22 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	24 0	22 8	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	10 12	11 8	11 0	10 8	Wardha	
	Wardha	19 12	19 0	23 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 0	8 12	12 8	14 0	12 8	24 0	23 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	35 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	10 0	10 0	9 1	10 0	10 0	9 0	Bálaghát	
	Bálaghát	16 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	35 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 14	11 14	9 12	9 8	9 0	7 12	Jubbulpore	
	Jubbulpore	18 0	18 0	20 8	20 0	21 0	17 8	13 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	31 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 0	180 0	160 0	140 0	9 12	9 8	...	9 8	9 0	7 12	Saugor	
	Saugor	20 0	19 8	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	38 0	180 0	160 0	140 0	10 12	10 8	7 8	10 4	10 0	7 4	Damoh	
	Damoh	23 8	23 0	31 8	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	13 8	16 8	17 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 8	32 0	44 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	9 8	7 4	12 0	11 4	7 0	Seoni	
	Seoni	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	37 0	220 0	220 0	230 0	12 0	11 4	7 4	12 0	11 4	7 0	Mandla	
	Mandla	19 8	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	15 0	19 8	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	70 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 0	Betúl	
	Betúl	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	18 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	36 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	Chhindwára	
	Chhindwára	16 0	14 8	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	8 0	12 0	12 8	14 0	23 0	17 8	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad	
	Hoshangabad	16 9	15 7	18 4	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 0	12 6	13 0	10 4	21 4	21 4	...	21 4	21 4	17 8	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	31 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	5 5	Narsinghpur	
	Narsinghpur	16 8	16 8	21 12	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	10 8	13 4	13 0	12 8	26 0	...	34 0	23 0	...	32 0	...	...	...	25 12	25 8	40 0	150 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	10 12	10 12	8 6	Nimár	
	Nimár	16 0	16 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 13	12 5	22 11	24 0	52 13	20 13	22 0	34 11	...	...	...	18 7	18 0	28 10	136 0	120 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	11 2	12 12	12 12	11 0	Raipur	
	Raipur	25 0	28 5	15 0	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	22 8	33 8	37 5	45 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	29 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	10 0	9 8	8 4	9 8	9 0	7 14	Sambalpur	
	Sambalpur	17 8	16 4	27 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	33 0	52 8	52 8	50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 6	25 0	110 0	110 0	220 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Bilaspur	
	Bilaspur	36 0	36 0	72 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	67 0	49 0	49 0	72 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	39 0	72 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0		
BRITISH BURMA.	*Arakan Division.*																																	
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab	BRITISH BURMA.
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																																	
	Rangoon town	12 5	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 9	12 9	12 9	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	19 7	19 7	320 0	320 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon town	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	9 11	17 13	17 2	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	11 11	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	29 12	29 12	29 12	19 0	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	14 9	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	13 7	18 5	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	15 9	12 7	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	29 9	18 10	18 10	18 10	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																																	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	19 8	19 8	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	32 4	29 9	29 9	32 4	Henzada	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 8	11 13	16 4	16 3	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 6	213 8	213 8	188 10	31 15	31 13	42 8	29 7	29 7	28 4	Bassein	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	12 1	12 1	10 1	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	10 3	15 9	15 9	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	10 2	245 0	245 0	245 0	19 11	17 12	25 6	14 3	14 3	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																																	
	Moulmein town	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	11 8	15 5	15 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	32 5	32 5	32 0	22 12	22 12	28 6	Moulmein Town	
	Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	12 6	19 6	19 6	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Amherst	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 5	18 12	18 5	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 12	30 12	30 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	10 10	12 12	13 13	12 7	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	32 3	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salween	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	16 5	16 12	16 9	...	...	...	7 8	7 14	7 8	9 13	9 13	9 11	25 14	25 14	27 0	27 0	...	27 0	29 9	...	28 4	17 4	16 12	22 3	125 0	125 0	130 0	11 1	10 14	9 10	10 8	10 6	9 3	Secunderabad	HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.
	Bolarum	18 10	18 13	18 1	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 6	9 6	10 0	8 12	30 14	30 14	30 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	24 7	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	9 5	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	13 8	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 9	9 0	8 8	27 0	27 0	29 8	33 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 12	Chudderghat	
	Amraoti	} No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													Amraoti, Akola, Ellichpur, Buldána, Wún, Basim	
	Akola																																	
	Ellichpur																																	
	Buldana																																	
	Wun																																	
	Basim																																	

(*a*) Barley falling. (*b*) Barley rising. (*c*) Firewood rising. (*d*) Barley and bajra falling. * No wholesale salt sold.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Mysore	Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldroog	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldroog	Mysore
Coorg	Coorg	9 6	9 1	8 1	9 6	9 9	9 5	9 13	10 8	10 9	14 3	14 1	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	23 4	20 14	24 8	23 15	23 13	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 9	9 9	...	9 2	8 13	8 2	Coorg	Coorg
Rajpootana	Jeypore	16 8	17 0	15 0	24 0	24 8	20 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	21 8	21 8	19 4	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	18 0	...	...	...	14 4	16 4	...	14 8	16 0	12 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana
	Kishengurh	17 0	17 0	17 8	28 0	27 8	27 8	9 0	8 0	8 8	10 8	9 8	9 0	25 8	27 0	27 0	17 4	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	24 8	25 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 8	12 8	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	19 6	19 2	16 14	27 8	27 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	17 8	17 8	13 12	28 12	28 12	21 4	24 6	24 6	17 8	...	...	...	28 12	28 12	18 2	...	...	...	14 8	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 10	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	20 1	20 2	18 3	30 2	29 15	22 11	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	12 7	11 8	29 3	28 10	21 13	24 13	24 7	19 8	...	...	...	28 13	29 0	21 1	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	15 6	15 5	12 10	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 2	19 1	*	30 4	29 12	*	8 2	8 2	*	11 0	11 0	*	27 0	26 8	*	25 8	25 0	*	...	...	...	27 12	27 0	*	...	...	...	14 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	*	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	16 0	16 0	15 12	23 0	24 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 8	60 0	70 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	18 3	17 9	19 7	22 8	22 5	23 8	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	9 10	24 0	23 0	23 15	22 0	21 4	23 15	...	...	...	25 9	24 10	20 7	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	...	12 12	12 12	12 0	Deoli Cantonment	
																													R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
	Erinpura, Sirohee, Abu, Anadra	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Erinpura, Sirohee, Abu, Anadra	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	22 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	30 0	†	†	†	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 5	12 5	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 13½	14 13½	17 3	22 4½	22 10½	22 10½	11 11½	10 15	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15½	17 9½	19 8½	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. R a. p. 11 5¼	S. Ch. R a. p. per md. 10 8½	S. Ch. R a. p. ...	10 15	10 2½	9 6	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	22 8	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	18 12	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 8	37 8	37 8	...	...	...	3 11 9	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 6	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	19 1	19 1	19 14	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	8 7	13 2	13 5	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	26 14	19 6	...	...	...	2 9 8	...	...	15 8	15 7	8 0	Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	17 3	...	16 9	25 0	...	24 6	6 4	...	5 0	7 8	...	6 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	...	17 8	...	...	...	S. Ch. R a. p. ...	S. Ch. R a. p. per md. ...	S. Ch. R a. p. ...	15 10	...	14 6	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
	Bikaneer	12 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	3 0	6 10	6 10	6 8	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	19 1	...	...	...	18 6	19 0	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	17 4	17 0	21 12	28 4	28 4	31 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	29 8	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	30 4	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	12 12	11 0	12 4	12 6	...	Boondee	
	Kotah	17 12	17 12	23 8	14 0	14 0	26 8	10 0	10 0	7 12	13 4	13 4	10 0	24 0	24 0	35 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	27 0	26 8	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 4	...	11 12	11 12	10 12	Kotah	
	Tonk	15 11	15 6	17 3	24 6	24 1	19 9	7 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	9 14	9 8	26 4	27 3	20 0	20 4	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	23 10	24 1	18 5	160 0	160 0	80 0	13 0	13 8	11 11	12 8	13 4	...	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	16 2	16 2	17 11	8 0	11 15	27 14	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	8 13½	19 14	20 6	22 1	18 6	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	24 0	23 11	21 4	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	10 10	10 10	8 5	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	16 12	17 8	21 0	22 5	21 8	27 12	12 0	12 4	9 6	14 12	14 5	14 8	20 12	19 9	26 4	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	23 8	21 13	21 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 4	14 0	11 1	14 0	13 13	...	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	18 5	18 5	16 11	30 2	30 1	20 1	10 2	10 2	9 0	12 6	12 6	12 6	28 2	29 1	21 1	26 13	27 0	19 11	...	...	...	28 11	27 9	19 11	...	...	...	13 4	13 3	10 11	12 7	12 6	10 1	Dholpur	
Central India	Indore	16 0	15 0	19 9	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 0	10 14	10 0	9 3	21 0	25 4	36 14	20 0	18 7	24 0	...	...	...	19 9	20 0	26 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 5	...	12 0	12 2	7 4	Indore	Central India
	Gwalior	17 5	17 3	17 2	20 1	21 13	20 1	7 13	7 13	7 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	23 12	23 12	21 0	21 0	21 8	17 14	...	...	...	24 10	23 5	19 11	91 4	91 4	91 4	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	9 13	Gwalior	
	Goona	22 12	22 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	9 8	10 0	30 0	28 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	27 8	27 0	32 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	18 12	19 12	21 12	34 8	35 0	37 5	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	21 12	20 0	36 15	34 8	35 0	31 3	28 15	26 0	...	...	...	34 8	33 3	30 15	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 12	11 11	10 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Not known.

† Eight pies per bundle.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RECENT RAINY SEASON (MAY TO OCTOBER) 1882.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1 Met., dated Calcutta, the 6th January 1883.

Meteorology.

READ the following Summary of the weather characteristics of the recent rainy season (May to October 1882), which has been submitted by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India:—

Summary of the weather from May to October 1882.

The warm dry weather, usually characteristic of May in Northern India, was interrupted in the first part of the month by considerable oscillations of temperature, due to falls of rain accompanying local storms. These oscillations were particularly noticeable in Bengal on the 5th, over the whole of Northern India between the 9th and 12th, and in the Punjab on the 19th. After this, the storm ceased, the temperature increased, and a dry hot period set in which lasted till the beginning of June, during which, temperatures of 100° and upwards at 10 A. M. were recorded at several stations in the Punjab and the Gangetic provinces; the highest, 109°, at Dera Ismail Khan.

At the same time barometric pressure was also subject to great oscillations over Northern India. It fell in the early days of the month, but the fall was succeeded by a steady rise which, by the 9th, brought the pressure up to an abnormal height; at which point it remained with some slight oscillations, till past the middle of the month. The earliest notice of the approach of the monsoon was the report of heavy rain at Cochin and Colombo on the 19th, and a telegram of the same date from Mangalore to the effect that the monsoon was apparently setting in. From this date onward, the current gradually advanced up the Peninsula; on the 20th it was reported from Mercara, and 18 inches of rain fell at Calicut; on the 22nd the rains set in in Burma, and easterly winds were felt over Northern India; and by the 29th were established up to the Punjab.

On the average of the month, the temperature was some degrees above the normal at Quetta and over the greater part of the Punjab; but elsewhere, with very few exceptions, it was below. The humidity of the atmosphere was below the mean almost everywhere. But although at a majority of the stations the total fall of rain was also below the average, over a large part of the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, and more particularly in the south of the Peninsula, there was more or less excess of rain, the low average humidity notwithstanding.

The first days of June were marked by a severe gale of wind at Bombay, accompanied by 16·5 inches of rain, and dark gloomy weather all along the west coast, denoting the burst of the monsoon. But while the westerly branch of the monsoon was blowing strongly across the Peninsula, and producing an excessive precipitation on the west coast and in the Deccan, and more especially in Coorg, the Bengal branch was feeble, and heavy rain was restricted to the coasts of Arakan and Pegu up to the 12th, when heavy continuous rain fell in Lower Bengal. In Central India and the Upper Provinces, general rain set in about the same date; but cloudy weather, with occasional storms, had prevailed throughout the earlier part of the month in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

After this fall of rain, the pressure gradually increased in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and a break in the rains commenced in the Punjab and speedily extended to the south-east over Rajputana, the Bombay Presidency, Central India, Orissa and Western Bengal. On the 21st rain was general over Bengal, Assam, and Burma, owing to a small cyclonic storm which appeared over the Bay.

A comparison of the monthly mean results shows that the temperature was again above the average in the Punjab, but below it in nearly all other parts of India. The dampness of the air, on the contrary, was generally above the mean. The rainfall returns show that there was a deficiency of rain over the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, and Gurjat. Elsewhere it was in excess, particularly so at Mercara, where it exceeded the mean by 35 inches.

With the beginning of July, the rains recommenced. On the 12th, two small cyclones appeared—one over Western Rajputana, which subsequently passed to the north-west; the other over Bengal, which, after remaining stationary for a day or two, also passed north-westward, and gave rather heavy rain to parts of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. From this time, until almost the close of the month, the monsoon current continued to blow steadily and with considerable force, on the Bombay coast; while over the head of the Bay of Bengal, a succession of small cyclonic vortices were formed and passed westward or north-westward occasioning heavy rain in the interior.

Except in Assam and Bengal, the temperature of the month was generally low, and the humidity above the average. The rainfall also was considerably in excess, except in the two provinces above specified. At Mercara, the excess over the general average was as much as 59 inches.

The beginning of August was marked by weather conditions similar to those of July. Small cyclonic vortices were formed, and the pressure in Northern India was reduced to much below the mean. The monsoon blew strongly on the west coast, and rain was general, except in the Punjab. On the 5th or 6th a break in the rains set in in Rajputana, Central India, and the western divisions of the North-Western Provinces, which lasted till about the 20th. During this period the barometer was generally high, and the wind from the north-west throughout North-Western India. On the 19th, however, a small cyclonic depression formed over the head of the Bay, and like that which ended the similar break in the rains of August 1880, moved westward across the country, bringing rain over Northern and Central India. From this time till the close of the month, the pressure oscillated unsteadily from day to day, and the weather was cloudy and rainy, but there were no changes of importance.

On the mean of the month the temperature was below the average, though not so generally as in the previous month. The humidity was slightly excessive in parts of the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, and the south of the Peninsula, but deficient elsewhere; and the rainfall followed the same general rule, the regions of excessive fall being the lower parts of the North-Western Provinces, Upper Bengal, and the southern districts of Madras. At Mercara, however, conditions had changed, and the rainfall was below the mean.

In September, a succession of cyclonic vortices traversed the country from the Bay of Bengal. The first appeared on the coast of the Northern Circars on the morning of the 3rd and on the 4th lay between Vizagapatam and Nagpur, occasioning general though not heavy rain. On the 5th it was lost in a general and brisk decrease of pressure, which occurred over the whole of India. On the 6th and 7th a fresh disturbance formed over the head of the Bay of Bengal, and on the 8th advanced westwards past Gopalpur, towards Nagpur. On the 11th the centre was a little to the north of Neemuch, whence it passed on to the north of Jacobabad and disappeared on the 15th. In the meantime a fresh vortex had appeared on the 14th off the Northern Circars, and on the 15th was approaching the coast between False Point and Masulipatam. During the next two days it travelled *very slowly* northward towards Cuttack, occasioning cloudy skies and heavy rain in its neighbourhood; but on the 19th it had disappeared. After this for a few days the weather remained, on the whole, fine: but on the 25th a general fall of the barometer took place, and a fresh depression appeared over the Bay. It continued in that position till the 29th, when it advanced over Orissa, and on the 30th lay over Chutia Nagpur. It occasioned a considerable amount of cloud and rain within the regions affected by it, but even before its appearance the sky had become cloudless in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces and continued so till the close of the month.

The monthly summaries show that, for the first time in the six months under review, the temperature was generally above the mean in Northern India, but that, in the south, it was still below it. The dampness of the air was in excess in the Punjab, but deficient elsewhere, and the rainfall was generally above the average in the Punjab and variable elsewhere.

The weather of the first few days of October was determined by the depression formed at the end of the preceding month, and which broke up on the 5th. A few days of fine clear weather followed, but on the 10th the barometer fell over the whole of India and Burma, on the 11th and 12th bad weather was evidently brewing over the south-west of the Bay, and by the 13th it was plain that a small cyclone was travelling northward along the coast of the Northern Circars, and between one and two hundred miles distant from it. On the 14th the storm centre was approaching the Orissa coast; on the 15th it lay near Cuttack, and heavy rain was falling in Orissa and Bengal, and on the 16th near Burdwan, heavy rain continuing. On the 17th, the storm centre was rapidly dispersing, after having occasioned exceedingly heavy rain in Darjeeling and its neighbourhood. This dispersion was followed by a general increase of pressure, bringing light winds and fair weather to most parts of the country, except the Coromandel coast. On the 26th a large area of low pressure was slowly formed over the Bay and the south of India, causing easterly winds over Burma, north-easterly winds over Bengal and the north of the Bay and north-westerly winds on the Coromandel coast. As the low pressure over the Bay became more marked, the atmosphere round the Bay became damper, the sky cloudy, and some rain fell.

The returns for the whole month show that temperature was below the general average of past years in Madras and Burma, but above it in all other parts of India, particularly the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. The humidity of the atmosphere was above the mean in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and some parts of Madras and Mysore, but below it elsewhere; thus agreeing exactly with the rainfall, which shewed an excess at Madura, Cochin and Mercara, as well as in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and a deficiency elsewhere.

The returns for the whole six months show that, on the whole, the season was rather warmer than usual in the northern parts of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, but that elsewhere the temperature was below the average. The highest mean temperature was 93·5° at Jacobadad, the lowest 75·7° at Belgaum. The rainfall was subject to many local variations, but on the whole amounted to that of a good average season. The most remarkable case of excess was in Coorg. At Mercara the fall was not less than 100 inches above the average, or nearly double. The regions of most decided deficiency were Eastern Bengal, the Madras coast, and the Umballa and Lucknow districts.

ORDERED, that the Summary be printed 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 9th JANUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in two districts of the Madras Presidency and in three districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. There has also been slight rain in a few districts of the Punjab and at Jubbulpore, Gowhati, and Sutna. Elsewhere there has been no rain to report during the past week.

Agricultural prospects are fair throughout the country. In the Punjab, however, rain is still much wanted for the crops in most of the districts. In two districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh some injury has been done to mustard by the *mahee* insect, and in parts of Ratnagiri in the Bombay Presidency locusts are reported to have caused some damage to the crops.

In the Madras Presidency harvest operations are progressing with an outturn below average in three districts. The harvesting of the rice crop in Coorg still continues. In the Bengal Presidency the crop has been nearly all gathered in except in some of the low-lying districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 10th)		
Bellary		Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, tobacco, and sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool		Standing crops good; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam		Standing crops, dry grains and sugarcane thriving; fever and small-pox continues; cholera and cattle disease in one taluk.
Kistna		Standing crops in parts affected by blight and grubs, elsewhere doing well; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; fever and cattle disease prevail; small-pox in parts; water 2 feet over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, &c., outturn below average.
Coimbatore		Standing crops good, harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore	·15 (average of 1 station.)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average; cholera in parts.
Madura		Standing crops generally fair; cholera in parts.
Malabar		Harvest second crop paddy commenced; fever and cholera in parts; small-pox slight.
Travancore	·09	Paddy ripening; fever prevails; no rain except in Tanjore and Travancore.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Jan. 10th).		
Kurrachee		River at Kotri on 5th 1 inch lower than on same date last year; small-pox in Karachi city, 15 cases, 3 deaths; fever in nine talukas; cattle disease in five talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 32, and 32 lbs., in Schwan 32, 32, and 48 lbs., in Sakro 16, 34, and 46 lbs., and in Sajawal 38, 44, and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad		*Rabi* crops fair; rain desirable; cattle disease in two, small-pox in three, and fever in nine talukas; wheat 25, *bajri* 39, *jowari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad		Standing crops healthy; small-pox in Dhandhuka; wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda		Standing *kharif* and *rabi* crops doing well; sugarcane-pressing continues in the Naosari division; public health good; *bajri* 31½ and rice 26 lbs. per British rupee.
Surat		*Rabi* crops thriving; *jowari* being cut; fever in Pardi; *jowari* 40 and *nagli* 57 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik		Weather a little muggy and said to be unfavourable for *rabi* crops that have been thriving up to this time; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 23½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Average abnormal temperature, 4° warm from 3rd to 5th and 2° warm from 6th to 9th; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly and weak.
Poona		Crops thriving; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 56 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 41 and *jowari* 46 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar		*Rabi* crops generally good; *bajri* maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 42 in Akola; *jowari* maximum 72 lbs. in Parner, minimum 40½ lbs. per rupee in Sheogaon.
Sholapore		Reaping of early crops continue; *rabi* crop generally good; *jowari* 71 lbs. 26 tolas, and *bajri* 56 lbs. 32 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar		Weather chilly; harvesting of early crops continues; exotic cotton suffering from blight in five and wheat in two talukas, other late crops good; cholera continues in Gadag, one case fatal; fever and cattle disease in four talukas; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 52 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Kanara		Sowing for second crop in progress; rice plants springing up in Karwar Taluka; sugarcane harvest on coast; garden produce, healthy; fever subsiding; common rice in Karwar 13 seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather fair and cold.
Rajkot		General health fair; weather warm; cholera continues but slightly in Navanagar; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 36 lbs per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* crops doing well; some destruction of crops by locusts reported in parts of Ratnagiri; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in a few places.
Bengal—(Jan. 9th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *amun* continues; winter crops doing well; cholera in the town and station; cattle disease in Chakaria.
Dacca	*Nil*	Harvesting of *amun* paddy continues, yield average; prospects of winter crops good; cutting of sugarcane continues; public health generally good, except in Manickgunge sub-division, where a good deal of fever and some cholera are reported.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Harvesting of late rice going on, yield estimated at about from 12 to 14 annas; *rabi* crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; public health good, except in some scattered parts of the district, where cholera is reported.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Harvesting of *amun* continues; *rabi* crops doing well; public health on the whole good.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; cholera still reported from parts of the district.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Harvesting of *amun* continues; prospects of sugarcane good; and of *rabi* indifferent; fever prevalent; cholera reported in some localities.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Prospects of standing crops good; harvesting of *amun* not yet completed; cholera prevalent in Gaibanda sub-division, and has extended to Chilmari in Kurigram sub-division.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops good; rice harvest continues, generally the outturn has been fair.
Purneah	*Nil*	Late rice reaped; prospects of *rabi* crops good; public health improving.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops continue favourable; poppy and cotton growing well; cutting of sugarcane being pushed on; public health good.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	Rice crop being harvested; *rabi* and tobacco crops continue favourable; prices stationary; fever in a few places south of district, otherwise public health fair.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudy since 8th; *rabi* crops doing well; prices unchanged; general health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Cutting of late rice not completed; gathering of *rabi* commenced; public health good.
		General Remarks.—There has again been no rain in any part of the province, but in some districts it is reported that clouds have appeared during the latter part of the week; the rice crop has been mostly gathered in; the harvesting still continues in some low-lying districts; all cold-weather crops are generally reported to be in a very satisfactory condition; in Burdwan alone the crops are said to be indifferent; fever and cholera though decreasing, are still prevalent in some places; small-pox continues to be reported from Singbhoom and Manbhoom.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 9th	No rain	Weather seasonable; *aghani* rice cut; no sickness; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 10th)	Average fall of ·60 over district.	The rain has been of great advantage to *rabi* crops; prospects as good as possible; prices stationary; health good.
Gorakhpur („ 8th)		Heavy dews; crops promising; health good; prices steady.
Jhansi („ 8th)		Weather cloudy; *rabi* crops promise well; a fall of rain would be very beneficial; prices stationary; small-pox of a mild type reported in three parganas; cattle disease continues.
Agra („ 9th)	No rain	Weather cloudy; well irrigation continues; insects in *bijhar* and *sarson* reported in one pergunnah; small-pox in three pergunnas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ 8th)		Rain wanted; everything normal.
Meerut („ „)		Rain still hangs off, though threatening; no damage yet; health good; supplies sufficient; prices stationary.
Kumaon „ „)	No rain	Sky cloudy; public health good, except that typhus continues in two or three villages; cattle disease continues; prices slightly risen; rain urgently wanted.
Lucknow („ „)		Rain urgently needed for *rabi* crops; prospects favourable; general health good, but small-pox prevalent in the city; prices rising; weather cloudy.
Partabgarh („ „)	Rain on 9th	*Rabi* promises exceedingly well; irrigation in progress; the rain which has fallen will be beneficial, especially to mustard attacked by *mahee* insect; prices almost stationary; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Sitapur (Jan. 8th)	. . . . .	Weather cloudy during the week, but no rain; prospects fair; small-pox abating; prices steady.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Irrigation going on; prospects good; *sarson* injured by *mahee* insect; health good; prices steady.
Rae Bareli („ „)	. . . . .	Weather cloudy during last two days; rain much wanted; health of men and cattle good; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ „)	Slight showers	Weather cloudy; prospects fair; health good; prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ 9th)	. . . . .	Prospects fair; prices steady; sky cloudy; rain much wanted.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Partabgarh; weather cloudy in Lucknow, Rai Bareli, Sitapur, Aligarh, Meerut, Kumaon, and Jhansi; general health good and prices normal.
Punjab—(Jan. 9th)		
Delhi	. . . . .	Rain wanted; health good; harvest prospects fair; prices fluctuating.
Hissar	. . . . .	Rain much wanted; small-pox still prevalent in Rohtak, health good elsewhere; prices fluctuating.
Umballa . . .	. . . . .	Health good; *rabi* crops suffering for want of rain; prices of food grains stationary.
Jullundur . . .	Slight rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Amritsar . . .	. . . . .	Rain wanted; health good; *rabi* sowings completed; prices stationary.
Lahore	Slight rain in places	Health and harvest prospects good.
Ferozepore . . .	Slight fall in places	Health and harvest prospects good.
Sialkot	. . . . .	Rain much wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi . . .	Slight rain	Cattle disease continues in Murree tahsil, and seasonal fever prevails in the district generally; prices fluctuating.
Peshawar . . .	. . . . .	Harvest prospects good on irrigated lands; prices rising for want of rain.
Mooltan	Slight rain	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	. . . . .	Rain much wanted; health fair; harvest prospects good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—The health of the province and the prospects of the crops are generally good; rain is much wanted in most districts.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Jan. 10th)	. . . . .	Weather clear; *rabi* crops promise to be exceptionally good; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore („ 9th)	·03	Weather cloudy and cool; *rabi* crops in very good condition; prospects favourable; health good; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Sangor („ 8th)	. . . . .	Weather cloudy; crops excellent; health good; prices steady.
Seoni („ 9th)	. . . . .	Weather cloudy and warm; threshing of rice progressing; *rabi* crops and health good; rice 19 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad („ 9th)	. . . . .	Weather cloudy and cool; *rabi* crops doing well; fever prevalent wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 6th)	. . . . .	Weather cool and pleasant; threshing of *kharif* crops in progress, outturn reported to be better than last year; *rabi* crops doing well; slight cattle disease; health good; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 4th)	. . . . .	Weather cool; prospects of crops good; health good; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 9th)	. . . . .	Weather cloudy; small-pox reported; prospects of crops good; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight clouds occasionally, but weather generally cool and clear; threshing and winnowing of *kharif* crops progressing outturn expected to be good; *rabi* crops in good condition; public health good; prices steady.
British Burma—(Jan. 6th)		
Akyab	*Nil*	Twenty deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township; reaping nearly finished.
Rangoon . . .	*Nil*	One death from cholera, otherwise public health good; crops progressing.
Bassein . . .	*Nil*	Four deaths from cholera in town and six in district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in three townships; crops nearly reaped.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Public health good; reaping progressing.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Five cases of cholera in district, otherwise public health good both in Moulmein and district; 209 deaths of cattle reported from one township; reaping completed in Moulmein and nearly finished in district.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Fourteen deaths from cholera in district, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Some cholera in Akyab and Thonegwa districts and cattle disease in Amherst, otherwise public health and health of cattle good; reaping nearly finished; crops good.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Jan. 9th)	·21	Weather seasonable; nights and mornings cool and foggy; reaping of *sali* paddy nearly over; public health good.
Sylhet . („ 10th)	*Nil*	Harvesting of *amun* nearly over; transplanting of *boro* paddy continues; cold-weather crops promising; cholera and small-pox still reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—*contd.*		
Cachar . (Jan. 10th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and cool; reaping of *sali* crops nearly finished; three deaths from cholera reported from Hailakandi; common rice 21$\frac{5}{16}$ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cold; *sali dhan* crop gathered; mustard is doing well; cholera abating in the Sadr sub-division.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 10th)		
Bangalore . . .	. . . . .	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore . . .	. . . . .	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara . . .	. . . . .	Picking of coffee and harvesting of rice still continue; price of food-grains falling; health good, except in Nanjarajapatna taluk where fever prevails.
		General Remarks.—Crops in good condition throughout the Mysore State; the cultivation of *vaisakh* paddy progressing favourably; harvesting of *kartik* paddy, horse-gram, areca-nut, &c., continues; prospects good; public health fair; prices unaltered.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Jan. 10th)		
Amraoti	. . . . .	Threshing of *juari* continues; *rabi* crops promising; wheat 16, *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . . .	Cotton-picking finished; *rabi* prospects good.
Hyderabad . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops thriving; cholera almost disappeared in two taluks cattle disease prevails; prices: wheat 16$\frac{1}{2}$, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 24$\frac{1}{2}$, yellow *juari* 31 and *tur* 25$\frac{1}{2}$ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Jan. 10th)		
Indore	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	. . . . .	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	Slight rain	Weather cloudy.
Neemuch . . .	. . . . .	Weather cold and seasonably cloudy; health good; *kharif* crops doing well.
Goona	. . . . .	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Bhopal	. . . . .	Weather cool; health good.
Nowgong . . .	. . . . .	*Rabi* prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Manpur . . .	. . . . .	Weather clear and cold; prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Jan. 10th)	. . . . .	Weather cold; health good.
Sirohi („ 7th)	. . . . .	Tanks and wells fairly full; health good; prospects fair.
Marwar („ 5th)	. . . . .	Only a week's water in tanks; wells almost full; prospects good; fever to some extent prevails.
Harowti („ 8th)	. . . . .	Crops as yet thriving, but rain urgently wanted; slight rise in prices; weather cloudy; health excellent.
Jhallawar („ 3rd)	. . . .	Weather mild; health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 9th)	No rain	Weather cloudy; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	. . . . .	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable, but rain needed; health good; prices falling.
Ulwur („ „)	. . . . .	Crops coming on nicely, but rain wanted; weather cloudy; health good.

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Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th JANUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been slight rain in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies, in the Punjab, Central Provinces, Assam, and in the Central India States. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the rainfall, although moderate, shows an improvement over that of the week preceding, and has been more or less distributed throughout the country. In the Bombay Presidency, British Burma, the Nizam's Territories, and in Rajputana, there has been no rain to report during the past week.

Agricultural prospects are generally good or fair throughout the country. But rain is still much wanted in most districts of the Punjab, and more is also needed for the *rabi* crop in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The partial destruction of crops by locusts in Ratnagiri in the Bombay Presidency still continues, and some damage to the winter crops by insects is also reported from two districts of the Bengal Presidency.

In the Madras Presidency and in Mysore and Coorg, harvesting, chiefly of rice, is still in progress; in British Burma and Bengal the rice harvest has nearly closed. In the Central Provinces and Northern India the ordinary autumn crops are off the ground and are being threshed, and the cutting of sugarcane is in progress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 17th)		
Bellary	. . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, tobacco, and sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool	. . . .	Standing crops in good condition; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam	. . . .	Standing crops, dry grains and sugarcane thriving; harvest paddy one taluk; fever and small-pox continue; cholera and cattle disease in one taluk.
Kistna	. . . .	Standing crops in parts affected by grubs, elsewhere fair; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn below average; fever and cattle disease prevail; small-pox in parts; water three feet over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) .	·30 (average of one station.)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore . . .	. . . .	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras - *contd.*		
Tanjore	·23 (average of four stations.)	Standing crops good ; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average ; cholera prevails in parts.
Madura	·30 (average of one station.)	Standing crops generally fair ; harvest paddy and dry grains ; cholera in parts.
Malabar	. . . .	Harvest second crop paddy continues ; fever and cholera in parts.
Travancore	. . . .	Harvest commenced ; fever and small-pox continue.
		General Remarks.—No rain except in Tanjore, Chingleput, Madura ; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Jan. 17th).		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 14th 3 feet 1 inch lower than on same date last year ; fever in 10 talukas ; 11 fresh cases of small-pox in Karachi City since last report, disease also in Schwan and Kotri talukas ; cattle disease in five talukas ; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 32, and 33 lbs., in Manjhand 26, 40, and 46 lbs., in Ghorabari 20 and 44 lbs., and in Jati 20 and 36 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops fair ; small-pox continues in three talukas ; wheat 25, *bajri* 39, *jowari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad	. . . .	Standing crops healthy ; small-pox in Dhandhuka ; wheat 28 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	. . . .	Sowing of *rabi* crops completed, except in Kadi division, where it is still in progress ; harvesting of late *kharif* crop in progress ; public health good ; *bajri* 31½ and rice 26 lbs. per British rupee.
Surat	. . . .	*Rabi* crops thriving ; *jowari* and cotton being removed ; *jowari* 40 and *nagli* 57 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik	. . . .	Weather continues muggy, but has not harmed *rabi* crops ; wheat 24, *bajri* 36, and rice 23½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	. . . .	Average abnormal temperature 3° warm ; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal ; wind normal on 10th, afterwards abnormal ; wind southerly and weak.
Poona	. . . .	*Rabi* crops good ; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 55 lbs. per rupee in Poona *bajri* 39 and *jowari* 46 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	. . . .	*Rabi* crops generally good ; *bajri* maximum 57 lbs. per rupee in Sangamner, minimum 45 lbs. in Kopargaon ; *jowari* maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 54 lbs. in Nevasa.
Sholapore	. . . .	Crops generally good ; *jowari* 73 lbs. 3 tolas and *bajri* 57 lbs. 19 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	. . . .	Early crops being harvested ; cotton suffering from blight in seven, and wheat in four talukas ; other late crops good ; 3 deaths from cholera in Gadag, fever in four, and cattle disease in one taluka ; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	. . . .	Sowing for second crop continues ; sugarcane harvest on coast ; fever in two talukas ; general health good ; common rice in Karwar 13 seers per rupee, in district average 15 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	. . . .	Weather cold ; general health good ; cholera continues slightly in Navanagar, and has also appeared in Morvi from 6th instant ; *bajri* 28 and *jowari* 34 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* crops doing well ; partial destruction of crops by locusts in Ratnagiri continues ; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in a few places.
Bengal—(Jan. 16th).		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold ; state and prospects of crops fair ; harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly over ; cholera and cattle disease continue ; prices somewhat risen.
Dacca	*Nil*	Harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly completed ; prospects of winter crops good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane going on and yield from the former estimated at about 12 to 14 annas ; *rabi* crops doing well ; price of common rice stationary ; fever and cholera much abated ; general health of people good.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Harvesting of *amun* paddy going on ; *rabi* crops doing well ; average price of rice 22 seers per rupee ; public health generally good, except a few cases of cholera in thana Mirzapur.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Weather cloudy ; prospects of crops favourable ; cholera still reported from parts of district.
Burdwan	*Nil*	*Amun* harvest nearly over ; prospects of sugarcane good ; *rabi* crops indifferent ; fever prevalent ; cholera lingers, small-pox in thana Selimabad.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, occasionally cloudy and foggy ; prospects of crops favourable ; cholera still prevalent in certain parts of district.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	New rice 25 seers and 4 chuttacks per rupee ; prospects of crops good, though some damage to mustard crop by caterpillars is heard of ; general health good.
Purneah	*Nil*	Weather excellent ; prospects of crops continue good ; late rice being harvested ; *rabi* crops thriving ; common rice 24 seers per rupee ; health improving.
Patna	·59	Prospects of *rabi* crops good ; harvesting of winter rice continues ; mustard, *khasari* pulse, and barley said to have been damaged to some extent by insects in Barh subdivision ; cutting of sugarcane continues ; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Durbhunga	·15	Threshing of paddy going on ; *rabi* crops promising ; public health fair ; prices stationary.
Hazaribagh	·1	Weather clear and cold ; the slight rain during the week was beneficial to the standing crops ; public health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Reaping of *sarud* still continues ; *rabi* crops being harvested ; common rice sells at from 22 to 30 seers per rupee ; public health good.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain fell in some of the districts during the week, benefiting the standing crops ; harvesting of late rice nearly completed, except in some lowlying districts where it still continues ; winter crops generally in a satisfactory condition, though some damage by insects reported from Bhagalpur and Barh subdivision ; fever and cholera, though abating, still reported to be prevalent in some places, small-pox has appeared in thana Selimabad in Burdwan.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 16th)	Benares ·70 Chandauli ·80 Gangapur ·80	Mustard slightly damaged by rain ; health good ; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 17th)	Slight rain in 5 tahsils.	All crops flourishing and irrigation entirely ceased ; prices falling slightly ; general health good.
Gorakhpur („ 15th)	. . . .	Cloudy weather during beginning of week but fine afterwards ; *kharif* which has been reaped, up to average ; *rabi* promising ; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ 15th)	Slight showers on the 9th and 10th.	*Rabi* promises well ; rain would be exceedingly beneficial to the standing crops ; prices fluctuating ; small-pox amongst children continues ; cattle disease of a mild type continues in three villages of pargana Jhansi.
Agra („ 16th)	No rain	Weather cloudy from time to time ; crops promising well ; irrigation going on ; small-pox in four parganas ; general health good ; prices slightly fallen.
Bareilly („ „)	·30	More rain is still required ; prospects still very fair.
Meerut („ „)	Slight rain	Rain has been beneficial ; health good ; prices stationary ; supplies sufficient ; more rain needed.
Kumaon („ „)	. . . .	Rain urgently wanted, *rabi* suffering from want of it ; health good, except that there is still typhus in some villages ; cattle disease continues ; prices slightly rising.
Lucknow („ „)	. . .	Rain urgently needed for *rabi* crops ; prices stationary ; prospects favourable ; small-pox continues in the city.
Partabgarh („ „)	Rain on 9th	The rain has done great good to the *rabi* crops, which promise exceedingly well ; weather again clear ; irrigation has ceased in Kunda tahsil ; *sarson* injured by *mahee* ; prices slightly fluctuating ; no sickness.
Sitapur („ „)	. . . .	Cloudy weather, but no rain, which is much wanted for unirrigated lands ; supplies ample ; prices nearly stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Crops promising ; irrigation in progress ; public health good ; prices steady.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Sadr ·20 Digbijaiganj ·10 Dalmau ·70 Salon 1·10	*Rabi* prospects good ; health of men and cattle good ; prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore („ „)	Average rainfall ·40	The rain has been beneficial to crops, but more is wanted ; health good ; prices nearly stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	. . . .	Prospects fair ; prices steady ; sky alternately clear and cloudy ; rain much wanted.
		General Remarks.—Moderate rain fell in 11 districts, but more is wanted ; mustard slightly damaged in Benares and *sarson* in Partabgurh ; small-pox continues in Lucknow City, in four parganas, in Agra and in Jhansi ; slight cattle disease in Kumaon and Jhansi ; general health good ; prices steady except in Kumaon and Saharanpur, where there has been a rise.
Punjab—(Jan. 16th)		
Delhi	Slight rain	Health good ; harvest prospects improving ; prices almost stationary.
Hissar	. . . .	Rain much wanted ; small-pox in Rohtak decreasing, health elsewhere good ; prices stationary.
Umballa	. . . .	Health good ; *rabi* crops suffering for want of rain ; prices of wheat, *bajra*, and gram rising, of other food-grains stationary.
Jullundur	Slight rain	Health good ; prices falling.
Amritsar	Slight rain	Health good ; *rabi* prospects fair ; prices stationary.
Lahore	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good ; prices fluctuating.
Ferozepore	. . . .	Rain much wanted ; health good ; harvest prospects fair ; prices almost stationary.
Sialkot	Slight rain	Health good ; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	Slight rain	Cattle disease continues in the Murree tahsil and seasonal fever in the district generally ; slight rise in prices.
Peshawar	. . . .	Harvest prospects good ; prices falling ; rain much wanted.
Mooltan	. . . .	Rain wanted ; health and harvest prospects good ; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	. . . .	Rain much wanted ; health improving ; harvest prospects good ; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—The general health of the province continue good ; rain much wanted in most districts ; harvest prospects fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Jan. 17th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; crops continue good; no epidemic; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore („ 16th)	·17	Weather cloudy at times; prospects of *rabi* crops good; health good; wheat 20 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 15th)	·5	Weather occasionally cloudy; crops excellent; health good; prices steady.
Seoni („ 16th)	. . . .	Weather warm and cloudy; prospects of *rabi* favourable; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and cool; prospects of crops good; few cases of small-pox, but public health good; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 13th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; threshing of *kharif* crops continues; slight cattle disease; health good; rice 32 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 11th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops and health good; rice 55 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 16th)	. . . .	Weather clear and pleasant; *rabi* crops thriving; small-pox reported; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather cool and cloudy with slight rain in a few districts; threshing of *kharif* crops progressing; reports continue to be favourable as to condition of *rabi* crops; public health good; prices unchanged.
British Burma— (Jan. 13th)		
Akyab	*Nil*	Three deaths from small-pox and seven from cholera in district; otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease; reaping nearly finished.
Rangoon . . .	*Nil*	Two deaths from cholera; otherwise public health good; reaping finished.
Bassein . . .	*Nil*	Three deaths from cholera in town and two in district, otherwise public health good; reaping nearly over.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Three deaths from cholera in district, otherwise public health good; reaping going on.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Thirty-four cases of cholera reported from district, otherwise public health both in Moulmein and district good; reaping almost finished, yield good.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Three deaths from cholera in town and three in district, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health good except in parts of Hanthwaddy, Thonegwa, and Amherst districts, where a good many deaths from cholera have occurred; crops good; reaping nearly over.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Jan. 16th)	·05	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *sali* paddy nearly over; public health good
Sylhet . („ 17th)	. . . .	*Sali* and *amun* crops harvested; prospects of winter crops, sugarcane and linseed good; cholera reported from Sunamganj and Karimganj.
Cachar . („ „)	*Nil*	No change in weather; reaping of *sali* crops finished; 7 deaths from cholera reported from Halia Kandi; common rice $21\frac{5}{16}$ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh („ „)	0·14	Weather cold and seasonable; mustard promises well; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 17th)		
Bangalore . . .	. . . .	Crops in good condition; harvest operations continue; prospects fair.
Mysore	. . . .	Crops in good condition; harvest operations continue; prospects fair.
Mercara . . .	*Nil*	Coffee-picking continues, outturn generally short; no market for native coffee; harvesting of rice still in progress; slight fall in price of food grains; health good except in parts of Nanjarajapatna taluk.
		General Remarks.—Crops in the province in good condition; cutting of sugarcane commenced; harvest operations continue active; prospects favourable; public health satisfactory; no material change in prices.
Berar and Hyderabad- (Jan. 17th)		
Amraoti	. . . .	*Rabi* crops in good condition; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . .	*Rabi* crops progressing favourably.
Hyderabad . . .	. . . .	*Rabi* crops flourishing; sowing of *tabi* crops continues; cholera still prevailing; cattle disease ceased; prices—wheat $16\frac{3}{4}$, coarse rice 11, white *jowari* $25\frac{3}{4}$, yellow *jowari* $32\frac{1}{4}$, and *tur* $25\frac{1}{2}$ seers per halli sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Jan. 17th)		
Indore	. . . .	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	·54	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	. . . .	Weather somewhat cloudy; crops thriving; public health good.
Goona	. . . .	Crops and health good; wheat 23 seers per rupee.
Bhopal	. . . .	Weather cool; crops and public health good.
Agar	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong . . .	·26	*Rabi* prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Jan. 17th)	. . . .	Weather mild; health good.
Sirohi („ 14th)	. . . .	Wells full; health good; prospects fair.
Marwar („ 12th)	. . . .	About one week's water in tanks; wells almost full; fever to some extent prevails; prospects good.
Harowti („ 15th)	. . . .	*Rabi* outlook still good; weather cloudy; days hot; health good.
Jhallawar („ 10th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 16th)	. . . .	Fever prevalent; cold increasing.
Jeypore („ „)	. . . .	Prospects favourable; rain needed; prices stationary; health good.

E. C. BUCK,
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 1882 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 AND 57 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 13th JANUARY 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. (S. C.)

Provinces	Districts	Wheat: Present fortnight	Wheat: Past fortnight	Wheat: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Barley: Present fortnight	Barley: Past fortnight	Barley: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Rice, Best sort: Present fortnight	Rice, Best sort: Past fortnight	Rice, Best sort: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Rice, Common: Present fortnight	Rice, Common: Past fortnight	Rice, Common: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*: Present fortnight	Great Millet: Past fortnight	Great Millet: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*: Present fortnight	Bulrush Millet: Past fortnight	Bulrush Millet: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c.: Present fortnight	Lesser Millets: Past fortnight	Lesser Millets: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Gram: Present fortnight	Gram: Past fortnight	Gram: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Firewood: Present fortnight	Firewood: Past fortnight	Firewood: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Salt, Wholesale: Present fortnight	Salt, Wholesale: Past fortnight	Salt, Wholesale: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Salt, Retail: Present fortnight	Salt, Retail: Past fortnight	Salt, Retail: Corresponding fortnight of last year
Madras	Ganjam (Revised)	8 13	8 13	13 0	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	16 3	21 3	21 3	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 14	46 14	35 3	20 0	20 0	27 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	12 0
	Vizagapatam (")	7 8	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 0	9 13	11 5	11 5	12 2	24 13	17 13	...	24 11	26 11	24 11	23 3	25 3	24 3	22 3	23 6	28 2	93 5	93 5	88 14	15 3	14 0	11 11	14 0	13 6	10 8
	Godavery (")	9 0	12 10	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 14	18 0	18 0	16 0	29 13	29 13	26 14	...	...	...	34 10	32 13	32 13	25 3	24 3	31 8	121 8	161 13	194 6	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8
	Kistna (")	9 13	13 11	11 13	...	...	...	15 2	15 11	16 3	15 13	16 5	16 13	25 0	25 0	29 10	...	...	...	25 0	...	35 5	18 3	22 3	27 6	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	13 2	15 3	15 3	12 14
	South Canara (")	8 10	9 0	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	12 11	10 5	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	21 2	21 2	23 3	24 3	22 3	116 10	116 10	109 5	15 3	15 8	13 2	14 13	14 13	12 2
Bombay	Bombay	9 3	10 0	10 4	19 2	17 15	21 12	8 3	8 12	8 7	12 10	12 11	14 0	17 14	19 6	24 3	14 11	17 10	19 8	12 1	14 1	13 4	16 14	18 0	19 12	59 9	62 6	61 6	12 9	14 6	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9
	Ahmedabad	13 8	13 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	19 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	24 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	13 4
	Kaira	11 14	11 7	13 5	22 14	22 14	24 9	10 0	10 0	9 2	15 4	14 9	15 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	12 13
	Surat	12 8	12 8	13 1	12 6	12 6	12 4	8 3	8 3	7 7	8 12	8 12	8 5	15 6	15 9	18 13	14 14	14 14	17 7	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	10 11	13 9	13 9	10 11
	Broach	12 9	12 9	15 4	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	8 0	13 5	13 5	13 5¼	16 13½	16 13½	21 5¼	15 4	15 4	17 12½	...	...	...	17 13½	17 13½	20 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5½	13 5½	12 4¾	13 5½	13 5½	12 12¾
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 2	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	18 0	25 11	25 11	25 10	14 15	14 15	15 10	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	11 7	13 13	13 13	10 2
	Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	10 8	13 8	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 14	14 2	16 12½	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	10 15	10 15	10 15	20 0	20 0	34 0	16 3	16 3	23 6½	...	...	...	16 4	17 0	26 15	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0	12 10	14 12	14 12	12 8
	Násik	11 6	11 6	14 5	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 10	22 6	22 6	28 0	17 0	17 0	22 9	29 14	29 14	34 8	16 15	16 15	26 13	128 0	128 0	114 0	14 8	14 8	12 4	14 4	14 4	12 0
	Ahmednagar	13 13	13 2	14 2	...	...	...	9 3	9 7	8 9	10 9	10 14	10 8	26 0	25 6	42 14	21 2	24 0	30 14	...	...	...	18 2	19 0	25 10	91 5	91 5	106 6	14 8	14 9	12 0	14 6	14 8	11 12
	Poona	12 10	12 10	11 8	...	...	...	9 13	11 0	9 13	11 0	12 4	11 6	23 14	23 15	30 7	20 11	18 6	23 0	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	20 11	68 0	68 0	68 0	13 10	12 8	11 15	13 6	12 4	11 11
	Sholápur	13 10	13 10	14 8	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	10 15	12 4	12 4	11 5	32 12	26 12	38 13	25 12	25 12	33 1	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	23 15	85 8	80 0	98 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 12
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	18 8	20 8	20 0	15 8	15 0	12 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	11 8	10 8	8 8	34 0	32 0	33 0	27 0	31 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	130 0	130 0	112 0	13 0	12 10	10 8	12 12	12 0	10 0
	Satara	10 11	10 11	12 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	9 11	10 0	10 0	11 7	21 5	18 10	29 4	20 11	18 2	27 3	...	...	...	11 11	13 10	15 9	129 7	129 7	137 1	13 13	13 13	11 14	13 2	13 2	11 4
	Belgaum	18 0	18 8	20 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 11	11 0	11 0	12 14	11 8	11 8	26 3	30 0	28 0	25 7	27 0	26 0	39 0	39 0	34 0	12 6	11 8	17 0	75 0	75 0	65 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	10 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	27 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13	8 0	9 0	9 0	7 12
	Ratnágiri	11 14	11 14	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	10 0	15 9	15 9	15 9	20 13	20 13	20 13	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 2	21 2	21 2	15 6	15 6	16 13	150 0	150 0	120 0	14 4	14 4	11 0	14 4	14 4	11 0
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 8	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	16 0	13 5	10 8	14 0	12 0	10 0
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	17 12	17 12	17 12	26 10	26 10	32 0	26 10	26 10	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	12 4
	Aden	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	7 0	6 3	7 0	8 0	7 0	11 3	11 3	11 3	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Asirgarh	14 6	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 4	10 0	12 0	11 5	12 0	21 14	25 13	44 0	24 0	22 4	12 0	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	10 0
	Baroda	9 9	9 5	10 14	14 0	15 5	11 7	9 5	9 15	8 0	11 11	12 4	11 7	18 1	17 8	...	15 3	15 12	15 7	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	18 14	80 0	80 0	75 0	15 14	14 10	12 9	15 3	14 9	12 9
	Disa	15 0	14 9	15 8	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 6	16 8	14 8	16 0	17 12	17 6	18 12	...	...	...	19 2	19 0	17 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	10 8
	Nimach	16 8	16 0	18 8	15 0	17 0	23 0	9 8	10 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 9	23 0	23 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	150 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	9 8
	Nasirabad	17 8	17 8	18 0	24 9	26 8½	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	26 0	25 5¼	29 0	17 15¾	17 5¼	19 0	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	24 8	80 0	76 10½	70 0	16 6¾	16 6¾	...	16 0	16 0	12 8
	Rájkot	16 8	15 14	17 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	20 0	19 8	26 0	17 0	16 13½	19 4	...	...	...	19 0	18 12	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	57 8	55 0	55 0	49 0	48 0	47 8
N.-W. Provinces	Dehra Dún	19 0	18 8	18 6	30 0	28 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	24 8	23 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 0	9 8	11 0	10 8	9 0
	Saháranpur	21 0	20 7	19 14½	30 1½	30 1½	30 3	10 12	10 12	9 11	13 15	13 7	13 8	32 4	32 4	29 2	27 15	27 15	25 14	...	...	...	27 15	26 14	24 13	129 0	129 0	150 0	12 11	12 1	10 4	12 5	11 13	10 0
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	21 0	19 12	27 8	28 11	35 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 6	15 6	14 5	30 12	34 0	26 6	24 14	24 14	22 0	...	...	...	26 6	26 14	24 10	132 0	132 6	132 0	12 4	12 2	9 14	11 10	11 10	...
	Meerut	19 0	18 8	20 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	24 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	9 8
	Bulandshahr	19 8	19 4	19 12	24 8	23 8	27 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 5	9 13	10 5	25 8	24 0	24 8	23 0	23 8	22 8	...	...	...	24 6	24 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	12 4	12 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Aligarh	18 4	18 4	18 8	23 0	23 8	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	25 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	21 8	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	13 0	12 12	...	12 4	12 4	...
	Kumaun	16 8	17 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	6 0
	Garhwál	22 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	18 12	20 0	16 0	...*	...*	...*	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 8	8 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
	Bijnor	17 7	17 7	18 4	24 8	25 10	26 7	12 6	12 6	11 4	14 1	14 1	13 8	24 12	27 9	20 4	21 6	20 13	20 8	...	...	...	24 5	24 3	20 8	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 14
	Moradabad	19 6	19 6	19 6	22 8	23 2	25 10	9 6	9 6	7 8	16 14	16 14	15 0	30 10	32 8	27 8	24 6	24 6	21 14	...	...	...	23 12	22 8	19 6	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 12	12 0	...	12 8	11 14	10 15
	Budaun	18 4½	18 4½	18 12	...	25 12¼	...	9 9½	9 9½	8 1	17 6	17 6	16 0½	24 4½	25 8	22 3	23 6	23 11	20 6	...	...	...	21 4½	21 4½	20 6	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 4	10 3	10 12½	10 12½	10 13
	Bareilly	17 3	16 14	17 8	22 8	23 12	23 12	7 8	7 8	7 8	18 2	17 8	15 0	28 12	26 4	25 0	23 12	23 12	21 14	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	19 6	125 0	125 0	137 8	11 14	11 14	...	11 4	11 4	10 0
	Sháhjáhánpur	19 4	18 12	19 12	25 12	25 0	26 0	9 2	9 4	8 8	18 8	19 8	16 8	25 8	25 0	26 0	24 12	24 8	25 0	...	...	...	23 8	22 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	12 12	10 8	10 12	10 12	9 4
	Taráí Pergunnahs	21 0	20 8	20 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	17 8	15 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	12 0	...	12 0	11 0	9 8
	Muttra	17 8	17 4	18 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	22 0	21 8	...	...	...	25 12	25 8	21 8	90 0	100 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	...	12 8	12 8	11 0
	Agra	17 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	22 8	22 0	22 0	21 8	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0
	Farukhabad	17 13	18 0½	18 0	22 8½	22 6	24 14½	7 0	7 0	7 2½	15 2	15 4½	15 5	23 9	23 11	23 6	23 3½	23 4	22 5½	...	...	...	23 10	24 7½	20 3	156 8	156 8	156 12	11 14½	12 4	10 0	11 3½	11 3½	10 0
	Mainpuri	18 12	19 0	17 0	23 8	24 0	24 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 8
	Etawah	18 8	18 8	17 8	23 8	24 0	24 8	6 0	5 8	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	25 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	27 0	26 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	10 0
	Etah	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 8
	Jhánsi	21 8	22 0	24 0	40 9	39 10	35 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	17 0	15 0	16 0	31 1¼	30 1	34 0	27 5	27 5	27 0	...	...	...	32 8	32 8	28 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0
	Lalitpur	20 0	21 0	27 0	45 0	45 0	35 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	34 0	35 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 8	9 8
	Cawnpore	19 12	17 12	19 4	28 8	27 8	31 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	28 8	28 8	28 0	...	...	...	29 8	29 0	25 12	140 0	140 0	115 0	13 4	13 4	...	13 0	13 0	11 0
	Fatehpur	16 6	16 4	18 6	25 0	24 12	24 0	10 0	11 4	10 10	18 4	18 8	20 4	29 0	32 0	32 0	28 4	27 8	28 0	...	...	...	27 4	27 0	21 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 8	...	10 8	10 4	9 8
	Bánda	18 8	19 0	21 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	40 0	45 0	40 0	35 0	37 0	30 0	...	...	...	40 0	37 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 0
	Allahabad	17 8	17 4	18 6	28 0	27 6	29 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	19 4	19 0	21 0	34 8	34 8	34 4	32 8	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	26 12	26 8	25 4	135 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	...
	Hamirpur	18 0	16 0	20 12	...	...	22 8	11 4	12 0	12 14	...	...	16 4	32 0	30 0	33 15	29 0	29 0	28 11	...	...	...	33 0	32 0	25 5	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 12	11 8	9 9	11 0	11 0	...
	Jaunpur	19 0	19 11	20 7	29 10	31 12	34 15	7 12	7 12	8 7	15 8	15 8	16 15	31 1	...	33 10	25 6	19 11	28 4	...	...	...	22 10	24 0	28 4	148 12	148 12	141 4	10 12	10 12	...	10 10	10 10	8 15
	Gorakhpur	18 14	18 14	19 14⅜	27 0	27 0	50 6½	13 8	13 8	14 6½	18 0	18 0	26 0	32 6½	32 6½	54 0	28 13	...	36 0	...	...	...	21 9½	23 6½	37 13	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 5	10 13	...	10 12	10 6½	8 6½
	Basti	19 8	18 0	21 8	27 0	26 0	44 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	22 0	22 12	35 0	35 0	54 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	36 0	140 0	125 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Azamgarh	16 4	17 0	19 3	25 1	25 1	33 15	10 5	10 5	10 5	14 12	14 12	16 4	...	...	36 14	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	21 6	21 6	28 0	181 0	181 0	147 8	11 2	11 2	7 14	10 8	10 8	9 3
	Mirzapur	15 8	15 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Benares	15 17	16 4	17 10	25 0	25 0	28 3	11 15	11 6	13 0	18 12	18 7	20 9½	26 8½	25 8½	29 4	25 4	24 2	28 3	...	...	...	23 14	22 12	25 7½	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	...	10 2	10 2	8 2½
	Gházipur	18 0	18 0	19 5	25 12	25 12	33 7	10 15½	10 15½	11 0	16 12	16 1½	19 5	30 14¾	32 3	36 1	24 12	25 12	31 8	...	...	...	26 6½	26 6½	27 1	130 0	130 0	153 12	10 15½	9 10½	9 10½	10 5	9 0	9 0
	Balia	16 4	15 12	18 12	23 12	23 12	38 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 12	18 12	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	9 6	11 8	11 4	9 6
	Pilibhít	18 12	18 12	18 12	28 12	28 11	31 4	17 8	18 12	15 0	20 0	20 0	17 4	28 0	30 0	29 8	23 4	25 1	21 2	...	...	...	26 0	20 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 4	13 8	13 0	12 4	12 8	12 0
Oudh	Lucknow	17 7	17 4	18 0	25 0¼	24 13	27 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 13½	15 6½	16 0	27 12½	26 8	31 0	28 1	28 8	28 0	...	...	...	23 6¼	23 0	20 0	115 10	100 0	130 0	10 10	10 8	9 0	10 3½	10 0	8 8
	Unáo	18 0	18 0	18 3¼	27 0	26 0	25 11½	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	17 6¼	35 0	35 0	34 0	29 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0
	Bára Banki	17 8	18 0	19 4	26 0	25 0	28 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	35 0	36 0	29 0	27 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	27 0	130 0	120 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	9 8
	Sitapur	20 0	19 8	21 10½	26 8	26 3	29 10½	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 12	21 0	20 10½	34 0	33 0	32 5	29 2	28 13	29 2½	...	...	...	22 8	22 13	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	...	10 8	10 8	10 0
	Hardui	16 14	17 6	20 5	25 5	25 5	33 12	5 10	6 9	5 10	13 2	11 4	13 2	24 14	24 6	...	23 7	24 6	...	...	...	...	19 11	21 10	23 7	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	8 7	7 8	7 8	8 8
	Kheri	19 4	9 4	21 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	44 0	44 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	8 0
	Fyzabad	17 0	17 0	19 6	26 8	25 8	31 0	12 0	11 12	11 4	19 0	18 4	16 8	36 0	36 0	40 0	24 0	...	25 0	...	...	...	25 8	23 12	25 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0
	Bharaich	16 0	16 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	50 0	62 0	50 0	30 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	23 0	24 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 4
	Gonda	19 15	20 4	21 11	21 4	26 0	37 8	16 4	16 12	17 0	19 8	19 10	20 10	47 8	48 0	54 8	32 4	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	29 10	27 12	26 4	200 0	220 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 4	11 4	9 10
	Rai Bareli	19 6	19 4	19 12	28 0	26 8	24 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	19 8	29 0	30 0	34 12	31 0	30 0	33 4	...	...	...	20 12	20 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Sultánpur	20 0	20 0	21 12	32 0	33 8	33 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	30 0	33 0	34 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 8	10 0
	Partábgarh	19 9	19 14	20 0	31 10	31 5	32 12	19 8	19 13	18 12	19 10	21 0	21 0	30 14	33 0	32 8	29 13	30 8	29 12	...	...	...	22 9	22 5	19 12	200 0	186 10	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 10	10 4	8 12
H. A. Dist.	Amráoti	17 0	16 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	44 0	16 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	75 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8
	Akola	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	50 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	7 8*	7 8*	7 8*	23 0	22 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0
	Ellichpur	15 0	14 12	18 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	27 0	26 0	35 0	26 0	24 0	29 0	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	31 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Buldana	17 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	32 0	40 0	24 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0
	Wun	17 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	28 0	24 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	300 0	300 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 0
	Basim	21 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	32 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	34 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 12	9 8	9 9	9 0	9 0	8 8
Rajpootana	Bikaneer (Revised)	13 8	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	3 0	6 10	6 10	6 8	...	...	...	22 11	22 0	18 8	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8

* Mandwa :— present 35 seers, past 35 seers, and corresponding 32 seers.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1882, UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1882.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during November 1882: Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	9·53	740	360	6,104	21,217
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80	6·49	700	1,016	21,851	22,142
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·30	7·73	969	1,534	31,678	59,852
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35	6·71	972	1,054	43,866	60,507
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	4·96	994	890	39,937	48,457
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	6·12	975	176	5,501	4,934
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	4·9	600	458	18,328	16,383
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	8·20	5·1	825	518	47,080	54,789
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	5·80	3·1	975	899	26,853	34,489
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	7·00	5·6	950	724	9,528	16,206
Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	...	...	8,700	7,629	300,726	337,976
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	4·18	1,250	1,063	24,735	72,549
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	996	31,015	46,880
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	72	5,562	17,274
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	229	564
Dún	...	...	...	154	4,758	4,317
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	216	135
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	683	32
Total	...	...	...	...	367,924	479,727

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rainfall. Total from 1st October to 30th November 1882.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	5,637	212	298	271	4,952	10,770	...	·5
Muzaffarnagar	9,321	593	713	2,971	3,740	17,338	...	·7
Meerut	36,084	4,531	1,339	4,089	2,130	48,173	...	·8
Bulandshahr	32,895	12,153	1,213	7,563	1,034	54,858	...	·8
Aligarh	30,240	29,190	156	2,859	4,100	66,545	...	·6
Muttra	2,153	1,347	1,984	1,085	4,119	10,688	...	·9
Agra	3,503	759	121	2,104	1,086	7,573	...	·4
Etah	9,760	4,969	38	779	7,576	23,122	...	·7
Mainpuri	1,221	5,022	43	1,880	7,684	25,850	...	·6
Fatehgarh	7,485	3,711	...	1,232	622	13,050	...	·8
Etáwah	11,811	6,235	92	140	2,414	20,692	...	·8
Cawnpore	15,299	23,712	125	2,476	1,943	43,555	·7	·6
Delhi	12	11	7	15	...	45	...	·9
Gurgaon	4,860	3,188	1,569	4,057	543	14,217	...	1·0
Dehra Dún	4,179	147	11	84	337	4,758	·4	·9
Bijnor	227	...	...	2	...	229	·3	·4
Tarái	375	...	...	...	...	375	·3	·8
Pilibhit	187	...	...	...	...	187	·1	·8
Bareilly	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	1·1
Jhánsi	55	...	118	42	1	216	...	·5
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	683	683	...	·6
Total	189,704	95,780	7,827	31,649	42,964	367,924	...	...
Total for the same period last year	299,668	96,716	9,154	49,406	24,783	479,727	...	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	18,181	...	...	...
Decrease	109,964	936	1,327	17,757	...	111,803	...	...

Remarks.

Supply— *Cubic feet per second.*
Entering head of Ganges Canal 6,328
„ Lower Ganges Canal 2,351
8,679

Expended—
Ganges Canal 4,854
Lower Ganges Canal 2,775
7,629

Escapes—
Meerut Division 8
Bulandshahr ditto 3
Narora ditto 114
Mainpuri ditto 110
Cawnpore ditto 375
Etáwah ditto 62
Bhognipur ditto 58
Percolation from Narora Division 300
Ditto Mainpuri „ 20
1,050
8,679

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, reports that there was a very full demand for the standing sugar crop, and that this prevented progress in new irrigation, as the area under sugarcane is nearly 43,000 acres.
Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canal, reports that there was no rain, and that there was a fair demand for rabi crops.
No remarks from other Divisions.

Allahabad,
The 10th December 1882.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

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

Nature of Traffic.	Agra Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Mds.	No.	Down. Mds.	No.	Total up and down. Mds.	No.
Grains—						
Wheat	...	...	740	...	740	...
Gram	...	...	400	...	400	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dal—						
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mûng	...	...	50	...	50	...
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	128	...	...	...	128	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	128	...	1,190	...	1,318	...
Cotton	...	...	368	...	368	...
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	15,835	...	...	...	15,835	...
Miscellaneous goods	300	...	1,970	...	2,270	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	3,350	...	3,350	...
Karis and squared timber	...	...	1,400	...	1,400	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	16,263	...	8,278	...	24,541	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	20,920	...	26,059	...	46,979	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	4,657	...	17,781	...	22,438	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1882.	1881.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	901	1,726
Ton mileage	98,007	1,91,094
Value of goods . . . . . Rs.	37,049	57,7 3
Number of passengers	...	...

Allahabad,
The 10th December 1882.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

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

	UPPER GANGES CANAL. Principal items of Local Traffic.						LOWER GANGES CANAL. Principal items of Local Traffic.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal items of Through Traffic.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal items of Local and Through Traffic.						Remarks.
	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.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	
Wheat	450	...	6,324	...	6,774	...	...	...	2,475	...	2,475	...	...	...	10,925	...	10,925	...	450	...	19,724	...	20,174	...	
Gram	260	...	...	...	260	...	604	...	...	...	604	...	653	...	...	...	653	...	1,517	...	...	...	1,517	...	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	28	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	43	...	...	...	43	...	
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dál ... Urd	40	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	130	...	40	...	130	...	170	...	
Dál ... Múng	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	...	220	...	8	...	220	...	228	...	
Dál ... Arhar	98	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	964	...	...	...	964	...	1,062	...	...	...	1,062	...	
Dál ... Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	29	...	30	...	...	...	30	...	59	...	...	...	59	...	
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,130	...	...	...	2,130	...	602	...	...	...	602	...	2 732	...	...	...	2 732	...	
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,960	...	...	...	4,960	...	4,672	...	...	...	4,672	...	9,632	...	...	...	9,632	...	
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	856	...	6,324	...	7,180	...	7,751	...	2,475	...	10,226	...	6,936	...	11,275	...	18,211	...	15,543	...	20,074	...	35,617	...	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,850	...	13,850	...	...	...	9,804	...	9,804	...	...	...	23,654	...	23,654	...	
Oilseeds	...	...	116	...	116	...	...	...	1,691	...	1,691	...	1,627	...	8,125	...	9,752	...	1,627	...	9,932	...	11,559	...	
Salt	711	...	...	...	711	...	...	...	170	...	170	...	...	...	8,761	...	8,761	...	711	...	8,931	...	9,642	...	
Metals	...	...	42	...	42	...	...	...	855	...	855	...	1,327	...	193	...	1,520	...	1,327	...	1,468	...	2,795	...	
Building materials	18,513	...	1,650	...	20,163	...	816	...	23,200	...	24,016	...	...	...	500	...	500	...	19,329	...	25,350	...	44,679	...	
Miscellaneous goods	33	...	4,373	...	4,406	...	349	...	1,216	...	1,556	...	13,936	...	6,796	...	20,732	...	14,309	...	12,385	...	26,694	...	
Firewood	...	...	1,500	...	1,500	...	1,395	...	2,750	...	4,145	...	1,202	...	...	...	1,202	...	2,597	...	4,250	...	6,847	...	
Bamboos	...	...	5,185	103,700	5,185	103,700	250	5,000	...	...	250	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	5,000	5,185	103,700	5,435	108,700	
Timber. Poles and unsquared timber.	...	...	115	115	115	115	50	50	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	115	115	165	165	
Timber. Karis and squared timber.	...	...	6,419	6,419	6,419	6,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	455	455	...	...	455	455	455	455	6,419	6,419	6,874	6,874	
Timber. Logs	...	...	300	15	300	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	15	3 0	15		
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	612	...	...	306	612	306	612	...	...	306	612	
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	20,113	...	26,462	110,249	46,515	110,249	10,602	5,050	46,207	...	56,809	5,050	25,789	1,067	45,454	...	71,243	1,067	56,504	6,117	1,18,063	110,249	174,567	116,366	
Total during corresponding period of last year	33,545	50	33,239	103,950	66,784	104,006	13,021	4	18,237	216	31,261	220	19,817	2,335	32,188	...	52,005	2,335	66,386	2,389	83,664	104,172	150,050	106,561	
Increase	...	...	...	6,293	...	6,243	...	5,046	27,930	...	25,618	4,830	5,972	...	13,266	...	19,238	...	...	3,728	34,399	6,077	24,517	9,805	
Decrease	13,432	50	6,837	...	20,269	...	2,422	...	...	216	...	...	...	1,268	...	...	...	1,268	9,882	...	...	...	...	...	

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	2,453	1,709	1,148	2,087	1,911	2,617	5,512	6,413
Ton mileage	87,488	127,087	122,963	150,189	38[illegible],148	563,001	590,859	840,277
Value of goods Rs.	33,065	33,738	276,9 9	59,756	418,590	359,067	7,28,564	4,52,562
Number of passengers	...	138	1	64	19	47	20	149

ALLAHABAD,
The 10th December 1882.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. 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 1882-83 UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1882.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during October 1882. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	4·84	3,073·60	1,455	...	...	Gurdáspur	2,428	0·45	...	Wheat	12.679	The amount entering the Bári Doáb Canal head was 3,379 cubic feet per second; of this 135 cubic feet per second passed out of the escapes, and the balance, 3,244 cubic feet, was utilized. Compared with the same period of last year, there is an increase of 16,211 acres, but the area is not up to that of 1880-81.
Bari Doab Canal. 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·55		1,047	...	...	Amritsar	15,556	0·48	...	Barley	132	
Bari Doab Canal. 2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	3·40		742	...	...	Lahore	15,838	0·53	...	Mixed grains	1,656	
											Miscellaneous	19.355	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	...	...	3,073·60	3,244	...	...	... ...	33.822	...	...	... ...	33,8_2	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·60	2,117	...	...	... ...	17.611	...	...	... ...	17,611	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·79	2,546	121	36,217 kurries, bullies, &c.; 1,696 maunds fuel; and 2,384 cubic feet timber.		Umballa	23	0·43	...	Wheat	2,450	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,914 cubic feet per second, of which 204 cubic feet per second was passed through escapes. The rabi sowings have commenced in all the divisions, but much of the supply was utilized in irrigating the mature kharif crops.
Western Jumna Canal. Delhi do.	5·70	5·97		877			Karnál	940	0·39	...	Barley	...	
Western Jumna Canal. Hánsi do.	9·00	9·15		1,384			Delhi	...	0·90	...	Mixed grains	58	
Western Jumna Canal. Do. Bulla Head	8·80	8·56		328			Rohtak	1,933	0·40	...	Miscellaneous	404	
							Hissár	...	0·20	...	... ...	...	
							Jhind	...	0·30	...	... ...	...	
							Bikaner	...	...	...	... ...	...	
							Kalsia State	16	...	...	... ...	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	2,710	...	36,217	... ...	2,912	...	...	... ...	2,912	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,206	...	14,416	... ...	2,676	...	...	... ...	2,676	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	....	Lahore	30,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	On the Inundation Canals, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, there is an increase of 42,079 acres.
Inundation Canals. Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	70,000	0·09	...		...	
Inundation Canals. Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	177,428	0·02	...		...	
Inundation Canals. Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan	48,295	...	...		...	
							Muzaffargarh	157,330	0·055	...		...	
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	483,053	...	...	... ...	483,053	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	440,974	...	...	... ...	440,974	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	36,734	...	...	... ...	36,734	
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	20,287	...	...	... ...	20,287	

T. HIGHAM,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., 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 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 12th January, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore Bahádur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Áhmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for local self-government in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. CROSTHWAITE also moved that to clause (*a*), section 34 of the Bill, the following words be added, namely:—

> "and as to the number of the representative members for each circle or group of circles, and as to the number of the representatives of the mercantile classes or professions, to be elected or appointed to each local board or district council;".

He said that the amendment was merely a verbal one. The Committee had thought that the section as worded sufficiently provided for the determination of the number of members for each circle or group, and for the number of representatives of the mercantile classes, by the Chief Commissioner. But, as there seemed to be a little doubt on the subject, they thought it better to make the matter clear by adding the words which he had read to clause (*a*) of section 34.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He said:—

"In asking the Council to pass this Bill, I think it necessary to take the opportunity of explaining the plan and the principles on which it has been framed more fully than I have yet done, with the object of making the intention of those who have framed the law clear and intelligible to those who will have to work it. I wish to premise my remarks by reminding the Council and the public that this Bill is intended for the Central Provinces only; that it is not intended to be a model for other Governments to follow; and that, in framing it, we have looked exclusively to the condition and needs of the Provinces to which it applies.

"The first thing we had to settle was the constitution of the boards and councils. We began by recognising the principle that the village is the unit of all administration in this part of India. Whether in the management of the revenue, the police or education, nothing much can be done unless there is an organisation, minute and spreading enough to reach and deal with each individual village. Under the ancient system of the country, each village managed its own affairs; and although there is little trace in the Central Provinces—which, compared with other parts of India, are distinctly a new country—of those complicated village-communities which still thrive in Northern India, yet the system of village-management was, until a comparatively recent date, complete. Every village had its headman or patél, who, without having any greater rights in the land than the other villagers, acted as their guide, agent and leader. By the Mahrátha revenue-system, under which the village-community was jointly responsible for the whole revenue, and all details of assessment were left to the villagers themselves, the people were forced to act together under their headmen, and to arrange their own affairs.

"During the later period of the Mahrátha power, and in the earlier years of British rule, the headman became a contractor and farmer of the revenue. Still he remained a distinct power in the village, and retained somewhat of his official character. Under the terms of our last settlements, he has, in most cases, become the owner of the land; and, if it were not for the provisions of the Central Provinces Revenue Act, which was passed in 1881, his position and duties as headman would be in danger of becoming merged and lost in his newer and larger character of landowner.

"The provisions of the Revenue Act enable the Government to select in every village one of the resident landowners, or, if the landowners are absentees, some suitable resident, to be the mukaddam, as he has been called in that Act, or headman of the village; and this mukaddam, both in the manner of his appointment and in the duties required of him, represents the patél of forty or fifty years ago as nearly as the change in his relations to the villagers, caused by the creation of a proprietary right in the soil, will permit.

"Believing that the scheme of self-government will have much greater vitality if it can be founded on some indigenous institution, which the people can understand and are accustomed to, we decided on taking the village and the mukaddam or headman as the basis of our scheme and building up from this foundation.

"The nomination of the mukaddams is a matter outside this Bill, and I presume that, under the provisions of the Revenue Act, each village already has its mukaddam. The first step, then, for the enforcement of the present measure, is to arrange the villages into circles, the size of which will depend on a variety of circumstances, and may be varied from time to time; the next to choose, or to allow the mukaddams themselves to choose, a representative mukaddam for each circle. These representative mukaddams will form the hearts of the local boards.

"By this plan, which, I may perhaps be allowed to say, has been adopted at my suggestion, several advantages are gained. First, we secure to the board the advantage of local knowledge of all parts of the area under its jurisdiction; secondly, without directly choosing the electors, we obtain a manageable constituency or electoral body, to which we may be able to leave the choice of members; thirdly, we get, as members of the board, the men who can best aid us in the execution of small local works; and fourthly, we connect the boards intimately with every village, and secure the presence in every village of a person who is represented on the board, who may look forward to becoming a member of the board, and who may fairly be expected to aid the board in the

performance of its duties, and in the course of time will, I hope, come to regard himself as part and parcel of the governing body of the country.

"To this scheme it has been objected that the mukaddam is not a representative of the villagers, who are mostly his tenants, and whose interests are not identical with his.

"To this, I reply that the cesses which make up the greater part of the fund at the disposal of the local boards and district councils are paid by the owners of land, and that it is right, therefore, that those owners should be largely represented. Secondly, I do not think that, in the matter of the duties which the local boards will have to administer, the interests of the two classes—landlords and tenants—are divergent. Anything which tends generally to the wealth of the country benefits both classes. In educational matters, the landlords are perhaps inclined to be retrogressive, but hardly more so than the peasantry themselves; and, as I will show hereafter, we have taken precautions against any tendency to neglect primary education. Lastly, it is practically impossible at present to have a system of election under which each village should elect its own representative. As it is, I believe we are going quite as far as anything that has been done in England in the way of making the local boards representative bodies: and at present, while I think that it is in every way a good thing to take this step, I think also it is inexpedient to go further. When the people are ready for more, they will make themselves heard.

"After the appointment or the election of the representative mukaddams, the next step is to select members to represent the professional, mercantile or trading classes. The number of such representatives must vary with the character of the population in each locality. We have, therefore, left it to the Chief Commissioner to decide how many of these representatives there shall be.

"The method of election or appointment is also left to the Local Administration. I conceive that it will probably be convenient at first to appoint some of the leading chaudhrís or trade-masters, and that hereafter the election of the representatives may be entrusted to them.

"It has been represented to the Select Committee by my friend the Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád that clause (*b*) of section 4 is so worded as to exclude traders resident within a municipal area from sitting on local boards. It will be noticed that this criticism does not apply to clause (*b*) of section 5. On a district council, traders who reside within municipalities may sit. The intention in excluding municipal residents from local boards is to prevent the predominance of urban interests and to maintain the rural character of the boards. The head-quarters of a sub-division are generally at or within a municipality, and the largest bankers generally reside there. If these bankers were eligible, they would certainly be elected, and the tendency would be to give an undue influence to the residents at the head-quarters, which, I think, has been a very common fault in the existing committees.

"The larger traders can, whenever it is advisable, be nominated by the Government.

"The third element in the board is the Government nominees. In clause (*c*), section 4, power is given to the Chief Commissioner to appoint members equal in number to one-third of the board. This power has been taken for several reasons. In the first place, it appears the best method of dealing with the question of official members. It leaves considerable discretion to the Chief Commissioner, who may appoint no official members, or may appoint as many as one-third of the whole board. Secondly, it enables the Chief Commissioner to appoint persons of eminence who may not be eligible or may not have been elected under the other clauses—a large non-resident landowner for example. Thirdly, it will enable the Chief Commissioner to secure to some extent the representation of an influential minority, say (to take a case not probable in the Central Provinces) of a large body of European planters.

"With what I have already said, there will be no difficulty in understanding the constitution of the district councils, as laid down in section 6 of the Bill. They are intended to represent and to unite the local boards, and to be controlling and consultative, rather than executive bodies, which, while

leaving most of the executive work to the local boards, will have the power of executing under their own immediate supervision large and important works affecting the whole district. The relation of the local boards to the district councils is one of subordination, especially in financial matters. We are of opinion that no other relation is possible at present, but no doubt every care will be taken by the district councils to refrain from unnecessary interference, and to leave local boards to manage their own affairs. As the district council will not meet very frequently, and as a majority of two-thirds of the whole council is required in order to overrule a board, there need not be much apprehension of constant or vexatious meddling.

"I apprehend that the council and the boards will work very much through committees. To attain success, this appears to be the best plan. There will be a financial committee, an engineering committee and a committee for education.

"We have found in the Central Provinces a system of this kind already in force for the management of schools, and at the request of my friend Mr. Colin Browning, the very able Director of Education in the Central Provinces, who in a quiet, unostentatious manner has done very signal service to the cause of education in that part of India, we have recognised the existing school committees and given them a place in the Bill (section 16). As the history of these committees shows what has been done, and suggests what can be done, by working through the people themselves, I will read what Mr. Browning says about them:—

"'Every Government school, of whatever kind,—whether middle class or primary,—has a school committee. Each school committee consists of not less than four members. They are usually nominated by the Deputy Commissioner. The school committee members are asked to visit their school once a month collectively, and one individual member, chosen by rotation, visits, or should visit, the school weekly. The school committee members sometimes examine the boys; but the members are often illiterate and unable to examine the scholars. Still, they see those that are present, inquire regarding absent boys, settle matters of discipline, and arrange within certain limits what rate of fee scholars shall pay, and what boys shall be free scholars. The school committees are especially useful in providing suitable accommodation for their schools and in repairing school-houses. Several schools have adopted a certain uniform. This uniform the school committees give to the poorer boys at their own expense. School committees are indispensable for the proper conduct of schools. They not only represent our wishes to the people, but the wishes of the people to us. It is often by their influence that many scholars attend school.'

"Mr. Browning adds that the great use of school committees is undeniable. I need only add that they are entirely unpaid, and that the number of gentlemen serving on these committees is between three and four thousand. This is certainly a fact that affords great encouragement to those interested in the success of the present measure.

"Turning now to the conduct of business, it will be seen that the election of a chairman has, as we explained in our former report, been left to the members of the local bodies. The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád (of whose valuable advice we have lately had the advantage) urged the Select Committee to leave the boards and councils free to elect an outsider to the chair. There may, doubtless, be advantages in this plan; but I think the result would be this, that, the election of the District Officer being possible, the boards would naturally cling to him, and we should have much trouble in getting them to exert their own powers and to walk alone. I do not think this would be a fair way of working the experiment at the outset.

"Under the Bill as it stands, there is nothing to prevent a weak board, mistrustful of its own powers, from asking the Government to nominate an official whom it may appoint as its chairman. But the strain is not put upon it of passing over or refusing to elect an influential official, who, if eligible, would certainly be proposed for election. The way in which the Bill will work is not very different from the plan which Sir A. Lyall proposes to follow in the North-West. He proposes to let the members of the board meet and decide for themselves whether they will elect their own chairman from among them-

selves, or leave the appointment to the Government. In the latter case, the District Officer will ordinarily be appointed.

"The control sections of the Bill are perhaps the only part of the measure which has evoked any hostile criticism. They are thought by some writers in the public Press to be too strong and to be inconsistent with the freedom or independence of local bodies.

"It is said by one writer that 'the local boards and district councils will thus be absolutely at the mercy of the Deputy Commissioner. It will be impossible for them to do anything against his wishes.'

"I do not think that the gentleman who brought this accusation could have understood this portion of the Bill. The Deputy Commissioner has a very limited power of interference.

"He can object to an estimate; but the Commissioner has to decide on his objection, and will doubtless take care to let the board or council be heard before coming to a decision. He can inspect works and call for reports, but no local body which is conscientiously doing its duty need fear enquiry. He can suspend the execution of an order or resolution, if he thinks anything is being done to cause injury or annoyance or lead to a breach of the peace, and in very extraordinary emergencies he can step in and execute a work which would properly belong to the board or council. But these powers can only be exercised subject to the check of immediate report to the Commissioner, and in some cases to the Chief Commissioner.

"The larger powers of providing for the performance of a duty in respect of which a board or council has made default can only be exercised by the Chief Commissioner; while the extreme measure of suspending a council or board in case of incompetency, default or abuse of powers can only be exercised with the approval of the Governor General in Council.

"I think, then, that such criticisms as those I have quoted are unfair, and show the inability of the writer to understand that impatience of reasonable and constitutional control is more likely to wreck the policy of extending self-government than any official interference.

"Your Excellency has already explained to the public—I think in answering an address at Lahore—that the powers of control proposed to be taken by the Government are no greater than those retained in similar matters in England. And to this it has been replied that there is public opinion in England, and that the people there are strong enough to resist official or officious interference. It is, no doubt, true that there is more danger of undue official interference in India; but, at the same time, the very weakness of the people and their want of independence renders control more necessary. And it must not be forgotten that, if there is not much strength as yet in public opinion, there is, vested in the Local Administration and in your Lordship's Government, a powerful control over the district officials which will, no doubt, secure a discreet and moderate use of the law.

"It must be remembered that the funds which are to be entrusted to these local bodies will not consist merely of local rates, but will be supplemented very largely from the Provincial revenues—in other words, from the proceeds of general taxation. It must be recollected, also, that their duties are of such a nature that the due performance of them is necessary for the wealth and prosperity of the whole country. Control, therefore, is essential; and in the provisions of this Bill I think we have safely steered between the danger of encouraging a fretting constant meddling that would degrade and disgust the boards, and that of entire abstinence from interference which would leave inexperienced boards to destroy themselves.

"As to the duties of district councils and boards, section 9 is sufficiently explicit. It has been the desire of the Select Committee to follow the wishes of the Government by giving to the boards every work on which they can be fitly employed; and, if sufficient funds are forthcoming, I do not think the energies

of our boards will be allowed to rust for lack of work. I have only to notice, in respect of the power of exception reserved to the Chief Commissioner by section 9, that this power is not given with the object of allowing him to interfere from time to time by taking special works out of the hands of the local bodies, but in order that works like railways, large provincial roads, great irrigation works and the like, which cannot profitably be administered by local authorities, may be retained under the immediate management of Government.

"And as to this matter of the duties of the boards, I anticipate that, when the officers in charge of districts realize the nature of the organization which is sought to be established and kept alive by the provisions of the measure now before the Council, they will not fail to perceive the advantage of utilizing the local boards, and the individual members of them, in many ways not laid down in the law, and quite outside of the scope of this Bill. They will seek from them information regarding the state of the people, and the agricultural conditions of the country. They will use them as mediums for explaining and making known to the people the wishes and intentions of the Government, and they will go to them for aid in all matters of local administration, including the revenue and the police. The organization which we contemplate, reaching, as it will, to every village, will, I have every hope, be found adapted to all these ends. In fact, I anticipate that, even if from want of money the energy of the board may not be fully occupied in the execution of works of improvement, it may still find ample and useful employment in many ways, and that there need be no fear of the new institutions expiring from want of occupation.

"It remains for me to say a few words as to the financial part of the scheme and the sources of supply enumerated in section 23 of the Bill. As I have already suggested, the greatest difficulty in the way of working the scheme will be the scanty supply of money. The school-cess of the whole Province is less than a lakh and a half of rupees, the road-cess is no greater; and these two cesses will form the bulk of the funds which the district councils can absolutely call their own. The area of the Provinces, excluding feudatory States, is roughly 84,000 square miles, and the population is about 10 millions. The councils must, therefore, depend in a great measure on the contributions made to the fund by the Administration. These contributions can be made, and no doubt will be made, for fixed periods of years, so that the councils will be able to adopt something better than a hand-to-mouth policy. But they cannot be of a very large amount, and the danger that I apprehend is, not that the members of the boards will neglect their duties, not that they will be controlled into a state of apathy by official meddling, but that they will find themselves helpless for want of money. I hope that this may be remedied in part by the generosity of private individuals, who wish to benefit their fellow countrymen, and who will work through the agency of the boards. We have a good deal of money in the Central Provinces, and the spirit to use it well is not wanting. At the present moment, the municipality of Jabalpur is constructing a very fine work for the supply of water to the city and cantonment, and that they have been able to do this is entirely due to the extraordinary munificence of Rao Seth Gokul Dáss, a well-known banker, who, when I was Commissioner of Jabalpur, came forward to aid us in carrying out this noble work. I am quite sure that his example will be followed by others.

"The various sources of income, which are enumerated in section 23, we have formed into a fund, in the disposal of which we have left the councils unfettered, except in one matter. It has been provided that the amount expended from the district fund in any financial year on primary education shall not be less than the estimated net proceeds for that year of the rates levied for the maintenance of schools.

"The school-cess is levied on the land, and it was intended for, and in the Central Provinces has always been duly appropriated to, rural primary schools.

"So far as regards the practice hitherto followed, this restriction on the discretion of the councils will make no change. But, on the representation of Mr. Browning, and in view of the repeated declarations made by the Secretary

of State and the Government of India as to the appropriation of this cess, we have thought it best to provide, by law, against its application to other purposes.

"The only other matter which I need notice is in connection with section 34, which empowers the Chief Commissioner to make rules for a great many matters, and I have no doubt it will be thought by some that many of these matters are very important, and ought not to have been left to rules. It is, however, of the first importance in a measure of this kind,—especially as it is in some ways a new and experimental measure,—to leave great discretion to the authorities who have the working of it, in order that they may, by practice, arrive at the best methods of giving it effect.

"Of this I am quite sure, that every endeavour will be made in framing the rules to follow the spirit of Your Lordship's policy, and that the Government may confidently rely on the loyal co-operation of every officer connected with the Central Provinces Administration in giving effect to the law.

"In conclusion, I have only to ask the Council to pass the Bill, and to express my earnest hope that it may benefit the people of the Central Provinces, and, if possible, increase that loyalty to the British Government for which they are now conspicuous."

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN said:—"My Lord, I intend to vote in favour of the passing of this Bill, but, in explanation of my vote, I am anxious, with your Lordship's permission, to make a few observations on some features of this Bill. My Lord, I am one of those who believe that the success of local self-government will, in a great measure, depend upon the amount of independent power to be conferred upon the local boards and the district councils. Indeed, I am convinced that it may be safely laid down as a general rule, that the greater the powers conferred upon these bodies the greater will be the cordiality, earnestness and industry with which the work will be performed by the members. Holding such views, it would be only natural for me to dissent from such provisions in the Bill as are intended to authorise interference on the part of the district authorities. But, my Lord, I wish to offer no opposition, as I am aware that this Bill relates only to the Central Provinces, that those Provinces are among the least advanced parts of British India, and I feel that in this circumstance is to be found justification for exceptional treatment. There is another important matter in this Bill to which I assent with a similar qualification. I refer to the provisions in this Bill regarding the constitution of local boards and district councils. Upon this question, which appears to me to be one of the most important in the entire scheme of local self-government, there appear to be two prevalent opinions Some people think that the local boards and the district councils should consist of entirely separate sets of members; the other opinion is the one which has been adopted in this Bill in section 6, clause (*a*), which provides that the district council shall consist of 'representatives of groups of circles within the district, one or more for each group, being a member or members of, and elected by, the local board for that group.' I understand the effect of this provision to be, that, as far as clause (*a*) is concerned, none but members of local boards are to be eligible to the district councils. Now, my Lord, my knowledge of the people leads me to believe that, in such parts of India as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, persons of social standing and respectability would not be willing to serve on local boards subject to the authority and control of the district council. And, if the local boards are to be the only bodies from which the representatives of the landed interest are to be elected for the district councils, there will be a great risk of losing the services of many men whose presence might prove of great use and valuable assistance in the work entrusted to the district councils. My own feeling is, that perhaps the best and safest rule for the constitution of the district councils would be to provide that all the members of the local boards should also be members of the district councils; in other words, to remove the distinction between the positions of members of the local boards and members of the district councils. Such a course would attract the best class of the people to serve both on the local boards and the

district councils; the local boards would discharge their duties as if they were sub-committees of the district councils; every member of the local board would have a voice in the deliberations of the district council itself; and there would be no room for those petty jealousies which will attend the election by the local board of a member for the district council. If such a provision as I have ventured to suggest were adopted, the district councils would of course be numerically larger than under the provisions of the Bill now before us; but I do not think the district councils would be too bulky for working purposes, and I am convinced that the chance of securing well-attended meetings will certainly be greater in proportion to the number of which the district council is composed. My Lord, I should have considered it my duty to have dwelt more fully on these considerations had I been prepared to oppose any provision in this Bill. But, as I have already said, I regard the Central Provinces as requiring an exceptional treatment, and in a matter of this kind it is no doubt safer to rely upon the advice of the local authorities. I am all the more unwilling to offer any definite opposition to the Bill, as under its provisions the landed interest is to be represented in the local boards by mukaddams, or executive headmen of villages, appointed under the Central Provinces Revenue Act of 1881. Such men will, no doubt, be persons of position and influence, and the remarks which I have ventured to make have, perhaps, not the same force in regard to the Central Provinces as they might have had if the Bill now before the Council related to my part of the country.

"But, my Lord, far more important than any of the points I have noticed are the provisions contained in clause (*b*) of section 4, and the corresponding clause in section 6 of the Bill. These clauses reserve to the Government the power to appoint members of the local boards and the district councils not exceeding one-third of the whole number. I regard this provision in the Bill with unqualified satisfaction, and, as this is the first occasion on which the subject of local self-government has come before the legislature, I cannot avoid expressing a hope that the provision to which I have alluded is an indication of the policy which Government intends to pursue in regard to legislation for other provinces also. How far the Government should control the constitution of local boards and district councils is a matter of principle by no means peculiar to the Central Provinces. It is, indeed, a matter which goes to the very root of the entire scheme of local self-government for which the country is indebted to your Lordship's Administration. To that noble scheme I am proud to give my hearty, though humble support, for I rejoice to feel that I have lived long enough to see the inauguration of the day when India is to learn at the hands of her rulers those principles of self-help and self-government which have given birth to representative institutions in England, and have made her great among the nations of the world. My Lord, I sincerely believe that all the intelligent classes throughout India sympathise with the feelings which I have expressed, that they feel grateful to the Government for the privileges which the scheme of local self-government will confer upon them, and that the effect of those privileges will be to enhance the popularity of the British rule, and to inspire feelings of loyalty and devotion among the vast population of British India. The more real those privileges are, the more beneficial will be the results. Having such views and feelings as these, I cannot possibly have sympathy with those who deprecate the withdrawal of Government from the direct management of local funds and local affairs; and it is natural for me to wish, as a matter of principle, that the local boards and the district councils should consist, as far as possible, of persons whom the voice of the people has elected as their representatives. But, my Lord, I feel that I am not acting inconsistently with my feelings and views in cordially supporting those provisions of this Bill which reserve to Government the power of appointing one-third of the members of the local boards and district councils. I am convinced that no part of India has yet arrived at the stage when the system of representation can be adopted, in its fullest scope, even in regard to local affairs. The principle of self-government by means of representative institutions is perhaps the greatest and noblest lesson which the beneficence of England will teach India. But, in borrowing from England the system of representative institutions, it is of

the greatest importance to remember those socio-political matters in which India is distinguishable from England. The present socio-political conditon of India is the outcome of the history of centuries of despotism and misrule, of the dominancy of race over race, of religion over religion. The traditions and feelings of the people and their present economic and political condition are in a vast measure influenced and regulated by the history of the past: the humanizing effects of the British rule have not yet demolished the remembrance of the days of strife and discord which preceded the peace brought to India by the British supremacy. India, a continent in itself, is inhabited by vast populations of different races and different creeds: the rigour of religious institutions has kept even neighbours apart: the system of caste is still dominant and powerful. In one and the same district the population may consist of various creeds and various nationalities; and, whilst one section of the population commands wealth and commerce, the other may possess learning and influence. One section may be numerically larger than the other, and the standard of enlightenment which one section of the community has reached may be far higher than that attained by the rest of the population. One community may be fully alive to the importance of securing representation on the local boards and district councils, whilst the other may be wholly indifferent to such matters. Under these circumstances, it is hardly possible to deny that the introduction of representative institutions in India will be attended with considerable difficulty and socio-political risks. In a country like England, where the distinctions of race no longer exist, where the differences of sectarianism in religious matters have been mitigated by the advance of toleration, the matter does not present such difficulties. The community of race and creed makes the English people one and the same nation, and the advance of education has rendered smaller differences wholly insignificant in matters connected with the welfare of the country at large. Christian constituencies do not object to return Jews to represent their interests in Parliament, and, indeed, for socio-political purposes, it may be said that the whole of the population of England forms but one community. It is obvious, of course, that the same cannot be said of India. The system of representation by election means the representation of the views and interest of the majority of the population, and, in countries where the population is composed of one race and one creed, it is no doubt the best system that can be adopted. But, my Lord, in a country like India, where caste distinctions still flourish, where there is no fusion of the various races, where religious distinctions are still violent, where education in its modern sense has not made an equal or proportionate progress among all the sections of the population, I am convinced that the introduction of the principle of election, pure and simple, for representation of various interests on the local boards and the district councils, would be attended with evils of greater significance than purely economic considerations. So long as differences of race and creed, and the distinctions of caste, form an important element in the socio-political life of India, and influence her inhabitants in matters connected with the administration and welfare of the country at large, the system of election, pure and simple, cannot be safely adopted. The larger community would totally override the interests of the smaller community, and the ignorant public would hold Government responsible for introducing measures which might make the differences of race and creed more violent than ever. My Lord, I have dwelt upon this matter at such length in order to explain why I, a sincere admirer of the representative system, have given my cordial support to such provisions of this Bill as appear to militate against the system of election, pure and simple. Government, in reserving to itself the power of appointing one-third of the members of the local boards and district councils, is adopting the only measure which can be adopted to guarantee the success of local self-government, by securing and maintaining that due and just balance in the representation of the various sections of the Indian population which the system of election, pure and simple, would fail to achieve."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, I congratulate your Lordship's Government on the passing of this Act. It is the first legislative expression of that policy of local self-government with which your Excellency's name will be for ever identified in India. It is, however, only in regard to the educational sections of the Bill that I shall venture to detain the Council with a few remarks. Those sections had to accomplish two objects. They had, in the first place, to conserve the popular element in the existing educational mechanism of the Central Provinces. They had, in the second place, to guard against placing restrictions on the further development of popular instruction, or hampering the action of the Education Commission now sitting. The Bill has been carefully considered by the members of the Commission, and I have the pleasure to say, on their behalf, that it seems to accomplish both these objects. The unit of educational administration in the Central Provinces—indeed, I believe, the smallest administrative unit of any kind—is the school committee. One thousand of these useful little bodies are at present at work in those Provinces. The quotations made by the member in charge of the Bill, from the able report by my friend Mr. Browning, render it unnecessary for me to describe the action of such committees. Their origin dates from the formation of the Education Department itself; and whenever a new school is established, a new school committee is appointed. There is, therefore, a widespread system of school boards in the Central Provinces—a system which has the accumulated experience of twenty years of actual work, and which has within itself the elements of a natural and necessary growth, in proportion to the spread of intelligence and education. The present Bill organises these educational administrative units into a part of a complete system of local administration. The school committees consist of not less than four members, of whom the mukaddam, or village-head, is almost always one. The Bill provides that the district council shall, as far as practicable, conduct the management of the schools through these school committees. The mukaddams, and probably other members of the school committees, will have seats in the local boards; while the local boards will be represented in the district council. The school committee is, therefore, the pre-existing unit of local administration, whence some of the most important members of the local board will be drawn; and there is a perfect chain of responsibility through the local board to the district council.

"The only other aspect of the Bill with which I shall detain the Council is in regard to educational finance. Two of the financial difficulties which arise in Indian Provinces with regard to the education of the cultivators may be stated as follow. First, the difficulty of securing that funds specially raised for primary education shall be entirely spent on primary education, to the exclusion of higher classes of schools. Second, the difficulty of securing that funds specially raised from the cultivators shall be entirely spent on the education of the cultivators, to the exclusion of the town or municipal schools. The present Bill provides for the first difficulty. All funds raised for primary education in a district, although paid at first into a common fund, shall be expended solely on primary education; or rather, a sum at least equal to the educational funds raised, shall be thus spent. With regard to the second difficulty, the Bill is silent. For that difficulty does not yet arise in the Central Provinces, outside municipalities and cantonments; that is to say, within the area over which the Bill has jurisdiction. The difficulty may arise hereafter in the Central Provinces, as it has done in other parts of India; but it is so complicated by local considerations and local claims, that the Bill wisely refrains from entering on a thorny question which has not yet arisen in the particular area with which it deals. That question, however, will require a definite legislative answer in some other parts of India; and it is now receiving the attention of the Education Commission. The present Bill preserves the existing popular element in the educational system of the Central Provinces. It provides for the strict application of funds raised for primary instruction, to the purposes for which they are levied; and it in no way fetters the Education Commission in its efforts to still further develope popular education."

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ SIVA PRASÁD said:—"My Lord, after the able and lucid exposition of the principles on which the Bill is based by the

Hon'ble Member in charge of it, I have very little left to add. However, I am very glad to find that the Hon'ble and learned Dr. Hunter has spoken so strongly in favour of the Bill, especially so far as the education of the people is concerned, and with those remarks I fully concur. As to the self-government scheme, the whole country, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, has already responded in terms of unqualified approval, but I do not agree with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in the mode of the selection of chairman. The result of the limitation of power of the district councils and local boards in making selections from among themselves will be quite different from what he expects. Many good and fit Natives, who would have offered themselves as candidates for chairmanship, may not accept a membership. Still, I do not like to interfere in any way with the wishes and plans of the Local Governments. Self-government does not abolish the Local Governments, and they are, after all, the best judges in such matters."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said the Council had been reminded that day that the importance of this measure consisted in its being the first attempt to embody in a legislative form the principles laid down by the Government of India in its Resolutions on the subject of local self-government, and it had been explained on a previous occasion that this circumstance was due to a mere accident. But he could not help thinking that it was a happy accident which entrusted the task of preparing and introducing and explaining this measure to a gentleman who, from his thorough knowledge of local circumstances and local requirements, and his genuine and sympathetic appreciation of Native character, was so eminently qualified to perform the task as his hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite. His hon'ble friend had so fully explained the provisions of the Bill and its general objects that he had left little for MR. ILBERT to add, either for the purpose of meeting criticisms or for the purpose of removing misapprenhensions; and, of course, anything he could say would not carry with it the weight which necessarily attached to a person who spoke with a local experience which Mr. ILBERT could not pretend to possess. He was necessarily compelled to approach this subject from an English point of view, and to look at it with the light of such knowledge as he happened to possess of the working of local representative bodies in England. But that the knowledge and experience derived from these sources was altogether inapplicable to similar institutions in India was a proposition which he was not prepared to admit. If it could not tell the Government what they were able to do or what they ought to do, it might be useful for the purpose of telling them what mistakes they ought to avoid. He had read a good many reports on the working of local representative bodies in India, and as he had read them he had often been reminded of the aphorism of Artemus Ward that "after all there is a good deal of human nature in man." What he meant was that, in spite of the enormous differences between the Englishman and the Hindu, and between England and India,—differences which no Indian statesman would be likely to minimize or overlook,—yet there were certain broad principles of policy which were as applicable here as they were applicable there, and which an Indian could not any more than an English statesman afford to disregard. One was often tempted to suspect that, where the attempts to introduce or develop self-government had failed in India, the failure might be traced to causes which would have produced the same effects in England. Suppose, for instance, that a statesman had to frame or give effect to a scheme for entrusting new or extended powers to local representative bodies in England. What would be the main considerations which he would endeavour to keep in view? In the first place, he would bear in mind that the main object of local self-government was to enlist on the side of the Central Government local knowledge and popular sympathies, and, even if he could be assured that that object could not be attained without the risk of sacrificing a certain amount of administrative efficiency, he would still be prepared to make the sacrifice. Then he would recognize the necessity of building on and developing existing institutions. Instead of creating new authorities or new machinery, he would do his best to utilise the authorities which were already in existence and the machinery with which the people were familiar. Again, he would take care

that the work which was entrusted to local bodies should be work of a kind to which they were accustomed, as to which their special knowledge and experience would be valuable and in which they would be likely to take an interest. The main function of a local representative body, especially of a local body in a rural district, was to provide in a simple way for petty local wants. These were the things about which the members of such bodies knew, about which they really cared and which they were likely to do well. If they were required to carry out works which were conceived on an Imperial or Provincial scale, they would be discredited; if they were fettered with elaborate formalities, they would be disgusted.

Then, in dealing with the question of finance, an English statesman would recognise the importance of appropriating local taxes to local purposes. The British rate-payer liked to see what became of his money, and strongly objected to its being spent outside his parish or union: if he was told that he would reap the benefit of the expenditure in an indirect manner, he was apt to be incredulous and dissatisfied. It was possible that the Indian rate-payer might be influenced by similar feelings. Then, care would be taken to leave a considerable amount of discretion to local boards, both as to the works on which the money placed at their disposal was to be spent, and as to the mode in which those works were to be carried out. Unless such discretion were given, all real responsibility for, all genuine interest in, local work was made impossible, and the body which had been called into existence for the purpose of assisting the Government with its knowledge and experience was reduced to the level of a mere collecting and spending machine.

Lastly, whilst allowing great latitude as to matters of detail, he would, as to matters of principle, reserve large and strong powers to the Central Government, taking care, of course, that these powers would not take the form of vexatious or arbitrary interference, but should be exercised with reference to general principles and for assignable reasons.

Such were among the most important of the considerations which would be applicable to any experiment in the direction of extending self-government in England; whether, and how far, like considerations were applicable to similar experiments in this country, and, if they were applicable, whether the failure of some of those experiments could in any measure be attributed to a disregard of them, he would leave to those who had more knowledge of India than himself to say.

The only one of these considerations on which he wished to touch further to-day was that which related to the matter of control, and he wished to refer to that for two reasons:—first, because, as his hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite had remarked, it was the feature of the Bill which had evoked most criticism; and secondly, because it was a point on which direct appeal had been made to English precedents. Some of the official critics of the Bill seemed to have feared that its effect would be to take away Government control, whilst there was another class of critics who apparently thought that the existence of such control was incompatible with the existence of local self-government at all.

The Government of India did not share the apprehensions of the first class of critics, and they did not agree with the views of the second. Nothing was further from their intention than to place local representative bodies in a position of absolute freedom from Governmental control. What was proposed was not to remove such control, but to alter its character, to substitute for dictation from within control from without, and to take care that this control should be exercised with reference to fixed and general principles and for definite and intelligible reasons. Control in this form, so far from being incompatible with, was an essential feature of, any good system of local self-government. Take, for instance, the system which prevailed in England; not a model system by any means, but a system under which a great deal of useful work was done in a very creditable manner; and consider the relations in which local bodies in that country stood to the Central Government. The most important of the local representative bodies in England were the town councils and local boards

in towns, the boards of guardians and the newly established school boards These were the bodies which, in the language of modern Acts of Parliament, were usually referred to as the "local authorities." They represented the local, as distinguished from the central, element in the Government of the country; and their most important functions were to supervise the relief of the poor, to look after schools and roads and to provide for the maintenance of the public health. In the discharge of each of these functions, their proceedings were controlled by some department of the Central Government. Thus, school boards acted under the control of the Education Department; town councils, local boards and boards of guardians, in their capacity of sanitary authorities, acted under the control of the Local Government Board. He would not refer to the relations which existed between the school boards and the Education Department, except for the purpose of remarking that the section of the present Bill giving power to suspend a district council or local board in case of default was modelled on a section of the English Elementary Education Act of 1870 (section 63), which gave a similar power to the Education Department in the case of a defaulting school board. But MR. ILBERT would take his illustrations mainly from the important Public Health Act of 1875, which regulated the powers and duties of local authorities when exercising sanitary functions. The department of the Central Government which was charged with the control of local sanitary authorities was known as the Local Government Board; but it was not a board at all in the sense of being a deliberative or consultative body—it was simply a department of the State consisting of a President and a Secretary who sit in Parliament, and change with the Government of the day, and of a large permanent staff consisting of secretaries, assistant secretaries, inspectors and other officers. If reference were made to the Public Health Act, 1875, it would be found that the powers of control and supervision which were conferred by that Act on the Local Government Board were numerous and extensive. The sanction of the Board was required for loans and leases. It regulated the terms on which money was to be borrowed and lands let out on lease. Its approval was required for all bye-laws. Its sanction was required for appointments to all offices which were not wholly paid for out of local rates. It prescribed the form in which local authorities were to keep their accounts. It appointed auditors to audit their accounts; and these auditors not only had power to check the accuracy of the figures, but were required to disallow every item of account which was contrary to law, to surcharge the same on the person making or authorising the making of the illegal payment, and to charge against any person accounting the amount of any deficiency or loss incurred by the negligence or misconduct of that person. Its inspectors were entitled to attend any meeting of the local authority. The Board might direct its officers to hold local enquiries as to the mode in which the Act was carried out, and might in appropriate cases charge the expense of the enquiry on the local rate. And lastly, if the local authority made default in the performance of its duties, the Local Government Board might take effectual steps for enforcing and securing the performance of that duty. The section which conferred that power was so important, and bore so directly on the proposals contained in the present Bill, that he would take the liberty of reading it to the Council.

Section 299 of the Public Health Act, 1875, was as follows:—

"Where complaint is made to the Local Government Board that a local authority has made default in providing their district with sufficient sewers, or in the maintenance of existing sewers, or in providing their district with a supply of water, in cases where danger arises to the health of the inhabitants from the insufficiency or unwholesomeness of the existing supply of water, and a proper supply can be got at a reasonable cost, or that a local authority has made default in enforcing any provisions of this Act which it is their duty to enforce, the Local Government Board, if satisfied, after due enquiry, that the authority has been guilty of the alleged default, shall make an order limiting a time for the performance of their duty in the matter of such complaint. If such duty is not performed by the time limited in the order, such order may be enforced by writ of mandamus, or the Local Government Board may appoint some person to perform such duty, and shall by order direct that the expenses of performing the same, together with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed for superintending such performance, and amounting to a sum specified in the order, together with the costs of the proceedings, shall be paid by the authority in default; and any order made for the payment of such expenses and costs may be removed into the Court of Queen's Bench and be enforced in the same manner as if the same were an order of such Court."

He made these references to English legislation for the purpose of showing that there was ample English precedent for the powers proposed to be conferred by the present Bill on the Local Government and its officers. The Government of India did not say that the precise powers which were in the present Bill were necessary or applicable under all circumstances or in all parts of India. It was enough to say that they appeared to be required in the Central Provinces, and he hoped and believed that, in the form in which they were given, they would be found to be sufficient.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS said:—

"At the last meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla, at which I was unfortunately not able to attend, the Hon'ble Mr. Plowden made some observations on the policy of this Bill, founded on his experience of thirty years as a member of the Civil Service, and, in the course of his speech on that occasion, he alluded to the fact that he was in my absence the senior representative of the Civil Service in the Council. I am not only the senior member here, but with the exception of one member in the Madras Presidency, I believe I am the oldest representative of the Civil Service in India; and it is in that character that I wish to make a few observations on the present occasion. My opinion of the necessity for local self-government is not an opinion recently formed or merely formed on the question being brought forward by your Lordship. I have long seen that such a necessity must arise, and that it was merely the natural outcome of that system of education which has been going on under the auspices of the British Government for between forty and fifty years. I have for many years watched the progress made by the Natives of this country to render themselves capable of taking part in the Government, and done my best to hasten on that end, whenever I had the opportunity, specially by trying, and sometimes with success, to increase the power and independence in municipalities and other local bodies in Western India. Particularly I may allude to the Municipality and Port Trust in the city of Bombay. I am sure that no true friend of the Natives of this country can hold any other opinion than that it would be for the good of the empire when the people of the country become fitted to take a more direct part in its government. This has to a certain extent been going on for many years, by the employment of so many Natives, some in important, but the majority in subordinate, official positions under Government; but the present movement is of very much greater importance than anything that has yet been attempted, for it will enable the independent gentry of the country not merely to join the Government in carrying on the administration of the Empire, but in their own individual capacity to step in and relieve the ordinary Government of much of its work.

"I feel sure that the leading people can, and will, do much to carry out the policy now proposed, but at the same time I feel equally certain that the success of that policy will depend almost as much on the District Officers and their conduct towards the boards as it will on the boards themselves. It will require judicious care and assistance, and not dictation, on the part of the District Officers to assist the gentlemen who form the boards, especially at the commencement, to carry out their onerous duties with success.

"As regards the powers of control given under the Act, I feel quite sure, although no one could be better pleased than myself to avoid such clauses, that no real friend of the people could object to such control at the first, because its real object is to ensure the success of the Act, which, without it, might, and would probably, fail. I feel quite certain, however, that, when it is found that the boards can act alone, such control will be reduced, and eventually perhaps almost entirely removed.

"As an example of what I mean, I would point to large bodies, such as some of the larger municipalities of the Bombay Presidency, and especially to the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay. I have no doubt that, if

any measure for amending the Acts under which those bodies work were now under consideration, the control at present insisted on might be considerably reduced and modified.

"I am aware that this is a special Bill for a special province, and, therefore, I will say nothing as to its details beyond expressing my conviction that the great local experience of the Hon'ble Member in charge will have provided for all that is possible to ensure success, and I trust most sincerely that it will prove a blessing to the province to which it applies.

"Your Excellency has been congratulated on the passing of this measure to-day; I will rest content with congratulating myself that I have had the honour and satisfaction of forming one of the Council and the Government who have initiated so far successfully the important policy of local self-government in India."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

"I really have nothing to add to the remarks which have been made by previous speakers in the course of this discussion. The Bill before us is, as has been pointed out, a Bill relating to the Central Provinces only, and, consequently, it is framed in accordance with the special circumstances which prevail in that district.

"The Government do not put this Bill forward as a model measure which they would recommend to be followed by all the other Local Governments throughout the country. It might almost be said that the Central Provinces is one of the least advanced districts in India, to which a system of local self-government can be considered to be at all applicable. It is, therefore, natural that a measure to be applied to a district of that description should be framed in a manner which might not be suitable to the circumstances of districts of a much more advanced description, and I desire that it should be distinctly understood that this Bill relates to the Central Provinces, and the Central Provinces only. It is a measure which we have reason to believe is well suited to the circumstances and people of those Provinces, but, doubtless, many of the provisions which find a place in this Bill will not be considered by the heads of Local Governments in other parts of India either necessary or suitable for the populations under their charge. That being so, there is really very little necessity for me to make any remarks upon the details of this Bill. They have been ably explained by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite, and commented on with his full knowledge of such questions by my Hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Ilbert; and I do not think, therefore, that there are any matters upon which any further explanation with respect to the views, intentions and objects of the Government can be required from me.

"I will, however, make just one remark upon a single point of detail, alluded to by my Hon'ble friend who introduced this discussion. He spoke of the section of the Bill—section 34—which relates to the framing of rules by the Chief Commissioner, and he said that some persons might think that a very wide discretion was left to the Local Government in respect to the framing of those rules. Now, it is very important that all persons who have to consider Bills of this description should bear in mind that the provisions which are contained in measures which will form part of the law of the land are hard-and-fast provisions which cannot be altered without referring again to the Legislature and passing a new Act. Now, in a matter of this kind, particularly at its commencement, it is very undesirable to lay down more hard-and-fast rules than are necessary. What you want is that the system should be elastic; and that you should ascertain by practical experiment what modes of self-government are most suited to the requirements and idiosyncrasies of the people in different parts of the country; for, if you tie the hands of the Government too tight by the regulations of an Act of the Legislature, that elasticity which is so desirable in order to arrive at the system best suited to fulfil the wishes and meet the requirements of the country will be altogether lost, and the Government will find itself bound,

whether the measure is in practice found to be suitable or not, to enforce the provisions of the law, or else to go through the long and complicated process of again referring the matter to the Legislature. But those who are inclined to think that these rules are all too elastic, should bear in mind that we have, in this Bill, in fulfilment of the promise made in the Resolution of the Government, issued a short time ago, in respect to rules of this description, distinctly laid down that the rules issued under section 34 shall be published beforehand in draft and left for the consideration of the public for a certain period, in order that, if any objections are felt to them, those objections may be fairly represented to the Local Government.

"And, certainly, if ever there was a case in which we may trust implicitly that the rules which will be made—I hope speedily—under the Bill about to become law, will be those best suited to carry out the provisions of this measure in a friendly spirit towards the spread of self-government, it is this; because it is due to Mr. Morris, whose time in the Central Provinces, I regret to think, is drawing to a close, but who nevertheless will have an opportunity of making the rules under this Bill, that I should say again, what I said on the occasion of a previous discussion at Simla, that there is no civil servant in India who has shown himself, long before this question was taken up by the present Administration, more desirous of applying largely and wisely the principles of local self-government than Mr. Morris. The best thanks of the Government are due to that distinguished public servant for this part of his policy, as well as for the ability with which he has so long administered the Central Provinces over which he has been placed; and I feel the most entire confidence that, in entrusting the initiation of the system established by this Bill to his hands, we are leaving it to one who fully and heartily approves of the principles of the Government on this subject as laid down in their Resolutions on local self-government."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EXPLOSIVES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, the Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá, the Hon'ble Messrs. Reynolds and Miller and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 26th January, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 12th January, 1883.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 4. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

Nos. 25—33 I, dated Fort William, January 23, 1883.

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

Read—

Letter No. 3061 S, dated 28th November 1882, from Secretary to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, and its enclosures, the Revenue Report and Memorandum thereon by Officiating Chief Commissioner.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total Capital outlay on these works, including all direct and indirect charges, to the end of the year under review, amounted to R15,09,379; the gross revenue assessed on irrigation during the year to R94,511, and the total working charges to R 63,307. The net profit on the works therefore amounted to R31,204, or 2·06 per cent. on Capital outlay to the end of the year.

2. The gross revenue exceeded that of the previous year, 1880-81, by R15,077, and that of 1878-79, the highest previously recorded, by R4,294; but more than 90 per cent.* of this revenue is derived from book credits allowed for water share of land revenue and share of assessment on lands irrigated from wells dependent on the works at Ajmir and Merwara. The revenue from the large new tanks, lately constructed by the British Government, is as yet quite insignificant, amounting only to R 6,092 for 1881-82. The increase during the year was principally due to a larger supply of water in the tanks.

	R
* Water share of revenue on old and small new tanks	62,490
Share of "Chahi" assessment	25,929
	88,419

3. The working expenses of the year, including indirect charges, exceeded those of the previous year by ₹ 22,672, the increase being due to considerable repairs and improvements of old tanks.

4. Of the total Capital invested in these works, 53 per cent.† has been sunk in the large new reservoirs, which are really "Protective" works. As these works are never likely to afford any profit on Capital outlay from "direct" irrigation, and the water can be made to go much further by storing it up for the improvement of the supply in the neighbouring wells, instead of running it off for the irrigation of the crops lying immediately under the tank, the measures which have lately been taken in this direction have the full approval of the Government of India.

	₹
† Old and small new tanks	7,09,364
Large new tanks	8,00,015
	15,09,379

5. The average rainfall recorded during 1881-82 was 17·64 inches in Ajmir and 20·34 inches in Merwara, but the tanks were filled during July and August 1881, during which months there were seven falls, exceeding 2 inches in 24 hours in Ajmir, and four such falls in Merwara.

6. The new tanks appear to have raised the surface level of the water in wells, within a distance of one mile, from 2 to 5 feet, and to have increased the average capacity for irrigation from 5 acres to about $5\frac{1}{3}$ acres per well.

7. A very good idea of the real value of these irrigation works is afforded by the statement of value of crops dependent upon them, which is given in paragraph 19 of Mr. Fitzgerald's excellent report. It is there shewn that crops, valued at very nearly 5 lakhs of rupees, were raised during 1881-82 by means of these tanks, of which the total capital cost amounts to only 15 lakhs of rupees.

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 a copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, 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.

H. A. BROWNLOW, *Col., R. E.*,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Memorandum by COLONEL *C. K. M.* WALTER, *Officiating Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, on the Ajmere and Merwara Irrigation Revenue Report, 1881-82, dated 28th November 1882.*

The result of the working of the tanks in the year under review shows a falling-off on that of the previous year, the net revenue of the works in operation by assessment being 2·08 per cent. against 3·13 in the previous year, in excess of all charges exclusive of interest.

2. The area irrigated is 21,192 acres against 18,167 in the previous year, while the area cropped without actual irrigation, both in rear and front of the tank embankments, increased from 6,227 acres to 8,506. The total area that the tanks directly protected is 29,698 acres against 24,494 in the preceding year. The assessment includes a credit of ₹26,849 on account of the increase of land revenue due to tanks. Calculating that this sum represents enhanced

land revenue on 12,000 acres, the total area, the irrigation of which wholly or partially depended on the Government tanks, may be stated at 38,000 acres, which is nearly 56 per cent. of the entire area recorded at the last revenue settlement under heads Chahee (well irrigated), Talabi (tank irrigated) and Abi (submerged) in Ajmere and Merwara combined.

3. The new tanks in operation with their combined capacity of 694 million cubic feet above sluice level held on 1st November a supply of 253 million cubic feet, the loss during October having reduced it by about 40 million cubic feet. There was no irrigation of the kharif to speak of. The supply held by these tanks on the 1st April 1882 was 62 million cubic feet. Out of the quantity lost between 1st November 1881 and 1st April 1882, only about 91 million cubic feet was utilized for irrigation of single crop area of nearly 1,300 acres; the quantity used per acre was thus 70,000 cubic feet, or a depth of 1′ 7″ inclusive of loss in ducts and channels. The number of waterings varied from 3 to 5, and complete irrigation was supplied. The earliest date of irrigation for rabi was 11th October in the case of the Bulad tank, and the latest date 16th November in that of the Rajaosi. The latest up to which irrigation was given for rabi was 31st March.

4. Notwithstanding that there were showers in December and January, the quantity of water used per acre was considerably high. The quantity issued for irrigation does not appear to have been carefully recorded, nor does the information regarding the number of waterings appear to be accurate, the number having been given differently for the same area in different places. For instance, in para. 23 of the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere's Report, the number of waterings given from Bir is stated to be three, while in the separate general statement A, classifying irrigated areas according to crops, the number is entered as five. In this statement the area watered five times from Ladpura tank is given as 104 acres, while in the statement of actually irrigated areas 77 acres, out of the 104 acres figures as cultivated in bed of the tank without irrigation.

5. The new tanks, with a capital of ₹7,05,655, inclusive of indirect charges, assisted the irrigation of crops valued at ₹31,304. The average incidence of water-rate, assessed at ₹5,726, is 18·29 per cent., maximum 39·28 and minimum 10·23.

6. The old tanks and the small new tanks, with a capital of ₹6,96,189, helped the irrigation of crops valued at ₹4,56,193, the incidence of the assessed rates amounting to ₹58,569, being nearly 13 per cent. The actual incidence ranges from 7·15 to 22·73 per cent. Jalea, the largest of the new tanks, stored the largest supply since its completion, and though an event not falling within the period under review, it may be mentioned here that during the last rain its weir discharged for several days.

7. The returns from the new tanks in operation by collections amounted to a deficit of ₹4,801, besides the interest charge amounting to ₹26,410. The returns from the old tanks and small new tanks by collections amounted to ₹23,432, or 3·4 per cent. on Capital outlay. The revenue due to the old tanks being almost wholly a part of the land revenue assessment is treated only in the Administration Accounts of the Public Works Department. It is not therefore found useful to shew returns by the direct and indirect revenue separately.

8. The working charges amounted to ₹63,307 against ₹37,963 in the previous year. Out of the total excess of ₹25,344, the share due to repairs and extensions is ₹22,604. The total expenditure under this head amounted to ₹35,448 against the limit of ₹34,000 recommended by the Irrigation Committee, and since sanctioned by the Government of India in para. 22 of their orders on the Committee's report. The above-mentioned limit includes ₹25,000 for the old tanks, but the actual expenditure of the year under review is ₹31,444. The Officiating Commissioner explains in para. 3 of his report, that a sum of ₹14,500 was utilized in carrying out certain improvements and rather extensive repairs.

9. Regarding the non-completion of the branch Bulad duct and the non-clearance of the Ladpura duct, named Gungwana, animadverted on in the Commissioner's Report; paras. 61 and 66, as well as the irrigation of the Dilwara Bir, referred to in the Assistant Commissioner of Merwara's Report, para. 5, a further enquiry will be made.

10. The establishment charges of the year under review were not adjusted in accordance with the orders of the Government of India on the Irrigation Committee's Report. Had this been done, the charge would have been lower by about ₹4,000, and the percentage of establishment charges to expenditure on works and repairs 36 instead of 49. The necessary adjustment will be carried out when preparing the Administration Accounts for the year 1882-83.

11. The report has been, as ordered by the Government of India, drawn up in the form of that of the North-Western Provinces so far as possible; the orders having been received after the year had been closed, information on all heads was not available, and the Commissioner promises that in future years the report will be more complete.

12. It appears that the water-supply of the year was generally plentiful, more so than usual; that it was fully utilized from the old tanks; and that the duty obtained from the new tanks was much lower than the circumstances appear to have permitted. The Officiating Chief Commissioner, however, notes with satisfaction that the tanks of Bulad, Bir and Jalea did not run dry, before the commencement of the following rains, as much importance is set on the retention of a certain supply permanently.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

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 debit incurred in respect of those works for and to end of 1881-82.

Irrigation and Navigation Works.

Works.	Estimated cost of construction.	Capital outlay inclusive of indirect charges Nos. 2 and 5.		Receipts during 1881-82.			Working expenses during 1881-82, inclusive of Indirect charges Nos. 3 and 5.	Net result excluding interest.			Interest charges during 1881-82.	Net result including interest.		
		During 1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.	Water rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Of excess revenue. Rate per cent.	Of excess expenditure. Rate per cent.		Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue. Rate per cent.	Of excess expenditure. Rate per cent.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹			₹	₹		
Works in operation.														
Tanks in Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	4,22,058	1 628	4,11,806	301	38,834	39,135	18,062	21,073	5·12	...	...	...	...	...
„ in Beawar „	1,72,686	...	1,73,247	290	27,169	27,459	25,830	1,629	0·94	...	...	...	...	...
„ in Todgurh „	1,14,478	...	1,11,136	184	12,900	13,084	12,344	740	0·67	...	...	...	...	...
Bir Reservoir	2,03,436	...	2,11,692	661	...	661	1,229	...	...	0·27	8,086	8,654	4·09	...
Bulad „	94,198	405	1,03,080	420	...	420	749	...	...	0·32	3,521	3,850	3·73	...
Jalia „	3,08,606	...	2,88,709	286	...	286	1,123	...	...	0·29	10,897	11,734	4·06	...
Ladhpura „	60,378	80	62,134	505	...	505	3,500	...	...	4·82	2,366	5,361	8·63	...
Makrera „	1,47,598	621	94,360	...	...	...	132	...	...	0·14	3,251	3,383	3·59	...
Rajosi „	38,987	...	40,040	266	...	266	72	...	...	0·18	1,540	1,612	4·02	...
Works under construction.														
Chitár Tank	16,249	13,175	13,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	255	1·93	0·75
TOTAL	15,78,674	15,909	15,09,379	2,913	78,903	81,816	63,307	18,509	1·23	...	29,916	11,407	...	0·75

W. GOODENOUGH BAYLY,
Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Rajputana.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1882.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Surinam.				French W. I. Colonies.				Total.		
	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.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	8	10	18	44 women to every 100 men.	8	9	17	40·66 women to every 100 men.	9	8	17	40·17 women to every 100 men.	25	27	52
From 2 to 10 years	24	19	43		17	8	25		18	5	23		59	32	91
„ 10 to 20 „	81	27	108		89	22	111		101	41	142		271	90	361
„ 20 to 30 „	209	95	304		194	92	286		241	96	337		644	283	927
„ 30 to 40 „	10	6	16		9	3	12		4	2	6		23	11	34
„ 40 to 50 „	...	4	4		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	4	4
Above 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	332	161	493	...	317	134	451	...	373	152	525	...	1,022	447	1,469

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Western Bengal	2	1	3	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Central ditto	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Eastern ditto	1	2	3	...	1	3	4	...	4	...	4	...	6	5	11
Behar	65	43	108	...	40	14	54	...	23	10	33	...	128	67	195
N.-W. Provinces	176	78	254	...	198	98	296	...	268	114	382	...	642	290	932
Oudh	47	17	64	...	58	9	67	...	47	17	64	...	152	43	195
Central India	9	9	18	...	9	4	13	...	15	9	24	...	33	22	55
Punjab	11	3	14	...	4	...	4	...	13	2	15	...	28	5	33
Nepal	9	1	10	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	11	6	17	...	3	1	4	...	3	...	3	...	17	7	24
GRAND TOTAL	332	161	493	...	317	134	451	...	373	152	525	...	1,022	447	1,469

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste	53	37	90	...	76	29	105	...	72	21	93	...	201	87	288
Hindus: Agriculturists	85	30	115	...	90	25	115	...	99	25	124	...	274	80	354
Hindus: Artisans	5	...	5	...	17	10	27	...	30	24	54	...	52	34	86
Hindus: Low castes	118	43	161	...	85	44	129	...	113	48	161	...	316	135	451
Musulmans	71	51	122	...	49	26	75	...	59	34	93	...	179	111	290
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	332	161	493	...	317	134	451	...	373	152	525	...	1,022	447	1,469

MEMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus	843	336	1,179
2. Musulmans	179	111	290
3. Christians	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,022	447	1,469

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralou, Murnwa, Sugglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralou, Murnwa, Sugglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralou, Murnwa, Sugglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
Madras	Ganjam	5 14	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	17 13	19 6	16 3	19 10	21 3	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 14	46 14	35 3	26 10	20 0	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	12 0	3 12 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
	Vizagapatam	10 0	7 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 3	9 8	11 10	11 5	12 2	25 11	24 13	21 10	25 11	24 11	23 13	24 3	23 3	26 5	21 2	22 3	26 14	93 5	93 5	88 14	15 3	15 3	11 11	14 0	14 0	10 8	4 10 0	6 0 0	11 0 0
	Godavery	7 3	9 0	12 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 14	18 0	18 0	18 0	29 13	29 13	26 14	...	...	...	34 10	34 10	32 13	25 3	25 3	33 10	145 13	121 8	194 6	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	*	*	*
	Kistna	8 5	9 13	10 13	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	16 3	15 13	15 13	16 13	25 8	25 0	31 3	...	...	...	27 6	25 0	38 11	18 13	18 3	27 14	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	13 6	15 3	15 3	12 13			
	Nellore	11 11	13 8	12 10	...	...	...	14 13	15 13	15 13	16 0	17 0	17 0	25 14	26 6	29 13	...	26 2	27 13	26 6	32 13	31 13	19 14	21 0	25 3	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 6	15 6	12 11	14 13	14 13	12 11	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 12 0
	Cuddapah	16 14	16 14	14 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	14 2	14 8	12 14	28 13	30 13	28 0	30 6	30 6	33 5	30 0	30 0	37 3	31 6	31 6	37 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	17 8	14 6	16 3	16 10	13 14	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	11 8	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 14	14 0	14 0	15 2	33 0	33 0	37 2	28 3	28 3	18 13	34 14	34 14	34 14	35 13	31 6	37 0	94 13	94 13	97 3	15 13	15 13	13 6	14 5	14 5	11 14	*	*	*
	Bellary	19 3	19 3	20 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 13	13 8	13 8	13 0	41 3	39 2	35 0	30 2	28 3	26 3	38 13	34 14	38 13	34 14	35 13	31 6	94 13	94 13	97 3	15 13	15 13	13 6	15 8	15 8	13 2	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
	Kurnool	12 11	13 5	12 2	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	37 0	37 0	32 11	30 0	28 11	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	176 14	182 11	175 0	14 6	15 3	12 14	14 0	14 13	12 2	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
	Madras	11 2	11 2	10 6	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 5	13 0	13 0	14 8	23 13	23 13	23 0	25 0	25 0	26 6	28 6	28 6	28 2	26 2	26 2	29 10	83 13	83 13	81 6	16 11	16 11	13 14	16 3	16 3	13 2	*	*	*
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 6	15 2	15 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 6	27 6	27 6	26 3	26 3	27 11	92 5	92 5	77 13	17 5	17 5	14 5	17 0	17 0	13 14	4 0 0	5 0 0	13 5 4
	North Arcot	10 3	10 3	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 14	16 14	15 0	16 14	27 5	27 5	30 14	26 6	24 11	31 5	84 3	84 3	84 3	32 8	32 8	32 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 13	14 13	12 11	14 5	14 5	12 5	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
	South Arcot	9 0	9 0	9 6	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	14 5	17 8	17 8	15 11	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	30 13	35 0	35 0	29 6	29 5	29 5	31 10	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	19 5	15 5	18 14	18 14	14 13	5 10 0	5 0 0	13 2 0
	Tanjore	10 5	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	13 5	20 0	20 0	17 8	32 10	38 3	58 3	10 10	10 10	34 13	39 5	39 5	36 3	28 14	28 14	29 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 2	12 14	15 10	15 10	12 6	*	*	*
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 10	9 3	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 5	15 3	15 3	14 8	...	28 0	21 0	33 0	33 0	30 8	35 6	34 2	34 2	32 5	32 5	33 14	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	13 13	17 0	17 0	13 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	10 8 0
	Madura	11 11	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	15 2	14 11	13 0	17 11	16 14	14 6	34 0	38 14	35 10	32 5	35 5	32 5	34 2	38 0	37 3	31 2	32 0	37 6	121 8	121 8	126 6	17 5	17 5	13 13	16 13	16 13	13 8	4 0 0	7 8 0	20 0 0
	Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	9 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 8	18 9	19 3	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	24 11	73 0	73 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	15 3	18 5	18 5	14 13	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0
	Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	11 14	...	...	...	14 6	13 0	13 0	16 5	14 14	14 8	27 13	27 13	31 5	38 3	35 0	44 8	36 2	36 2	36 2	32 5	31 5	41 13	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 11	14 11	12 11	14 10	14 10	12 3	7 8 0	7 8 0	18 12 0
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 10	11 3	11 3	12 0	23 2	23 2	23 2	21 0	21 0	21 11	21 10	20 13	21 10	20 11	20 11	24 14	161 13	161 13	121 8	13 0	13 0	9 3	12 0	12 0	9 3	*	*	*
	Salem	11 0	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	15 0	14 10	14 10	15 10	15 0	15 10	27 5	26 6	28 3	26 8	32 13	26 8	34 3	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	35 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	16 0	16 0	12 14	15 6	15 6	12 5	2 4 0	5 0 0	14 0 0
	South Canara	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	12 11	12 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	21 2	23 3	22 3	23 3	116 10	116 10	109 5	15 5	15 5	13 2	14 13	14 13	12 2	*	*	*
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	8 5	...	...	...	15 13	15 0	15 13	16 10	15 6	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 6	22 10	21 14	26 0	26 0	31 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	10 13	14 6	14 6	9 14	11 4 0	7 8 0	18 12 0
Bombay	Bombay	10 2	9 3	9 15	16 8	19 2	21 12	7 8	8 3	8 2	10 12	12 10	14 5	18 6	17 11	21 11	17 10	14 11	21 10	12 13	12 1	14 1	17 5	16 14	21 11	62 6	59 9	61 6	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	10 3 9	11 15 6	33-2-10 to 37-8
	Ahmedabad	13 8	13 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	25 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	13 4	16 0	16 0	13 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	29 8 0
	Kaira	12 5	11 14	13 5	22 14	22 14	24 9	10 0	10 0	9 2	16 0	15 4	15 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 4	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	12 13	5 10 0	8 0 0	10 0 to 15-0
	Surat	12 8	12 8	13 1	12 6	12 6	8 8	8 3	8 3	7 7	8 12	8 12	8 5	15 6	15 6	18 13	14 14	14 14	17 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	11 4	13 9	13 9	11 4	8 0 to 15 0	6 0 to 12 0	15-0 to 20-0
	Dhonch	12 5	12 9	15 0	...	...	...	8 10	11 7	8 0	13 5	13 5	12 0	16 13½	16 13½	20 0	15 4	15 4	16 8	...	...	...	15 4	17 13½	15 0	106 0	100 0	114 6	13 5½	13 5½	12 12½	14 6	13 5½	12 12½	5 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 18-0
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 2	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	18 0	25 11	25 11	25 11	14 15	14 15	15 10	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	11 7	13 13	13 13	10 2	9 0 0	10 0 0	25-0 to 30-0
	Colába (Alibag)	8 8	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	7 8 0	10 0 0	20 0 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	16 0	14 14	18 2	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	14 0	10 15	10 15	20 0	20 0	30 0	27 0	23 0	30 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0	13 2	14 12	14 12	13 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Násik	11 6	11 6	14 5	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 10	22 6	22 6	28 0	18 6	17 0	22 9	...	...	...	28 8	29 14	34 8	128 0	128 0	114 0	14 8	14 8	12 4	14 4	14 4	12 0	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	13 8	13 13	14 12	...	...	...	9 6	9 3	8 9	10 12	10 9	10 8	27 4	26 0	30 12	21 2	21 2	29 8	...	...	...	18 4	18 2	22 8	91 5	91 5	106 6	14 8	14 8	12 3	14 4	14 6	11 14	...	...	...
	Poona	12 10	12 10	11 8	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	22 13	23 13	14 10	7 2	10 11	20 11	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	20 11	68 0	68 0	68 0	13 10	13 10	11 5	13 6	13 6	11 11	6 0 0	10 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
	Sholápur	13 10	13 10	15 6	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	11 11	12 4	12 4	12 4	31 15	32 12	12 12	4 26	2 25	12 31	...	...	...	16 14	17 15	24 3	85 3	85 8	98 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 12	6 0 0	9 0 0	20-0 to 25-0
	Kaládgi (Bagulkot)	19 0	18 8	20 0	17 0	15 8	12 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	11 8	11 8	8 8	35 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	30 12	...	...	...	12 0	...	14 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	10 13	12 0	12 0	10 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
	Satara	10 11	10 11	12 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	9 11	10 0	10 0	11 7	21 5	21 5	29 4	20 11	20 11	27 3	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	16 15	129 7	129 7	137 1	13 13	13 13	11 14	13 2	13 2	11 4	6 8 0	10 0 0	12 0 to 15-0
	Belgaum	19 1	18 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	13 11	11 11	11 0	14 11	12 14	11 8	28 12	26 3	28 0	25 10	25 7	26 0	37 11	39 0	35 0	14 0	12 6	17 0	75 0	75 0	70 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	18-0 to 20-0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	17 0	15 0	11 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 3	9 13	8 0	10 0	9 0	7 12	6 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
	Ratnagiri	11 3	11 14	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	10 0	15 9	15 9	16 15	20 18	20 13	20 13	15 15	15 19	10 19	21 2	21 2	23 8	15 6	15 6	16 13	150 0	150 0	120 0	14 4	14 4	11 0	14 4	14 4	11 0	5 8 0	9 0 0	14 0 0
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 8	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	16 0	16 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	10 8	6 0 0	9 0 0	24 6 0
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	17 12	17 12	17 12	26 10	26 10	26 10	32 0	26 10	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	12 13	15 4	15 4	12 4	5 10 0	7 0 0	18 12 0
	Ahmedabad	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 3	11 3	11 3	9 5	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	10 0 0	30-0 to 37-8
	Kaira	14 11	14 6	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 5	8 3	11 0	10 0	10 0	23 8	21 14	44 0	24 0	24 0	42 0	...	...	...	16 10	15 3	16 5	160 0	160 0	190 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	6 0 6	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Surat	9 8	9 9	11 7	14 0	14 0	12 9	9 15	9 5	8 0	12 4	11 11	12 0	...	18 11	...	15 3	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	17 5	17 11	17 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 9	15 4	12 14	15 3	15 3	12 9	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
	Broach	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 8	16 8	16 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 4	19 2	17 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	5 13 0	7 0 0	19 6 0
	Nimach	16 8	16 8	18 8	16 8	15 0	22 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	23 8	23 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	20 8	...	...	...	28 0	22 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	11 0	...	...	...
	Nasirabad	17 8	17 8	18 1	24 4	24 9	24 3	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	18 0	17 8	51 19	25 15½	26 8	23 7½	80 0	80 0	70 0	16 6½	16 6½	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	12 8	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 0	10 0 to 15-0
	Rajkot	16 12	16 8	15 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	19 8	20 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	23 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	57 8	50 0	50 0	49 0	42 8	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22 8
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 4	14 4	14 8	26 8	26 8	19 0	12 4	11 4	9 6	20 0	20 0	13 0	35 8	40 0	35 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	21 0	21 0	17 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 1†	13 1	10 5	13 0†	13 0	10 5	...	...	...
	Karachi	12 10	12 8	11 5	21 0	20 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	105 0	105 0	105 0	17 13	17 13	14 13	17 0	17 0	14 0	10-0 to 12-0	8 0 to 12 0	20 0 to 25-0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	14 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	26 0	26 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	17 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	11-4 to 15-0
	Shikarpur	13 4	13 2	14 0	24 0	25 4	21 8	12 2	12 0	11 10	18 4	19 7	20 0	23 12	21 8½	22 8	24 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	270 0	260 0	280 0	13 7	13 12	11 1	13 5	13 8	11 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0
	Sukkur	15 8	14 8	12 8	29 8	30 8	17 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	19 8	19 8	14 0	29 8	28 8	28 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	120 0	13 8	13 0	11 0	13 0	12 8	11 0			
	Luar and Parkar (Umarkot)	14 8	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 7	10 6	...	...	...	22 6	23 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 5	11 5	9 10	11 5	11 5	9 10	7 8 to 11-4	10 0	18-12 to 37-8
	Western Districts.																												Prices per md. of 40 seers.								
Burmah	Burawun	14 8a	14 14	13 0	36 0	37 0	30 0	25 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	30 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	100 0	R a. p. 2 14 0	R a. p. 2 14 0	R a. p. 3 15 0	R a. p. 13 12	R a. p. 13 12	R a. p. 9 12	9 6 0	6 8 0	10-0 to 15-0
	Bancoorah	13 8b	13 8	14 0	15 0	15 0	13 4	20 0	20 0	30 0	27 0	25 0	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	4 4 0	13 0	13 4	9 0	6 0 to 9 0	4 8 to 6-8	7 8 to 12-0
	Beerbhoom	13 0c	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	32 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	180 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	4 1 3	12 0	12 0	9 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0
	Mianapore	12 0d	12 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 10 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	13 8	13 8	10 0	5 10 0	5 8 0	7 8 0
	Hooghly	15 0e	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	13 9	13 9	9 0	6 0 0	...	10-0 to 25-0
	Howrah	13 0	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	3 13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	14 0 0

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Culna 15 seers, Cutwa 12-8 seers, and Raneegunge 13-4 seers.
b Retail prices of salt at Raipore 12 seers, Onda 16 seers, Mejia 13 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers.

* Not received. † In common use.
d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Contai 11-8 seer, and Ghattal 14-8 seers.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

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

PROVINCES.

DISTRICTS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta	13 11	13 11	14 8	23 0	23 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...
24-Pergunnahs	13 5*e*	11 14	13 5	20 0	22 8	26 8	8 0	9 4	10 0	16 14	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	16 0*f*	14 8	17 6	26 0	26 3	40 0	17 4	16 0	20 0	18 12	18 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khoolna	...*g*	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	11 0*h*	11 0	14 4	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	19 0	25 0	24 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	16 0*i*	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore	13 0*j*	13 0	14 0	13 0	21 12	21 0	21 8	18 0	23 8	24 0	25 3	34 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	16 8*k*	17 4	18 12	30 0	30 0	48 12	18 0 to 18 12	16 0 to 18 0	20 0 to 24 0	19 11 to 22 8	20 0 to 21 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	20 0*l*	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	23 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 0	18 12	28 2	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	17 8*m*	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	7 8	12 0	24 8	25 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0*n*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	11 4*o*	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca	12 4*p*	13 5	11 5	26 8	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	27 4	26 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore	20 0*q*	20 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...*r*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 8	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	12 8*s*	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	21 9	21 0	26 8	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	12 8*t*	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	26 0	32 0	30 0	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	10 0*u*	10 0	12 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakholly	...*v*	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 8	16 0	16 0	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna	21 0	22 0	20 0	40 0	28 0	40 0	14 12	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	20 8	20 0	19 0	22 8	23 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	21 8	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	16 8*w* to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	30 0	30 0	36 8	11 0 to 12 0	18 0	20 0 17 0 to 22 0	19 0 to 19 0	20 0 to 20 0	23 8 to 25 0	32 0	...	37 8 ... 37 0 to 40 0	...	...	...
Durbhunga	14 0*x*	14 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore	15 0*y*	17 0	17 0	35 0	35 0	45 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	21 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	17 0*z*	16 8	16 8	36 0	32 0	48 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	35 0	37 0	42 0	...	...	...
Champarun	17 0*z1*	...	20 0	30 0	30 0	50 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	39 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	21 0*z2*	22 0	16 12	33 9	33 9	42 0	15 12	16 13	13 10	22 9	18 14	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpur	17 11*z3*	16 6	15 2	25 4	31 9	44 7	20 3	17 11	15 2	24 0	...	27 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	16 0*z4*	16 0	16 0	...	...	40 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0*z5*	14 0	13 5	...	...	...	19 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	23 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																		
Cuttack	11 13	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	15 12	26 4*a*	22 5	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	13 2*z6*	11 11	13 0	...	...	...	26 4	21 0	24 0	27 8	27 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	14 0*z7*	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
Hazaribagh	16 0*z8*	16 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	24 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	18 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	40 0	44 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	12 0*z9*	12 0	15 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	28 0	26 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta	...	...	...	21 5	20 0	24 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	14 9	15 5	8 0	15 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	18 12	17 12	21 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	13 5	13 5	9 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0
Nuddea	...	...	...	22 0	21 5*d*	29 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	11 10	11 10	9 24	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
Khoolna	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	12 0	12 0	9 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Dinagepore	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	4 8 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	6-0 to 7-8	5 0 to 8-0	8-0 to 20-0
Rajshahye	...	...	...	22 8	21 9	21 9 to 29 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	12 12	12 12	9 12	...	...	...
Rungpore	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	13 5	13 5	8 12	7 8 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Bogra	...	...	...	13 8	9 12	13 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 2 8	2 14 8	4 4 4	12 0	12 0	8 4	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 16-0
Pubna	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 2 0	9 0	9 0	9 9	...	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 20-0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	11 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	13 5	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	11 0	11 0	9 2	8 0 0	8 0 0	25-0 to 30-3
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 5	80 0	90 0	100 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 13 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	...	...	...
Furreedpore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	12 8	12 8	9 8	7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 3 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 15-0
Mymensingh	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	12 0	12 0	9 12	8-0 to 9-0	6 0 0	12-0 to 30-0
Tipperah	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	12 4	12 4	9 4	6-0 to 9-0	5-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 16-0
Chittagong	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	160 0	140 0	80 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	3 6 0	11 0	13 0	10 0	7-8 to 9-6	7-0 to 8-0	7-8 to 10-0
Noakholly	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	7-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 20-0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8 0	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	14 0 0
Behar.																		
Patna	...	...	...	29 8	27 0	40 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	10 8	10 8	9 12	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 8-0
Gya	...	...	...	27 0	24 0	37 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 3 0	12 0	12 8	9 0	2-8 to 3-0	3 0 to 5-0	6-0 to 8-0
Shahabad	...	32 0	...	23 0 to 29 0	28 0 to 29 0	33 0 to 34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	3 10 0	12 8	13 0	10 0	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 7-8
Durbhunga	45 0	45 0	45 0	23 0	22 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 6 10	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	4 4 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	2-0 to 3-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0
Sarun	32 0	32 0	33 0	28 8	28 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 3 0	3 2 6	4 4 0	11 8	12 0	9 0	3-12 to 5-10	4-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 10-0
Champarun	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	4 8 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	5 10 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Monghyr	...	...	...	28 10	27 13	36 12	126 0	105 0	126 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 15 6	13 2	13 2	9 7	3 12 0	4 0 0	5-10 to 7-8
Bhagulpur	...	...	...	27 12	27 12	32 12	126 8	151 8	138 14	3 2 9	2 14 0	3 14 6	12 10	12 10	9 7	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 10-0
Purneah	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...
Maldah	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	7 8 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	22 0	19 0	20 0	120 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 6	3 2 0	4 8 0	11 0	11 8	8 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
Orissa.																		
Cuttack	...	13 2	18 6	21 0	23 5	21 0	80 0	160 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 10-0
Pooree	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	125 0	120 0	105 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	13 4	13 4	11 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Balasore	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	128 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	12 12	12 12	9 3	5 10 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 9-0
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
Hazaribagh	36 0	35 0	42 0	20 0	19 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 7 6	3 7 6	4 8 0	11 0	11 0	8 4	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Lohardugga	36 0	35 0	46 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 12 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...
Singbhoom	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	21 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	5 10 2	9 0	7 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	5-0 to 12-0	
Manbhoom	...	...	64 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 5 0	10 8	8 8	8 8	3 12 0	4 0 0	10 0 0

* In the inferior common rice is procurable at 36-12 to 42 seers per rupee.

e1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barripore 10-8 seers, *Barrackpore 12-12 seers*, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea and Bongong 13 seers, Meherpore 10-4 seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.

g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bagirhat 11 seers and Satkhira 12 seers.

h In the sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.

i In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—*Lalbagh 11 seers*, Jungypore 11-8 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.

j Retail prices of salt at Rangunne 11-8 seers and at Nitpore 12 seers.

k In Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.

l In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 11 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.

m In Serajgunge retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.

n In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kurseong 8 seers and Silligori 12 seers.

o Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division is 10-8 seers per rupee.

p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 5½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.

q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo, and Bhauga 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.

r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Fatuckhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Baola 9 seers.

s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-3 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Brahmunberiah 12-4 seers and Chandpore 12 seers.

u Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, Hathazaree 11 seers and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.

v In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12-4 seers.

w In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers, Bhaboosh 11 seers, and Chupra 12-12 seers.

x In Madhubani and Tajpore sub-divisions retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

y In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers.

z In Sewan and Gopalgunge sub-divisions retail prices of salt 12 seers.

z1 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9-8 to 12 seers per rupee.

z2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 12 seers and Jamui 12-5 seers.

z3 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka and Soopoie 11 seers, Munchpura 10-8 seers.

z4 Retail prices of salt at Uthri 11 seers, Kusba 12 seers, and Kissengunge 10 seers.

z5 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Deoghur 13 seers and Gohla 11 seers.

z6 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.

z7 Retail price of salt at Bhadrak 11 seers per rupee.

z8 Retail price of salt at Chatra 10 seers and at Khurruckdiha 12-4 seers.

z9 Retail price of salt at Burrabazar 11 seers and Gobindpore 12 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Average Wages per Month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*R a.* per maund.	*R a.* per maund.	*R a.* per maund.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Assam.	Sylhet	No return received																																
	Cachar																																	
	Goálpárá																																	
	Gáro Hills																																	
	Kámrúp																																	
	Darrang																																	
	Nowgong																																	
	Sibságar																																	
	Lakhimpur																																	
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills																																	
	Nága Hills																																	
N. W. Provinces.	Debra Dún	19 0	18 8	17 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	24 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	11 0	10 8	9 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	...			
	Saháranpur	21 0	21 0	19 14½	30	30	30 3	10 12	10 12	9 11	13 15	13 15	13 8	32 4	32 4	29 2	27 15	27 15	24 13	129 0	129 0	150 0	12 11	12 11	10 0	12 5	12 5	10 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	...			
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	19 12	19 12	28	27	30 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 6	15 6	14 5	29 11	30 12	26 6	26 14	26 6	24 10	132 0	132 0	132 0	12 4	12 4	10 6	11 10	11 10	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0			
	Meerut	19 0	19 0	19 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	25 8	24 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	3 0 0	5 0 0	...			
	Bulandshahr	19 10	19 8	20 4	24 0	24 8	27 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 5	11 5	10 5	24 8	25 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 4	12 4	...	3 0 to 4-0	5 0 0	8 0 0			
	Aligarh	18 4	18 4	18 4	23 0	23 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	16 8	25 0	25 0	23 8	23 0	23 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	8 8	8 8	7 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0			
	Kumaun	16 8	16 8	19 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	210 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 4	4 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0			
	Garhwál	22 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 10	11 4	10 2	3-0 to 3 8	4 0 0	7 8 0			
	Bijnor	18 0	17 7	17 12	26 12	24 8	23 14	12 2	12 6	11 8	13 12	14 1	13 8	25 14	24 12	22 8	21 6	21 6	20 12	125 0	125 8	125 0	12 12	12 12	...	12 8	12 8	10 15	2 8 0	5 0 0	...			
	Moradabad	19 6	19 6	18 12	22 8	22 8	24 6	9 6	9 6	7 8	17 8	16 14	15 0	30 10	30 10	25 0	23 12	24 6	22 11	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11	11 4	10 3	11 6	10 12½	10 13	...	4 0 0	...			
	Budaun	18 4½	18 4	18 5	...	...	24 0	9 9½	9 9½	8 14	18 4½	17 6	16 0¼	25 8	24 4	21 9½	22 8	23 6	20 11	125 0	125 0	137 8	11 14	11 14	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	2-8 to 3-0	3-8 to 4-0	7 8 0			
	Bareilly	17 3	17 3	17 3	22 8	22 6	22 8½	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 15	23 15	23 2	15 9	24 4½	23 9	23 10	23 3	22 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	3 0 0	...	8 0 0			
	Sháhjáhánpur	19 8	19 4	19 8	25 12	25 12	27 0	9 2	9 2	8 8	18 0	18 8	17 0	27 0	25 8	25 8	26 8	24 12	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	...			
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 0	21 0	19 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	30 0	35 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 4	4 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0			
	Muttra	17 4	17 8	17 0	25 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	24 8	24 0	22 0	22 8	23 4	21 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	...			
	Agra	17 4	17 0	17 0	24 8	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	7-0 to 10-0			
	Farukhabad	18 0½	17 13	18 1	22 6	22 8½	24 14	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 15	15 2	15 9	24 4½	23 9	23 8	23 10	23 3	22 4	156 0	156 8	156 12	11 14½	11 14½	10 0	11 3½	11 3½	10 0	...	3 14 0	...			
	Mainpuri	19 0	18 8	17 8	24 0	23 8	23 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	23 8	24 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	3 0 0	...	8 0 0			
	Etáwah	19 0	18 8	18 8	23 8	23 8	25 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	167 0	154 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	12 8	12 11	...	3 0 0	...	...			
	Etah	19 8	19 5	19 0	24 5	24 0	22 8	7 10	7 2	6 0	14 10	14 10	13 0	22 8	23 8	20 8	22 5	23 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0			
	Jalaun	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	...			
	Jhánsi	20 13	21 8	24	39 0	40 9	33 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	31 4	31 1¼	34 0	...	27	5 27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	...			
	Lalitpur	2 8	20 0	27 0	43 0	45 0	35 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	36 0	35 0	34 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	13 4	13 4	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	3-12 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	...			
	Cawnpore	18 8	19 12	19 4	28 8	28 8	32 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	30 0	29 8	29 0	28 8	28 8	27 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12	9 10	10 8	10 8	9 10	2-0 to 2-8	3-8 to 4-0	...			
	Fatehpur	15 10	16 6	18 2	26 0	25 0	25 0	11 4	10 0	10 10	18 4	18 4	20 0	30 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	2-4 to 2-8	5 0 0	...			
	Bánda	17 8	18 8	21 0	25 0	26 0	25 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	34 0	35 0	32 0	34 0	35 0	30 0	135 0	135 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	2 4 0	5 0 0	...			
	Allahabad	17 4	17 8	18 2	28 4	28 0	28 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	19 8	19 4	20 8	33 8	34 8	33 0	33 8	32 8	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 6	11 12	9 9	11 0	11 0	10 0	3 0 0	4 3 0	6 0 0			
	Hamírpur	16 0	18 0	18 13	...	...	22 8	12 0	11 4	12 6	...	...	15 8	28 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	26 0	148 0	178 12	141 4	10 12	10 12	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	8 15	3 0 0	4 0 0	...			
	Jaunpur	19 0	19 0	19 12	30 5	29 10	33 14	7 12	7 12	8 7	15 8	15 8	16 15	35 5	31 1	35 5	28 4	25 6	28 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 13	11 13	...	9 9½	10 6½	8 6½	...	3-0 to 5-0	...			
	Gorakhpur	18 14	18 14	19 12½	27 14	27 0	50 6¼	13 8	13 8	14 6½	18 14	18 0	26 8	30 9½	32 6¼	54 0	23 6½	28 13	36 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	4 11 0	3 12 0	7 8 0			
	Basti	19 12	19 8	20 0	27 0	27 0	42 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	35 0	54 0	...	...	...	181 0	181 0	147 8	11 2	11 2	7 14	10 8	10 8	9 3	3 4 6	3 8 0	4-11 to 5-12-6			
	Azamgarh	17 0	16 4	17 11	25 1	25 1	33 15	10 5	10 5	10 5	15 8	14 12	17 11	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	...	100 0	100 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...			
	Mirzapur	15 8	15 8	17 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	23 14	25 8	29 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	90 0	11 4	11 4	...	10 2	10 2	8 2½	12 0	4 8 0	...			
	Benares	16 4	15 7	16 8	25 8½	25 0	28 3	11 15	11 15	12 7	20 1	18 12	18 15½	26 0	26 8	29 4	26 0	25 4	28 3	130 0	130 0	153 12	10 15½	10 15½	9 10½	10 5	10 5	9 0	...	3-8 to 5-0	...			
	Gházipur	18 0	18 0	19 5	25 12	25 12	33 7	10 15½	10 15½	11 0	16 12	16 12	19 5	32 13½	30 14	36 1	27 11	24 12	31 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 8	9 6	11 8	11 8	9 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0			
	Balia	16 4	16 4	18 12	25 0	23 12	38 12	10 0	10 0	20 12	20 12	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 4	13 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	3-0 to 4-0	4 0 0	7 0 0			
	Pilibhít	18 12	18 12	18 7	28 12	28 12	30 12	17 6	17 8	14 4	18 14	20 0	17 8	29 0	28 0	26 8	23 8	23 4	21 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0			
Oudh.	Lucknow	17 8	17 7	18 0	25 1¾	25 0¼	27 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 12	15 13½	16 0	27 4	27 12½	29 0	27 8	28 1	27 4	23 14	23 14	23 14	10 14¾	10 10	9 0	10 7	10 3½	8 8	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0			
	Unáo	18 0	18 0	18 2½	27 0	27 0	26 4	12 0	12 0	10 0	17 0	14 0	17 4	35 0	35 0	33 0	27 8	29 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 4	3 0 0	4 0 0	‡7 8 0			
	Bára Banki	18 0	17 8	18 8	26 0	26 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	34 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	9 8	...	3 8 0	...			
	Sitapur	20 13	20 0	21 8	26 14½	26 8	29 1	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 12	21 0	33 9½	34 0	31 3	29 5	29 2	29 1½	240 0	200 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	4 0 0	...			
	Hardui	17 6	16 14	20 6	25 5	25 5	27 11	6 9	5 10	5 10	12 14	13 2	13 3	23 7	24 14	...	23 7	23 7	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	10 0	10 0	8 0	1-14 to 3-12	3-8 to 4-0	7-8 to 9-6			
	Kheri	19 8	19 4	21 0	25 0	23 0	28 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	40 0	44 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0			
	Fyzabad	17 4	17 0	18 0	27 0	26 8	31 0	12 6	12 0	11 10	19 14	19 0	16 12	35 0	36 0	38 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 4	3 0 0	4 0 0	...			
	Bharaich	16 0	16 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	36 0	50 0	50 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	220 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 8	10 0	11 12	11 4	9 10	2 13 0	3 8 0	6 10 6			
	Gonda	20 2	19 15	19 13	23 12	21 4	38 0	16 8	16 4	18 0	19 8	19 8	20 12	44 0	47 8	43 0	32 4	32 4	33 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	7-8 to 6-1-6	4 0 0	6-1-6 to 7-8			
	Rai Bareli	19 4	19 6	19 10	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	30 8	29 0	32 8	31 0	31 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 8	11 0	...	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0			
	Sultánpur	20 0	20 0	21 12	32 0	32 0	33 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	30 8	30 0	34 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 5	10 10	8 10	2 4 0	3 8 0	6 1 6			
	Partábgarh	19 6	19 9	19 14	31 14	31 10	32 12	19 10	19 8	19 5	21 0	19 10	21 5	33 6	30 14	30 10	30 5	29 13	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 5	10 10	8 10	2 4 0	3 8 0	6 1 6			
Punjab.	Delhi	19 8	19 0	19 4	25 8	25 0	26 12	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	85 0	85 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0			
	Gurgaon	20 0	20 8	20 0	28 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	115 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	9 6 0			
	Karnal	20 0	20 0	20 0	31 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	...	11 8	11 8	10 4	4 11 0	4 8 0	10 4 0			
	Hissar	20 0	20 0	20 8	31 0	33 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	35 0	36 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0			
	Rohtak	18 0	18 0	21 8	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	24 0	25 8	25 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 9	12 9	...	12 4	12 4	10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0			
	Sirsa	20 0	24 0	19 8	48 0	48 0	45 0	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	14 0	45 0	45 0	44 0	34 0	33 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0			
	Umballa	24 8	24 8	21 4	33 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	14 0	14 0	...	13 12	13 12	11 4	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 5 0			
	Ludhiana	26 8	26 0	22 0	42 0	42 0	37 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	41 0	41 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 10	14 10	...	14 8	14 8	11 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0			
	Simla	18 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 5	11 0	...	10 10	10 10	9 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0			
	Jullundur	26 4	25 4	21 8	44 0	38 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	31 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	...	14 4	14 4	11 8	6 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0			
	Hoshiárpur *a*	27 0	27 0	22 0	45 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	38 0	40 0	28 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	110 0	110 0	90 0	14 0	14 0	...	13 12	13 12	11 10	5 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0			
	Kangra	23 0	23 0	21 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0			

a. Barley falling.

d Mundwa: present 36 seers, past 35 seers and corresponding 32 seers.

* Natives. † Europeans. ‡ Town rate. *b* Stands for Blacksmith. *c* Stands for Carpenter.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorgum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.								
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Retail. Present fortnight.	Retail. Past fortnight.	Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
PUNJAB—*continued*.	Amritsar (*a*)	26 0	26 0	22 8	45 0	50 0	39 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	12 8	42 8	44 0	27 8	26 0	25 8	26 8	40 0	38 0	28 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 0	14 12	...	14 8	14 6	12 0	6	0	0	6	0	0	13	0	0
	Siálkot (*b*)	29 0	28 0	20 8	47 0	45 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	31 0	31 0	24 0	31 0	30 0	24 0	140 0	130 0	120 0	15 8	15 0	...	15 0	14 8	12 4	5	8	0	5	8	0	11	0	0
	Gurdáspur (*c*)	32 0	32 0	25 0	48 0	48 0	30 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	31 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	4	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0
	Lahore	25 0	25 0	21 0	45 0	45 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	18 0	45 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	27 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	5	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0
	Ferozepore (*d*)	23 0	23 0	19 0	36 8	45 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	2 0	48 0	45 0	23 8	29 0	35 0	26 0	42 0	41 0	32 0	100 0	95 0	80 0	13 0	13 8	...	13 0	13 8	11 8	5	2	0	5	8	0	11	12	0
	Gujránwála (*e*)	27 4	27 4	20 8	45 0	50 0	32 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	36 0	40 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	28 0	28 8	19 8	85 0	80 0	53 0	15 4	14 12	...	15 0	14 8	12 0	8	0	0	8	0	0	11	5	0
	Rawalpindi (*f*)	25 0	22 12	16 4	40 0	36 0	21 12	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	8 8	10 0	36 8	26 0	37 0	37 8	18 8	29 0	28 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	90 0	16 8	16 0	...	16 0	15 8	13 0	6	0	0	7	0	0	15	0	0
	Jhelum (*g*)	25 0	26 0	17 11	40 0	38 0	27 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	10 0	32 0	24 0	40 0	35 0	20 0	27 8	27 6	21 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	§	§	§	15 8	16 0	12 8	4	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0
	Gujrát	31 0	30 4	20 8	47 0	49 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	41 8	41 0	28 0	41 8	41 0	26 8	27 0	28 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	4	8	0	5	8	0	13	8	0
	Shahpúr	24 0	23 8	17 0	37 0	35 8	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	34 0	32 0	21 0	36 0	34 0	20 0	26 8	26 8	21 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	14 8	14 4	...	14 0	14 0	12 4	6	12	0	6	12	0	16	8	0
	Mooltan	17 8	17 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 8	30 0	30 0	22 0	26 0	21 0	31 0	29 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 12	15 0	...	14 8	14 8	12 12	6	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0
	Jhang	23 0	23 0	18 8	40 0	38 8	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	33 0	34 0	26 0	25 0	27 0	26 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 4	6	0	0	6	0	0	11	4	0
	Montgomery (*a*)	20 0	20 0	18 8	32 0	36 0	26 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ismail Khán	21 12	21 5	18 0	32 8	34 2	33 12	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	7 8	10 0	40 0	32 8	32 8	31 3	25 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	60 0	60 0	...	57 0	57 0	50 0	5	10	0	6	0	0	15	0	0
	Dera Ghazi Khán	18 7	18 7	16 4	30 6	31 4	32 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	35 0	45 0	22 8	31 14	30 15	21 4	21 4	21 4	21 4	100 0	100 0	125 0	35 0	35 0	...	32 8	32 8	32 13	5	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0
	Bannu (*c*)	28 2	30 0	19 11	45 0	47 8	38 12	...	...	...	10 0	9 6	6 14	50 0	50 0	27 8	37 8	37 8	21 4	33 2	27 9	32 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	120 0	...	100 0	100 0	80 0	5	0	0	6	0	0	13	12	0
	Peshawar	19 4	19 8	12 0	37 8	38 8	26 12	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	7 14	37 6	37 6	23 5	27 0	25 0	15 12	20 6	20 6	14 10	104 0	104 0	90 0	58 8	58 8	...	56 0	56 0	49 6	7	0	0	7	0	0	26	4	0
	Kohát	20 6	19 12	14 10	29 5	33 2	28 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	11 7	40 12	39 8	21 10	38 4	38 4	20 6	17 14	22 14	20 6	178 8	178 8	102 0	102 0	102 0	...	87 0	87 0	81 9	9	0	0	8	0	0	25	0	0
	Hazára (*h*)	...	...	16 6	43 0	42 8	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	17 0	...	70 0	125 0	13 4	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	6	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nágpur	18 12	17 4	20 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 12	18 4	17 4	16 4	27 12	26 12	30 12	19 12	...	18 12	21 12	26 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 12	11 12	9 12	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
	Bhandára	18 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	23 12	23 12	17 0	27 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	23 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 12	10 12	10 12	9 8	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
	Chánda	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 10	24 0	22 0	29 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	20 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha	21 0	19 12	23 8	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	8 12	16 0	12 8	12 8	32 0	24 0	34 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 8	150 0	130 0	130 0	9 8	12 0	10 12	9 0	11 8	10 8	4	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0
	Bálaghát	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	25 0	35 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	10 0	9 4	10 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	19 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	30 0	31 0	29 0	24 8	24 0	21 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 14	9 8	11 8	11 8	9 0	5	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0
	Saugor	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	8 8	12 0	11 0	10 0	33 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	39 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	10 8	9 12	...	10 0	9 8	7 12	3	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0
	Damoh	26 0	23 8	31 8	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	13 8	17 12	16 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 12	7 8	10 12	10 4	7 4	6	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0
	Seoni	19 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 4	12 0	7 4	11 0	12 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	19 0	19 8	26 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	16 0	19 8	19 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	4	0	0	4	8	0	11	4	0
	Betúl	17 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
	Chhindwára	18 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	23 0	34 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
	Hoshungabad	16 5	16 9	18 12	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 0	13 8	12 6	10 8	21 0	21 4	21 8	31 0	21 4	18 0	23 8	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	6 12	10 0	10 0	5 12	6	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
	Narsinghpur	16 8	16 8	22 10	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 8	13 4	13 4	12 8	28 0	26 0	36 0	23 0	23 0	32 8	25 12	25 12	12 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	8 10	10 12	10 12	8 2	3	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0
	Nimár	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 9	12 8	23 4	22 11	52 8	21 4	20 13	34 0	25 0	18 7	28 0	160 0	136 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	12 12	12 12	11 6	6	0	0	8	0	0	20	0	0
	Raipur	24 0	25 0	13 8	...	...	...	18 0	21 8	21 0	32 0	33 8	50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	33 8	85 0	64 0	60 0	10 8	10 0	8 12	10 0	9 8	8 0	5	0	0	7	0	0	15	0	0
	Sambalpur	16 0	17 8	22 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	29 0	52 8	52 8	50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 6	25 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	36 0	36 0	72 0	...	...	...	49 8	36 0	72 0	54 0	49 0	90 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	160 0	54 0	40 0	72 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0
BRITISH BURMA.	*Arakan Division.*																																								
	Akyab	6 6	...	6 10	...	...	...	14 8	...	15 0	18 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 8	180 0	...	210 0	40 0	...	22 0	32 0	...	20 0	12-0 to 14-0		9-0 to 11-0	14-0 to 20-0					
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	15 3	17 4	...	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	4 0	160 0	...	160 0	...	...	‡	30 0	...	42 0	10 0 0		12 0 0	30 0 0					
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	22 14	26 13	...	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	...	469 11	...	...	...	28 6	...	35 7	12 0 0		10 0 0	15 0 0					
	Pegu Division.																																								
	Rangoon town	15 5	12 5	10 14	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	15 5	12 4	12 9	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 1	19 7	19 7	320 0	320 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	20 0 0		12 0 0	30 0 0					
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	9 13½	17 2	17 2	13 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	8 4½	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	22 5	27 7	29 12	14 5	15 0 0		12 0 0	30 0 0					
	Prome	12 2	14 9	10 6	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	12 3	17 2	18 5	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	20 12	7 12	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	29 9	18 10	18 10	18 10	10-0 to 15-0		15-0 to 20-0	40-0 to 60-0					
	Irrawaddy Division.																																								
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	19 8	19 8	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	32 4	29 9	29 9	32 4	15 0 0		12 0 0	22 0 0					
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 15	...	12 4	15 6	...	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	10 6	241 5	...	188 10	35 7	...	44 4	30 2	...	28 4	12 0 0		15 0 0	40 0 0					
	Thonegwa	...	...	12 9	...	...	...	10 12	...	13 7	14 11	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 7	...	13 7	184 8	...	246 0	47 5	...	44 5	37 5	...	39 6	20 0 0		25 0 0	30 0 0					
	Thayetmyo	...	12 1	10 1	...	...	...	...*	11 11	10 3	...	15 9	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	10 2	...	245 0	245 0	...	19 11	25 6	...	14 13	18 15	...		...						
	Tenasserim Division.																																								
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	9 11	15 5	15 5	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	32 5	32 5	35 8	22 12	22 12	19 1	100 0 0†		12 0 0	25 0 0					
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	12 6	21 0	19 6	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	15 0 0		12 0 0	15-0 to 30-0					
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	...	16 4	20 3	...	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	...	428 0	24 5	...	36 8	14 7	...	29 3	15 0 0		15 0 0	30 0 0					
	Tounguo	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 5	18 5	18 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	14 6	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 12	30 12	30 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	10 0 0		12 0 0	30 0 0					
	Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	12 7	10 10	12 7	13 13	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	32 3	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	15 0 0		16 0 0	40 0 0					
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	16 5	16 5	17 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 13	9 13	9 13	27 0	25 14	27 0	27 0	27 0	28 4	29 9	29 9	...	125 0	125 0	130 0	11 1	11 1	9 11	10 8	10 8	9 4	...		...	...					
	Bolarum	18 1	18 10	18 1	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 6	9 6	9 6	8 12	30 14	30 14	30 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	9 5	...		...	...					
	Chudderghat	13 8	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 0	9 9	8 8	28 0	27 0	29 8	30 0	...	...	17 0	17 8	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 12	...		...	...					
	Amráoti	17 0	17 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	32 0	28 0	44 0	17 0	33 0	34 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	70 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	4 0 0		7 0 0	15 0 0					
	Akola	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	20 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	7	0	0	7	8	0	15	0	0
	Ellichpur	15 0	15 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	35 0	26 0	20 0	27 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	6	0	0	7	0	0	15	0	0
	Buldána	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	30 0	40 0	24 0	26 0	29 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	5	13	0	7	8	0	23	4	0
	Wún	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	13 0	12 8	10 0	29 4	28 0	36 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	27 0	18 0	300 0	300 0	100 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	5	10	0	7	0	0	15	0	0
	Básim	21 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	30 0	48 0	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	9 12	8 12	9 0	9 0	8 0	5	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0

(*a*) Barley rising. (*b*) Firewood falling. (*c*) Gram falling. (*d*) Bajra rising. (*e*) Barley and jowar rising. (*f*) Bajra and jowar falling. (*g*) Barley and gram rising. * 45 per 100 maunds. † For a season. ‡ Wholesale price of salt is Rs. 45 per 100 mds. § No wholesale salt sold.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugree), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugree), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugree), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mysore	Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldroog	No return received																																	
Coorg	Coorg	9 8	9 6	8 4	9 6	9 6	9 9	9 13	9 13	10 13	13 15	14 3	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 5	22 2	24 4	24 8	24 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 2	9 9	...	9 3	9 2	8 4	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	17 0	16 8	16 0	24 8	24 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 8	19 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	...	14 4	14 8	12 8	4 0 0	5 0 to 6 0	8 0 to 10 0
	Kishengurh	17 4	17 0	17 8	28 0	28 0	27 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 8	9 0	27 0	25 8	27 0	19 0	17 4	21 0	...	...	...	26 8	24 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 4	12 8	4 0 0	5 0 to 6 0	8 0 to 10 0
	Kerrowlee	19 6	19 6	16 12	28 12	27 8	17 8	13 12	15 0	12 8	16 4	17 8	13 12	28 12	28 12	21 4	25 0	24 6	17 4	...	...	...	28 12	28 12	17 8	...	...	...	14 6	...	...	13 2	13 3	10 0	...	...	...
	Ulwur	20 1	20 1	17 8	30 7	30 2	22 4	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	29 4	29 3	21 13	25 13	24 13	19 4	...	...	...	29 2	28 13	20 8	...	...	...	15 12	15 13	...	15 6	15 6	12 10	...	...	...
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 6	19 2	*	30 4	30 4	*	8 2	8 2	*	11 4	11 0	*	25 12	27 0	*	24 4	25 8	*	...	...	...	27 4	27 12	*	...	...	...	14 8	...	...	14 0	14 8	*	...	...	...
	Ajmere	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	24 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Deoli Cantonment	17 15	18 3	19 4	22 1	22 8	22 12	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	9 9	24 5	24 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 4	...	...	...	25 6	25 9	21 4	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	12 12	12 12	12 0	...	...	...
	Erinpura, Sirohee, Abu, Anadra	No return received																											R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p						
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	22 0	24 0	31 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	...	18 8	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	31 0	†	†	†	3 10 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	12 5	8 0	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 10½	14 13½	16 0½	21 1½	22 4½	21 1½	11 5½	11 11½	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 15½	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 11 5½ R a. p.	S. Ch. 11 5½ R a. p. per md.	S. Ch. ... R a. p.	10 15	10 15	8 15½	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	21 4	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	18 12	18 12	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 8	37 8	40 0	...	...	...	3 6 6	...	...	11 4	10 10	9 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 to 15 0
	Partábgarh („)	17 13	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	10 15	10 5	9 1	13 2	13 2	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 10	27 8	26 9	...	...	...	2 8 6	...	...	15 12	15 8	9 1	6 0 0	4 13 0	12-0 to 16-0
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bikaneer	13 8	13 8	11 0	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	3 0	6 10	6 10	6 8	...	...	...	23 4	22 11	18 8	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
	Boondee	18 0	17 4	22 8	28 0	28 4	31 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	30 0	29 8	28 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	28 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	12 12	11 0	12 8	12 4	...	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
	Kotah	17 12	17 12	23 0	16 0	14 0	27 8	10 0	10 0	7 12	13 4	13 4	10 0	26 0	24 0	32 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	27 8	27 0	26 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 4	...	11 12	11 12	10 12	...	...	...
	Tonk	16 8	15 11	17 9	24 0	24 6	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	26 4	26 4	20 1	20 12	20 4	19 0	...	...	...	23 2	23 10	19 13	160 0	160 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	11 12	12 12	12 8	...	3 12 0	2 13 0	7-8 to 15-0
	Jhallawar	16 13	16 2	17 11	8 0	8 0	23 14	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	8 13½	21 6	19 14	22 1	18 6	18 2	17 0	...	...	...	25 11	24 0	21 4	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	10 10	10 10	8 6	...	...	...
	Shahpoora	17 1	16 12	21 1	11 4	22 5	27 5	14 0	12 0	9 12	16 0	14 12	15 1	20 9	20 12	26 0	19 7	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	23 4	23 8	21 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 4	14 4	11 4	14 0	14 0	...	4 11 0	4 11 0	9 6 0
	Dholpur	18 6	18 5	15 6	29 13	30 2	21 2	10 2	10 2	7 14	12 6	12 6	11 13	26 15	28 2	19 6	26 4	26 13	18 13	...	...	...	28 1	28 11	19 6	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 11	12 6	12 7	10 1	...	...	...
Central India.	Indore	16 8	16 0	19 9	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 0	10 14	10 14	9 3	21 14	21 0	28 3	18 5	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	26 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	7 4	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
	Gwalior	17 7	17 5	17 6	21 8	20 1	18 4	7 13	7 13	7 3	10 5	10 5	9 6	22 13	23 12	20 5	21 6	21 0	17 1	...	...	...	24 6	24 10	19 13	91 4	91 4	91 4	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	9 15	...	...	...
	Goona	23 8	22 12	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	34 0	30 0	37 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	28 0	27 8	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 0	...	12 0	11 8	10 8	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	18 14	18 12	22 0	35 0	34 8	36 4	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	36 15	35 0	31 0	31 3	25 0	...	...	...	35 0	34 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 12	11 12	...	3 8 0	4 8 0	10 5 0

* Not received.

† Eight pies per bundle.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 56 AND 57 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 13th JANUARY 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 1	11	11 4	11 14	12 6	12 8	14 14	9 7	10 2	10 8	10 10	11 2	11 14	32 10	33 10	27 1	...	...	...	29 12	33 3	29 15	31 7	31 11	37 8	84 0	96 0	84 0	12 8	12 12	10 8	12 4	12 8	10 0*
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 0	13 5	13 10	12 14	13 14	13 14	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	34 0	34 4	37 10	41 1	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	11 5	13 3	13 3	11 1*
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 8	12 0	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	43 0	41 0	32 0	43 0	43 0	46 0	340 0	310 0	340 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	9 8*
	Mysore	12 0	12 4	10 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 12	11 0	11 0	11 4	28 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	78 0	78 0	84 0	8 0	8 8	4 8	8 0	8 4	8 0*
	Hassan	11 8	12 0	10 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	13 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	22 0	37 0	36 0	24 0	500 0	300 0	600 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8*
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	12 10	15 12	15 12	13 2	11 9	10 8	10 8	14 11	12 10	12 11	39 14	35 11	32 5	...	...	...	38 11	35 3	33 14	30 7	29 6	35 0	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 8	10 8	8 6*
	Kadur	15 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	13 0	16 0	0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0*
	Chitaldroog	16* 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	48 0	48 0	38 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	56 0	56 0	44 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0†
																													R a.p. per mund	R a.p.	R a.p.			
Rajpootana.	Erinpura	17 13	17 13	18 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	30 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	8 ...	...	...	23 1¼	23 1¼	19 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	2 12	2 12	8 ...	13 13	13 13	12 0
	Sirohee	16 0	16 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	28 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 17	0 17	0 19	0 21	0 21	0 23	0 ...	...	...	26 0	26 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0	3 0	0 ...	12 5	12 5	11 7
	Abu	15 8	15 8	16 0	22 8	22 8	27 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	8 8	8 2	8 0	7 14	...	...	...	16 8	17 4	19 12	...	...	...	18 4	20 0	16 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8	3 8	0 ...	11 8	11 8	10 8
	Anadra	17 4	17 4	18 0	25 4	25 8‡	34 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 ...	...	...	18 8	19 8	23 0	...	...	...	20 8	22 8	18 0	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	0 ...	12 4	12 4	11 8
	Marwar (Jodhpore) (*Revised*)	17 8	17 3	16 4	22 8	25 0	22 8	5 0	6 4	5 0	6 4	7 8	6 4	21 4	21 4	23 2	18 12	19 10	17 8	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 1

* Sea Salt. † Earth Salt. ‡ Not 23-8, as inserted in previous return.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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

Canal Division.	Water distributed during November 1882. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canals. 1st Division	4·9	4·20	3,073·60	860	...	...	Gurdáspur	7,104	0·20	...	Wheat	84,277	The amount entering the Bári Doáb Canal Head was 2,533 cubic feet per second. The area irrigated up to date is greater than that of same period of last year by 12,708 acres, but is still far below that of 1880-81, which was 167,364 acres; the main reason for the comparative slackness of demand appears to be that the very heavy rain of the middle of September enabled the cultivators to plough and sow without the aid of irrigation, and they hold off from the Canal in the hope that timely rain will carry them through.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·44		727	...	...	Amritsar	53,519	0·17	...	Barley	1,139	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	2·90		499	...	...	Lahore	74,776	0·37	...	Mixed grains	6,793	
Passed out of Escapes	...	...	...	447	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous	43,190	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	...	...	3,073·60	2,533	...	...	... ...	135,399	...	...	... ...	135,399	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·60	2,162·11	...	...	... ...	122,691	...	...	... ...	122,691	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·40	2,546	221	93,362 kurries, bullies, &c.; 1,838 mds. of fuel; and 4,565 cubic feet timber.		Umballa	288	0·06	...	Wheat	43,053	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,611 cubic feet per second. As compared with the corresponding period of last year, there is an increase of 18,214 acres; of this 9,718 acres are in the Hissár District alone.
Delhi do.	5·70	5·67		787			Karnál	12,983	0·03	...	Barley	146	
Háusi do.	9·00	8·90		1,271			Delhi	5,017	0·06	...	Mixed grains	9,392	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	7·35		243			Rohtak	12,281	0·02	...	Miscellaneous	5,513	
Passed out of Escapes	...	...	...	89	...		Hissár	15,161	0·20	...	... ...	...	
							Jhind	12,230	...	...	... ...	...	
							Bíkaner	...	...	...	... ...	...	
							Kalsia State	144	...	...	... ...	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	2,611	...	93,362	... ...	58,104	...	...	... ...	58,104	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,523	...	30,880	... ...	39,890	...	...	... ...	39,890	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	30,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	On the Inundation Canals there is an increase of 39,920 acres as compared with the same period of the preceding year.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	70,000	0·13	...		...	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	180,428	0·04	...		...	
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan	48,295	0·16	...	... ...	...	
							Muzaffargarh	157,330	...	...	... ...	...	
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	486,053	...	...	... ...	486,053	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	446,133	...	...	... ...	446,133	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	193,503	...	...	... ...	193,503	
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	162,581	...	...	... ...	162,581	

T. HIGHAM,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLVII OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 25th November 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 25th November 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 25th November 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 25th November 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			R	*R*		*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*
	Guaranteed.												
25th Nov. 1882	Eastern Bengal	172	99,258	577	193	1,63,584	848	36,44,887	617	39,35,738	597	2,90,851	...
25th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	97,811	178	547	1,20,944	221	31,40,931	167	32,24,845	172	83,914	...
25th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,13,857	316	676	2,24,274	332	60,24,707	260	62,36,579	270	2,11,872	...
25th ditto	Madras	858	1,08,812	127	861	99,913	116	40,93,693	139	45,54,199	155	4,60,506	...
25th ditto	South Indian	655	68,075	104	655	60,537	92	24,92,146	111	24,53,779	109	...	38,367
2nd Dec. 1882	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	7,53,500	521	1,458	7,10,681	487	2,02,59,481	408	2,05,56,545	414	2,97,064	...
2nd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,76,619	398	461	2,08,688	453	59,87,601	393	62,75,629	398	2,88,028	...
	TOTAL	4,799	15,17,932	316	4,851	15,88,621	327	4,56,43,446	277	4,72,37,314	285	15,93,868	...
	State.												
2nd Dec. 1882	East Indian	1,504	9,67,427	643	1,507	9,96,474	661	2,82,75,619	547	2,86,80,769	557	4,05,150	...
25th Nov. 1882	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	4,588	164	33	10,279	311	97,804	102	1,40,536	125	42,732	...
25th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,387	51	27	1,349	50	41,178	44	44,775	48	3,597	...
25th ditto	Northern Bengal	233	46,055	198	230	54,123	235	11,65,615	146	13,25,555	169	1,59,940	...
25th ditto	Tirhoot	85	12,971	153	85	14,595	172	3,59,347	123	4,16,474	144	57,127	..
25th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,386	147	57	11,987	210	3,27,237	167	3,27,348	168	111	...
2nd Dec. 1882	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,035	70	29	2,563	88	90,943	92	82,885	83	...	8,058
2nd ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	8,520	99	87	5,454	63	1,84,313	89	2,15,010	72	30,697	...
2nd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,148	96	12	710	59	25,596	62	28,987	71	3,391	...
25th Nov. 1882	Rajputana-Malwa	1,016	2,37,936	234	1,116	2,37,700	213	57,50,429	165	65,13,528	169	7,63,099	...
2nd Dec. 1882	Wardha Coal	45	12,582	280	45	15,482	344	3,08,026	199	3,46,398	225	38,372	...
2nd ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	66	4,416	67	98	8,250	84	1,74,354	88	3,14,370	94	1,40,016	...
2nd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	29,364	182	161	33,993	211	8,81,218	160	9,22,290	167	41,072	...
2nd ditto	Sindia	75	6,394	85	75	5,938	79	1,97,516	76	2,01,290	78	3,774	...
25th Nov. 1882	Punjab Northern	363	75,625	208	363	57,768	138	19,18,858	154	19,00,091	137	...	18,767
25th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,21,481	336	660	1,52,191	231	32,83,353	145	31,19,029	138	...	1,64,324
25th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	897	39	23	1,320	57	(*b*)2,344	47	46,059	58	43,715	...
25th ditto	Kaunia Dharla Tramway	21	1,816	90	32	2,699	84	(*c*)25,924	61	54,276	50	28,352	...
	TOTAL	2,987	5,75,601	193	3,133	6,16,401	197	1,48,34,055	146	1,59,98,901	148	11,64,846	...
	Native States.												
2nd Dec. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	12,957	67	193	12,611	65	4,40,728	78	5,41,495	141	1,00,767	...
2nd ditto	Nizam's	121	14,838	123	121	14,192	117	5,15,266	124	5,59,005	135	43,739	...
25th Nov. 1882	Mysore	58	2,310	40	86	4,438	52	95,508	48	2,02,981	69	1,07,473	...
25th ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	740	39	...	...	(*a*)12,134	16	12,134	...
	TOTAL	372	30,105	81	419	31,981	76	10,51,502	89	13,15,615	92	2,64,113	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,662	30,91,065	320	9,910	32,33,477	326	8,98,04,622	272	9,32,32,599	274	34,27,977	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,53,03,798	137	4,57,90,070	134	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,45,00,824	135	4,74,42,529	140	29,41,705	...

(*a*) Total receipts from 24th June to 25th November 1882.
(*b*) Total receipts from 12th November to 26th November 1881.
(*c*) Total receipts from 9th July to 26th November 1881.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 22nd January 1883.

ALEXANDER IZAT,
Offg. Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE NINE MONTHS, APRIL TO DECEMBER. Bengal. On Imports of Liquors.	Bengal. On other Imports.	Bengal. On Exports.	Bengal. Total Revenue.	Bombay. On Imports of Liquors.	Bombay. On other Imports.	Bombay. On Exports.	Bombay. Total Revenue.	Sinde. On Imports of Liquors.	Sinde. On other Imports.	Sinde. On Exports.	Sinde. Total Revenue.	Madras. On Imports of Liquors.	Madras. On other Imports.	Madras. On Exports.	Madras. Total Revenue.	Total British India. On Imports of Liquors.	Total British India. On other Imports.	Total British India. Total Import Revenue.	Total British India. Export Revenue.	Total British India. Total Revenue.	YEAR.
1871-72	7,65	55,99	16,59	80,23	5,00	33,07	3,10	41,17	93	93	1,38	3,24	2,66	8,02	9,93	21,61	17,41	1,02,67	1,20,08	43,78	1,63,86	1871-72.
1872-73	9,08	52,55	18,12	79,75	3,93	31,83	2,59	38,35	81	92	1,62	3,53	2,88	8,68	7,96	19,52	18,89	97,52	1,16,41	52,60	1,69,01	1872-73.
1873-74	7,79	51,64	14,08	73,51	4,51	34,03	2,64	41,18	90	77	90	2,57	2,70	10,21	9,87	22,81	18,28	1,00,14	1,18,42	43,90	1,62,32	1873-74.
1874-75	8,85	58,68	11,14	78,67	4,97	34,99	3,01	42,97	86	63	1,10	2,59	2,71	10,17	9,64	22,52	20,31	1,09,57	1,29,88	36,11	1,65,99	1874-75.
1875-76	9,37	57,45	11,65	78,47	4,95	30,55	3,77	39,27	97	79	1,02	2,78	3,15	10,41	8,60	22,16	21,31	1,02,87	1,24,18	44,39	1,68,57	1875-76.
1876-77	9,65	49,49	10,93	70,07	6,18	31,26	83	38,27	1,16	58	20	1,94	4,11	9,06	5,63	18,80	24,24	94,19	1,18,43	31,18	1,49,61	1876-77.
1877-78	10,71	59,44	13,04	83,19	6,31	35,95	77	43,03	1,49	70	32	2,51	4,06	6,58	1,54	12,18	26,19	1,07,27	1,33,46	25,84	1,59,30	1877-78.
1878-79	9,68	49,72	11,62	71,02	6,28	33,26	1,54	41,08	1,42	44	19	2,05	4,03	6,81	3,39	14,23	26,33	95,30	1,21,63	32,07	1,53,70	1878-79.
1879-80	9,04	46,91	7,68	63,63	7,04	28,75	1,46	37,25	2,40	55	19	3,14	3,90	6,93	5,28	16,11	27,45	88,05	1,15,50	32,61	1,48,11	1879-80.
1880-81	9,73	45,62	9,27	64,62	6,36	40,98	1,77	49,11	3,39	86	18	4,43	3,99	7,99	5,89	17,89	26,91	1,01,39	1,28,30	38,98	1,67,28	1880-81.
1881-82	9,61	40,83	11,24	61,68	7,43	35,08	1,21	43,72	2,83	97	26	4,06	3,66	7,24	3,63	14,53	28,63	89,99	1,18,62	41,72	1,60,34	1881-82.
1882-83	10,33	18	11,91	22,42	7,27	—95*	1,14	7,46	2,58	4	44	3,06	4,04	2	2,88	6,94	29,93	—64*	29,29	46,59	75,88	1882-83.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 22nd January 1883.

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 JANUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been no rainfall to report in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, British Burma, Mysore and Coorg, and the Nizam's Territories, while what has fallen elsewhere has been slight.

The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue generally favourable. But in parts, notably in the western districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and throughout the Punjab, the absence of winter rains is telling severely on the crops on unirrigated land.

The mustard crop is reported to be doing badly in several districts of the North-Western Provinces, and in Saran, in the Bengal Presidency, it has also been much injured by blight.

Harvest operations are still progressing in the Madras Presidency, with an outturn below average in four districts. In Mysore and Coorg reaping of rice crops still continues. In British Burma and Bengal the crop has been nearly all gathered in, the average outturn in the latter province being fair. The harvesting and pressing of sugarcane continue generally throughout India.

Since the information above summarised was received, later accounts have come in showing the prevalence of cloudy weather and good rain over all the more northern and north-western parts o the country.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 24th)		
Bellary		Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, tobacco, and sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool		Standing crops in good condition; harvest horse-gram, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam		Standing crops dry grains, cotton, and sugarcane thriving; harvest dry grains and sugarcane, yield average; fever and small-pox continue; cholera and cattle disease in one taluk.
Kistna		*Standing crops affected by grubs in one taluk, elsewhere promising*; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; fever and cattle disease general; small-pox increasing; water two feet over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore		Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield average; fever, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore	·10 (average of one station.)	*Standing crops good; harvest paddy and ragi*, outturn below average; cholera more generally prevalent.
Madura		Standing crops generally withering in parts; harvest paddy and dry crops in parts; cholera in parts.
Malabar		Harvest second crop paddy continues; fever and cholera in parts; small-pox slight.
Travancore		Harvest progressing; fever and small-pox continue.
		General Remarks.—No rain except in Tanjore; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Jan. 24th).		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 20th, 2 feet 10 inches, 1 inch lower than last year; 49 cases small-pox in Kurrachi; since outbreak of disease on 3rd December, 14 deaths, 21 persons remaining sick on 19th, disease confined to Bagdadi lines, residence of Mekranis; a few cases also in Sehwan and Kotri talukas; fever in 10 talukas; harvesting of *sareh* and *jumloo* in Jati commenced; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachi 24, 32, and 33 lbs., in Kotri 32 and 50 lbs., in Tata 24, 38, and 44 lbs., and in Mirpur Batoro 22, 40, and 42 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad		*Rabi* crops fair; weather unseasonably mild; small-pox in Hyderabad and fever in 6 talukas; cattle disease in Kaudiaro and Nowsharo; wheat 26, *bajri* 39, *jowari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad		*Rabi* crops thriving; small-pox in Dhandhuka; wheat 28 and *bajri* 33 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda		*Rabi* sowing completed; cotton-picking commenced; cattle disease in Kadi taluka; *bajri* 30½ to 31 lbs. and rice 26⅞ lbs. per British rupee.
Surat		*Rabi* crops thriving; cotton-picking continued; fever in Pardi and Mandir; 5 or 6 deaths daily from small-pox in city; *jowari* 40 and *nagli* 61 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik		Weather still muggy; *rabi* crops good; cattle disease in Sinnar and Dindori talukas; wheat 25¼, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay)		Average abnormal temperature 3° warm, vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; wind normal, except on 18th and 19th, when abnormal wind was southerly.
Poona		*Rabi* crops good; *bajri* 45 and *jowari* 55 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 41 and *jowari* 46 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar		*Rabi* crops generally good; *bajri* maximum 54 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 48 lbs. in Akola; *jowari* maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 60 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapore		Harvest of late crops commenced in some places; *jowari* 72 lbs. 28 tolas, and *bajri* 58 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar		Early crop harvest continues; cotton blighted in 8 and wheat in 6 talukas; other late crops good; cholera continues in Gadag, 4 out of 5 cases fatal; fever and ague in 3 talukas; cattle disease disappeared; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara		Sowing for second crop continues; sugarcane harvest on coast; garden produce healthy; fever in 2 talukas; small-pox 1 death in Sirsi; common rice in Karwar 13 seers per rupee, in district average 15¾ seers per rupee; weather fair.
Rajkot		Weather cold; general health good; cholera continues slightly in Navanagar and Morvi, it has also appeared in 3 villages of Poribandar; *bajri* 28 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* crops doing well; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in several districts.
Bengal—(Jan. 24th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; state and prospects of crops good; harvesting of *amun* nearly finished; cholera and cattle-disease not yet ceased; several cases of small-pox reported.
Dacca	*Nil*	Harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly completed, yield average; winter crops doing well.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane going on; outturn estimated at about from 12 to 14 annas; *rabi* crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; general health good; cholera disappearing.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Harvesting of *amun* still going on; outturn good where the crop has been cut; except a small area in thana Mirzapore, where cholera has broken out; public health generally good.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; winter crops promising well; fever prevalent; cholera reported in Bagmaree thana.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Harvesting of late rice over; average outturn about 8 annas; prospects of winter crops fair; fever prevalent; cholera lingers.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; cholera prevalent in some parts.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops good; rice harvest nearly completed, generally with a fair outturn; mustard and *kurti* being cut, former a full crop, latter rather poor.
Purneah	*Nil*	Late rice harvested; rain would benefit *rabi* crops; public health good.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable; public health good.
Darbhunga	*Nil*	Rice being thrashed; *rabi* crops promising; prices stationary; public health generally good; fever in south of district.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudy since 22nd; prospects of crops good; oilseeds and pulses being collected; sugarcane being pressed; general health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Reaping of late rice and *rabi* crops in progress; wheat and *dalua* rice progressing well; public health good.
		General Remarks.—No rainfall reported from any part of the province during the week; there was a light shower in Calcutta last evening; weather generally reported to be colder than before; rice harvest almost entirely gathered in with fair outturn on an average, though it has not turned out as well in some places as was expected; harvesting and pressing of sugarcane becoming general; prospects of all cold-weather crops continue to be generally reported on very favourably; pulses and oilseeds are being gathered in some places; in Sarun mustard is said to have been much injured by blight; fever and cholera, though generally much abated, are still prevalent in some places; small-pox has appeared in a few districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 23rd)	No rain	Weather slightly cloudy; mustard damaged by insects; *rabi* prospects good; no sickness; prices stationary; if cloudy weather continues wheat crops will be attacked with rust.
Allahabad („ 24th)	A little rain during the week, but hardly measurable.	Crops flourishing, only a little injury to *sarson* (mustard crop); general health good, only a little small-pox of a mild type; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 22nd)		Weather bright; linseed very generally attacked by insects; staple *rabi* crops good; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ „)	Slight showers on the 21st.	Weather still cloudy; *rabi* prospects good; prices stationary; small-pox amongst children continues.
Agra („ 23rd)	·30 in one pargana on 22nd instant.	Well irrigation continues; small-pox in five parganas; general health good; prices almost stationary.
Bareilly „ „)	No rain	Weather cloudy; crops good, but rain wanted; everything else normal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh – *contd.*		
Meerut (Jan. 23rd)	No rain	Rain wanted; health good; prices unchanged; supplies ample.
Kumaon („ „)	No rain	No report of fatal deaths from typhus, about 8 persons died from fever, enquiry being made from what kind of fever, otherwise general health good; sky cloudy; crops on the point of being injured from want of rain; cattle disease continues; rise in prices during this week.
Lucknow („ „)	. . . .	Wind westerly; clouds about, but no rain; crops excellent where irrigated, poor on dry lands; prospects favourable; small-pox continues in the city.
Partabgarh („ „)	. . . .	Weather cloudy, but no rain; the cloudy weather may do harm to *rabi* crops; irrigation ceased; prices falling; general health good, but in two villages in Kunda tahsil slight cases of cholera.
Sitapur („ „)	No rain	Weather cloudy; general health good; prices on the whole stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Weather cloudy; prospects good; irrigation going on; health good; prices steady.
Rae Bareli („ 22nd)	. . . .	Cloudy weather during the last few days, but no rain; *rabi* crops except mustard looking well; no sickness among men and cattle reported; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 23rd)	No rain	Weather cloudy now and then; irrigation going on; prospects good; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Farukhabad („ „)	. . . .	Weather alternately cloudy and clear; state of crops fair, but rain greatly needed; small-pox reported as prevailing in Chibramau pargana.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy except in Gorakhpur; slight rain in Allahabad, Jhansi, Aligarh, and Agra; prospects good on the whole, but rain wanted especially in the up-country districts; mustard doing badly in several districts and linseed suffering from insects in Gorakhpur; general health good, but small-pox reported from Lucknow, Allahabad, Farukhabad, Agra, and Jhansi, and cholera in two villages of Partabgarh; prices on the whole stationary.
Punjab—(Jan. 23rd)		
Delhi . . .	. . . .	Health fair; small-pox in the city and district; harvest prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Hissar . . .	. . . .	Rain much wanted for the *barani rabi* crops; small-pox in Rohtak decreasing; prices stationary.
Umballa . . .	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* crops suffering from want of rain; prices of food grains stationary, of gram falling.
Jullundur . . .	. . . .	Rain much wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Amritsar . . .	. . . .	Rain much wanted; health good; *rabi* harvest prospects fair; prices almost stationary.
Lahore . . .	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; but rain much wanted; prices fluctuating.
Ferozepore . . .	. . . .	Health good; harvest prospects fair; but rain is much wanted; slight rise in prices.
Sialkot . . .	. . . .	Rain wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi . . .	Slight rain in the district and 5 inches snow in Murree.	Seasonal fever in the Fatteljang and Kahuta tehsils; cattle disease continues in the Murree tehsil; *rabi* harvest prospects good, but more rain is wanted; prices almost stationary.
Peshawar . . .	. . . .	Health good; rain much wanted for the *rabi* sowings; prices almost stationary.
Mooltan . . .	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; but rain wanted; prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	. . . .	Weather occasionally cloudy; health and harvest prospects fair but rain much wanted; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rain is much wanted throughout the province health and harvest prospects are fair.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Jan. 24th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; *rabi* prospects good; public health good; prices slightly risen.
Jubbulpore („ 23rd)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; *rabi* crops in good condition; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor („ 22nd)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and unfavourable to crops; slight damage caused by frost in places; health fair; prices steady.
Seoni („ 23rd)	·20	Weather cloudy; slight damage to *rabi* crops sown earlier, those sown later benefited; prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad („ 23rd)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and cool; prospects of crops good; an average outturn expected; fever prevalent; wheat 17 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 20th)	. . . .	Weather slightly cloudy; threshing of *kharif* crops almost finished; *rabi* doing well; slight cattle disease; health good; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 18th)	. . . .	Weather clear; prospects of crops and health good; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 23rd)	. . . .	Occasional clouds with slight rain; *rabi* prospects good; small-pox reported; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy and cool; threshing of *kharif* crops approaching completion; prospects of *rabi* crops favourable; public health good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (Jan. 20th)		
Akyab	. . . .	Eight deaths from cholera in two townships, otherwise public health good; cattle disease slight; reaping nearly over.
Rangoon . . .	. . . .	Three deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good; crops reaped.
Bassein . . .	. . . .	Two deaths from cholera in town and 5 in district; otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one townsbip; reaping finished in a few places.
Prome . . .	. . . .	Public health good; reaping finished.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle in Moulmein and district good; reaping almost finished.
Toungoo . . .	. . . .	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—With the exception of some cholera, public health good; harvest nearly over.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Jan. 23rd)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; public health good; reaping of *sali* paddy over, crop an average one; lands being broken up for *aus*.
Sylhet . („ 24th)	*Nil*	Paddy harvest outturn below the average of last three years; cholera still prevalent; prospects of winter crops good.
Cachar . („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cold; outturn of *sali* and *asra* crops little less than that of last year; common rice $21\frac{5}{16}$ seers per rupee; 5 deaths from cholera reported from Katigara.
Dibrugarh („ „)	0·31	Weather rainy and cold; mustard promises well; cholera reported from the Sadr sub-division.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 24th)		
Bangalore . . .	. . . .	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore . . .	. . . .	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara . . .	. . . .	Picking of coffee nearly completed; reaping of rice crops still continues; fever prevalent in Nanjarajapatna taluk; slight fall in price of food grains during the week.
		General Remarks.—The crops in the province are in good condition; *kartik* paddy, horse-gram, *sassamum*, *avare*, etc., are being harvested; *vysakh* paddy was sown in some places; prospects fair; slight fall in prices; *ragi* at Bangalore 34 seers per rupee, at Mysore 28 seers, at Shimoga 28 to 60 seers, and at Chitaldroog 40 to 60 seers per rupee; public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad (Jan. 24th)		
Amraoti . . .	. . . .	Threshing in progress; *rabi* crops thriving; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	. . . .	Prospects of *rabi* favourable.
Hyderabad . . .	. . . .	*Rabi* crops flourishing; sowing of *tabi* crops continues in some talukas, and weeding commenced in others; weather cloudy; cholera slightly prevalent; prices—wheat 16, coarse rice 11, white *jowari* 26, yellow *jowari* 31, and *tur* $25\frac{3}{4}$ seers per halli sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Jan. 24th)		
Indore . . .	Slight rain on 21st	Weather cloudy and warm for the season; health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) .	. . . .	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Sutna . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	Slight rain on 20th ·30 on 21st	Health and prospects good.
Goona . . .		Health and prospects good.
Bhopal . . .	. . . .	Weather cool; health and prospects good.
Nowgong . . .	. . . .	Health good; last week's rain has done much good to *rabi* crops.
Manpur . . .	. . . .	Prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Jan. 24th)	. . . .	Weather cold; health good; occasional rumblings of earthquake continue.
Sirohi („ 21st)	. . . .	Wells full; health good; prospects fair.
Marwar („ 9th)	. . . .	No water in tanks; wells resorted to; health good; *rabi* crops doing well.
Harowti („ 22nd)	Slight shower on night of the 19th at Tonk.	Weather cloudy; heat during the day unusual; health good.
Jhallawar („ 17th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops looking well; small-pox reported in Bakanai district.
Ajmere („ 23rd)	·10	Weather cloudy; fever and small-pox prevalent.
Jeypore („ „)	·25	Prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur („ 24th)	. . . .	Rain wanted; health good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 26th January, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I. C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore Bahádur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.

INDIAN RAILWAY ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879.

ELEPHANTS PRESERVATION ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS moved that the Bill to amend the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also moved that, for the enacting clause of the Bill, the following be substituted, namely:—

"For section 4 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Rights of Government with respect to certain elephants and tusks.

"'4. Every wild elephant captured, and the tusks of every wild elephant killed, by any person not licensed under this Act, shall be the property of Government.'"

He said that, as the Bill was originally drafted, there was some doubt attaching to the enacting clause, and it was thought better to make the section perfectly clear. In consequence, the clause which he now moved to introduce was proposed to be substituted for the enacting clause of the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 2nd February, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 26th January, 1883.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1883.

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.

REGARDING SUGAR IMPORTED FROM MAURITIUS INTO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND ITS COMPETITION WITH INDIAN SUGARS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department,—Circular No. 3 A., dated Calcutta, the 23rd January 1883.

AGRICULTURE.

Read the following letters:—

Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 615A., dated the 26th June 1882.
„ Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 614A., dated the 26th June 1882.
Letter to the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, No. 1002A., dated 23rd October 1882.

Read also replies thereto:—

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2646—134, dated 19th July 1882.
Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 6378, dated 15th September 1882.
„ Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated 16th November 1882.

RESOLUTION.

IN Resolution No. 505, of 30th May 1882,* on the sugar industry in India, the Government of India noticed the extent to which the Bombay Presidency is still supplied with sugar from Mauritius, despite the increasing production of Northern India and Bengal. In separate communications addressed to the Government of Bombay, to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Government of India enquired what classes of sugar are mainly imported from Mauritius, whether they compete with the Indian article or are put to special uses, and to what extent the cost of Railway carriage prevents the sugar-producer of Northern India from successfully competing with the importer by sea.

* Published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 10th June 1882.

2. The replies of the Governments consulted, as also that of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, have now been received, and are published for information. They show that the imports of sugar into the Presidency fall broadly into two classes: (1) refined sugars, and (2) *gur*, a compost of sugar and molasses. The first class is almost exclusively supplied by Mauritius; the second mainly by sea-board from Madras. Such *gur* as comes from Northern India competes less with the refined sugars of Mauritius than with the shipments of *gur* from Madras. The imports from Mauritius meet a distinct demand for crystallised sugars, which at present Indian manufacturers make very little attempt to supply, and therefore a reduction of railway freight, although it might enable the *gur* imported by rail to compete on more favourable terms with that coming from Madras, would not divert the trade in refined sugars from Mauritius to Northern India. Meanwhile, the demand for *gur* throughout India fully equals, it is believed, the supply, and this is probably one of the causes which retards the development of sugar refining in the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere. The area under sugarcane in the Bombay Presidency and in the Central Provinces is, however, increasing, and the time may, it is trusted, be confidently anticipated when the indigenous article will displace to a great extent the refined sugars of various qualities at present imported by sea from Mauritius and China.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution and the papers read in the preamble be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and be forwarded to the Local Governments and administrations noted in the margin, for information, in continuation of the Circular from this Department, Nos. 20A—430-440, dated the 16th May 1882.

Government of Madras.	Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
„ Bombay.	„ Assam.
„ Bengal.	„ British Burma.
„ N.W. Provinces and Oudh.	„ Coorg.
„ Punjab.	„ Ajmere.
	Secy. for Berar to Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 614, dated Simla, the 26th June 1882.

From—T. W. HOLDERNESS, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,
To—The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

WITH reference to the return of sugar production in the Central Provinces furnished with your Secretary's letter No. $\frac{282}{141}$, dated the 7th July 1879, and to paragraph 10 of the Government of India's despatch, forwarded by my endorsement No. $\frac{20A}{430-440}$, dated 16th ultimo, I am directed to invite attention to the fact that in the North-Western Provinces the average selling price of coarse sugar or *gur* is about ₹ 5-8-0 per cwt., and to request that very early information may be given as to the selling price of *gur* imported into the Central Provinces from Northern India. The price of *gur* manufactured from sugar grown in the Central Provinces appears from the returns lately furnished by you to be considerably higher than the average market prices in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The object of this inquiry is, I am to explain, to ascertain to what extent the cost of railway carriage enters into the price of sugar in different parts of India.

No. 615, dated Simla, the 26th June 1882.

From—T. W. HOLDERNESS, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

WITH reference to the return of sugar cultivation in the Bombay Presidency, furnished under your letter No. 1033I. of the 10th December last, and to paragraph 10 of the despatch to the Secretary of State, forwarded under my endorsement No. $\frac{20A}{430-440}$, of the 16th ultimo, I am directed to request that you will be good enough, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, to furnish this Department with very early information on the following points.

2. It is observed that the price of sugar in the Bombay Presidency is variously stated for the several districts from ₹ 7 to ₹ 17 a cwt. I am to ask whether these figures represent in all cases the price of *coarse* or undrained sugar. In the North-Western Provinces the ordinary selling price of this description of sugar, locally known as *gur*, is about ₹ 5-8 the cwt., and I am to enquire whether any information is available as to the selling price of *gur* imported into the Bombay Presidency from Northern India. I am to explain that the object of this enquiry is to ascertain to what extent the cost of railway carriage enters into the price of sugar in different parts of India.

3. I am at the same time to ask for any information available as to the quantity of sugar imported into Bombay from Mauritius, the quality of the imports, the average market price, and the classes of consumers. The Government of India would also like to know whether the Mauritius sugar competes with Indian grown sugars in the native markets of the Bombay Presidency, or whether it is mainly put to any special purpose for which Indian sugars are not adapted.

No. 1002, dated Simla, the 23rd October 1882.

From—F. L. PETRE, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,
To—The Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE Government of India is anxious to ascertain how far the cost of carriage by rail enters into the price of the various sugars which are exported from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to Bombay, as compared with the freight on competing sugars, of a nearly similar quality, imported into Bombay from Mauritius or China. It has been ascertained that the chief exports of raw sugar from the North-Western Provinces to Bombay are made from the Benares block of the railway, and the Government of India wishes to be able to compare the cost of carriage of the sugar so imported with the cost of freight for similar sugar imported from China or the Mauritius. I should be greatly obliged for any information you may be able to give me on this point, and information based on actual transactions would be specially valuable.

2. I should also be thankful for any information you may be able to give me as to the ruling prices in Bombay of the sugars imported from the North-Western Provinces and of those imported from Mauritius or China, which come most nearly into competition with the North-Western Provinces products.

No. 2646—134, dated Nagpur, the 19th July 1882.

From—C. W. IMRIE, Esq., Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Chief Commr., Central Provinces,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

WITH reference to your letter No. 614A., dated 26th ultimo, inquiring as to the selling price of *gur* imported from Northern India, I am directed to submit a list of the prices at which *gur* is selling in the Central Provinces according to the latest information available.

These are as under:—

	Per maund.		Per cwt.		
	₹	a.	₹	a.	p.
Saugor	5	10	7	11	0
Jubbulpore	5	0	6	13	3
Seoni	6	3	8	7	3
Betul	6	0	8	3	0
Chhindwara	5	0	6	13	3
Narsingpur	5	0	6	13	3
Hoshangabad	6	0	8	3	0
Nimar	7	8	10	4	0

It will be noticed that the price increases with the distance from the North-Western Provinces by rail; and from the large importations of *gur* by the East Indian Railway, it would appear that the above prices may be taken as those at which the imported *gur* finds a sale.

No. 6378, dated Bombay Castle, the 15th September 1882.

From—J. MONTEATH, Esq., Actg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Revenue Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

WITH reference to Mr. Officiating Under-Secretary Holderness' letter No. 615A., dated 26th June last, requesting to be furnished with early information on certain points relative to the selling price of sugar in the Bombay Presidency, &c., I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a report* by the Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari, which contains the information required by the Supreme Government.

* No. 5419, dated 30th August 1882.

No. 5419, dated Poona, the 30th August 1882.

Report by—C. B. PRITCHARD, Esq., Commr. of Customs, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

WITH reference to the foregoing,* the undersigned has the honour to state that when the price of sugar is quoted for various ports of the Bombay Presidency at rates ranging from R7 to R17 per cwt., some of the quotations must be for coarse undrained sugar (*gur*), others for refined sugar, and others again must be averages struck from the prices of refined and unrefined sugar. R7 is somewhat below the present average price of *gur* in the city of Bombay, while R17 fairly represents the price of refined sugar.

2. *Gur* was formerly sent in large quantities from Northern India to Bombay for Guzerat, but since the opening of the Rajputana Railway it has been sent direct, and very little if any now comes to the city of Bombay; when it used to be brought by this route, its price in Bombay ranged from R6 to R10 per cwt. *Gur* is largely imported into the city of Bombay from the Madras Presidency, from coast ports in this Presidency south of Bombay, and by land from Kolhapur. The present price of this *gur* may be quoted from R6½ to R10 per cent., but as will be seen from the following table the average declared value in the years 1879-82 was over R9 per cwt.

3. Imports of *gur* from coast ports, including Madras Presidency—

YEAR.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Cwt.	*R*
1879-80	187,238	17,68,021
1880-81	194,739	18,90,484
1881-82	185,848	17,43,946

4. The imports of Mauritius and China sugar in the same period were as follows:—

		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Mauritius.			
Sugar, refined	Cwts.	504,553	742,892	602,967
	R	82,03,073	1,19,34,726	95,41,495
„ unrefined	Cwts.	1,293	2,229	1,218
	R	4,768	8,921	4,601
	China.			
Sugarcandy	Cwts.	21,488	27,911	26,507
	R	5,85,999	6,50,528	5,72,821
Sugar, soft, refined	Cwts.	52,849	112,882	89,465
	R	8,74,990	18,75,432	14,72,318

* *Sic* in orig.

5. In addition to the above there have been importations of refined sugar to the following extent:—

		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
From Calcutta	Cwts.	98,075	27,387	30,265
	R	14,93,788	4,48,087	4,86,490
From Coast Ports	Cwts.	17,460	3,811	16,425
	R	1,48,310	63,389	2,43,426

6. Of the imports from Mauritius only, a very small portion is *gur*. This is inferior in quality to Indian *gur*, its present selling price ranging from R3-2 to R3-12 per cwt. Four qualities of refined Mauritius sugar are recognized in the Bombay market. Prices during 1881-82 may be quoted at from R18-8 for the first to R14-4 for the fourth quality; at present the prices are from R16-12 to R13 per cwt.

7. The prices of China refined sugar (soft) in 1881-82 may be quoted at from R15 to R17-10 per cwt., present prices ranging from R14-8 to R17. The price of China sugarcandy was from R20 to R25 per cwt. in the year 1881-82, present prices ranging from R20 to R22 per cwt.

8. It is not practicable to separate the re-exports of Mauritius sugar from Bombay from the aggregate re-exports of sugar of all kinds. The total re-exports are stated below:—

Re-exports to Foreign Countries, chiefly Persia, Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Ceylon and Aden.

		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Sugar, refined	Cwts.	48,296	109,443	69,843
	R	8,26,849	19,37,846	12,37,024
„ unrefined	Cwts.	155	. . . .	. . . .
	R	1,575	. . . .	. . . .

Re-exports to Coast Ports, chiefly to Karachi and the Cutch and Kattywar Ports.

		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Sugar, refined	Cwts.	207,971	293,542	234,004
	R	34,49,117	49,99,354	39,67,512
„ unrefined	Cwts.	933	1,094	345
	R	10,943	4,135	4,082

9. The Hindus formerly had a prejudice against Mauritius refined sugar on account of the use of blood in the refining process, but this prejudice has been overcome or forgotten, and Mauritius sugar is now used by all sections of the community. Mauritius sugar cannot be said to be used for any special purposes to the exclusion of Indian sugar, but it is preferred for the purpose of making sweetmeats, being found when boiled down to be more free from foreign substances than Indian sugar.

Dated Bombay, the 16th November 1882.

From—D. WATSON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
To—The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{1002A.}{42-21}$ of 23rd ultimo, asking particulars of the cost of freight on sugar from Mauritius

and China to this port, as compared with the rates charged by the railways for the carriage of Indian sugar from the North-Western Provinces to Bombay.

In reply, I am requested by the Committee of the Chamber to say that sea-freights are of course liable to considerable fluctuation, but that the average cost of carrying one bag of sugar, weighing 1 cwt. 2 qrs. from Mauritius to Bombay, may be taken at 10 annas, while from China to Bombay it may be taken at ₹ 1-9. The average fluctuations are, we believe, from 8 to 12 annas from Mauritius, and ₹ 1-6 to ₹ 1-12 from China, while in both cases I give you the medium rate. The present charges by railway for the same weight of bag from the several stations on the other side of India are, I understand, as follows:—

By rail from	R	a.	p.
Benares to Bombay	3	2	8
Allahabad to Bombay	2	13	6
Mirzapore ,,	3	0	2
Delhi ,,	4	3	0
Lucknow ,,	3	6	2

The prices at present ruling here for the different sorts of sugar are as follows:—

Bengal.

Casi	No. 1	₹ 24	per	168 lbs.
,,	,, 2	,, 22—23	,,	,,
,,	,, 3	,, 20—21	,,	,,
,,	,, 4	,, 18-8 to 19-4	,,	,,
Domo		,, 15—18	,,	,,
Khujooria	,, ,,	,, 17—18	,,	,,

Cossipore refined crystals ₹17 per cwt.

Mauritius.

Small white dry crystals, Nos. 1 to 3,		₹ 16-12	to 15-12	per 112 lbs.
Large ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, 17	to 15-8	,, ,,
Soft white	,, ,,	,, ,, 15	to 13-8	,, ,,

China.

No. 1	₹ 5-8	to 5-10	per 28 lbs.
,, 2	,, 4-8	to 5	,, ,,

The Committee are informed that the chief advantage which the Mauritius sugars have over the Indian sugars is that they are much more highly crystallised, which makes them more suitable for native confectionery of all kinds. In preparing sweetmeats the sugar has to be washed, and in this process, in its present form, the Indian sugar wastes about 5 per cent. more than the Mauritius. China sugar is not highly crystallised, but it is whiter and sweeter than the Indian sugar, and consequently commands a comparatively higher price.

The Committee are informed that the Cossipore Sugar Factory at Calcutta is the only factory on the Mauritius system whose produce is known in this market. It is of a highly crystallized character, but being manufactured from inferior dates and not from the usual canes, it is said to be deficient in sweetness or saccharine matter, consequently it does not command as good a price as the Mauritius sorts. The quantity, however, of this description of Cossipore sugar sent here is very insignificant.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1882.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Via Rangoon. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	Via Paumben. No.	Via Paumben. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN. Sent	5,835	₹ a. 16,119 1	92	₹ a. 325 8	32	₹ a. 110 1	477	₹ a. 4,420 9	21	₹ a. 55 6	622	₹ a. 9,964 11	110	₹ a. 389 3	392	₹ a. 550 31	1,604	₹ a. 2,535 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Received	5,164	23,723 6	290	841 12	64	178 12	553	1,807 4	72	660 12	702	1,933 1	136	342 10	...	...	1,746	3,329 15	8,776	31
TOTAL	10,999	40,842 7	382	1,167 4	96	288 13	1,030	6,227 13	93	716 2	1,324	11,897 12	235	711 13	392	550 31	3,350	5,765 6	17,901	[illegible]
TRANSIT. From East to West— Received. Vid Madras	4,826	19,781 11	3	7 9	12	26 8	88	243 15	18	81 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,947	20,140
,, Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Paumben	438	1,273 3	1	3 7	...	...	19	56 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	1,333
From West to East— Sent. Vid Madras	4,377	16,906 12	106	354 10	3	16 12	141	441 9	31	146 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,658	17,958
,, Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Paumben	362	1,275 4	13	41 0	...	...	25	68 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	1,384
From West to West— Vid Bombay and Karachi.	1,447	5,071 10	5	18 11	2	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,454	5,103
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	1,029	3,65 6	49	399 14	2	12 3	...	...	24	163 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,104	4,341
From East to East— Vid Paumben	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	188 9	1	3 7	...	...	...	...	56	192
,, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	135 14	46	135
,, Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 3	...	...	2	4
TOTAL	12,479	48,163 14	176	825 3	19	69 1	373	810 7	73	398 12	55	188 9	1	3 7	2	4 3	46	135 14	13,124	50,644
GRAND TOTAL																			31,025	1,18,812

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

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	5,164	5,835	10,999	85·06	90·66
	,, Turkey	290	92	382	4·78	1·43
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	64	32	96	1·05	0·50
Red Sea	*Vid* Suez	553	477	1,030	9·11	7·41
	Total	6,071	6,436	12,507	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR ... IN PAGES 102, 103, 106 AND 107 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th JANUARY 1883.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a. per man'd.	R a. per man'd.	R a. per man'd.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a. p. per man'd.	R a. p. per man'd.	R a.
Assam.	Sylhet	12	12		12	12		12	12		...	...		23	23		160	160		3 4	3 4		2 12	4 12	8 9	0 13 5	0 13 12	0 12 to 0 15
	Cachar	9	2 10	10	9	6	16	0 17	12	16	6	19		26	26		160	160		3 3	3 4		4 6	10 11	13 8	0 13 11	0 13 13	0 15 to 0 15
	Goalpára	20	0 20		0 26	11								18	18		160	160		3 8	3 8		4 8	11 13	13 8	0 13 11	0 13 13	0 15 to 0 15
	Garo Hills	4	0 4		0 4	0								8	8		160	160		3 8	3 8		4 8	11 13	13 8	0 13 11	0 13 13	0 15 to 0 15
	Kamrúp	16	0 16		0 16	0								12	12		160	160		3 8	3 8		4 8	11 13	13 8	0 13 11	0 13 13	0 15 to 0 15
	Darrang													9	9		160	160		3 8	3 8		4 8	11 13	13 8	0 13 11	0 13 13	0 15 to 0 15
	Nowgong													8	8		160	160		3 8	3 8		4 8	11 13	13 8	0 13 11	0 13 13	0 15 to 0 15
	Sibságár													8	8		160	160		3 8	3 8		4 8	11 13	13 8	0 13 11	0 13 13	0 15 to 0 15
	Lakhimpur													8	8		160	160		3 8	3 8		4 8	11 13	13 8	0 13 11	0 13 13	0 15 to 0 15
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	8	0 8		0 10	0		0 12	0		0 9	0		10	9		160	160		3 8	3 8		4 8	11 13	13 8	0 13 11	0 13 13	0 15 to 0 15
	Nága Hills	6 10	8		0 10	0								8	8		160	160		3 8	3 8		4 8	11 13	13 8	0 13 11	0 13 13	0 15 to 0 15
Mysore.	Bangalore	12	4 11	11	12	5	12	15	12	6	14	14	10	37	31	15	170	160		0 2 13	0 2 12		0 8 3	0 8 3	0 7 1	0 13 5	0 13 12	0 12 to 0 15
	Kolar																											
	Túmkúr																											
	Mysore																											
	Hassan																											
	Shimoga																											
	Kadur																											
	Chitaldroog	16	0 16		0 14	0		0 18	0		0 16	0		12	12		160	160		3 8	3 8		4 8	11 13	13 8	0 13 11	0 13 13	0 15 to 0 15
Rajputana.	Erinpura	8	0 17	13	18	0	33	0	32	0	32	0		...	...		170	160		0 2 13	0 2 12		0 8 3	0 8 3	0 7 1	0 13 5	0 13 12	0 12 to 0 15
	Sirohi	6	0 16		0 18	0	30	0	30	0	28	0		7	7		160	160		3 8	3 8		4 8	11 13	13 8	0 13 11	0 13 13	0 15 to 0 15
	Abu	15	8 15		5 16	0	22		22		27			8	6		160	160		3 8	3 8		4 8	11 13	13 8	0 13 11	0 13 13	0 15 to 0 15
	Anadwara	17	5 17		4 18	2	25		25		34			7	4		160	160		3 8	3 8		4 8	11 13	13 8	0 13 11	0 13 13	0 15 to 0 15
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	17	8 17		8 15	15	32		32		32			4	5		160	160		3 8	3 8		4 8	11 13	13 8	0 13 11	0 13 13	0 15 to 0 15

* Common Mason not available. Imported carpenter gets Rs. 60 to 70 per mensem.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
(Statistical Branch.)

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLVIII OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 3rd December 1881. Total.	Receipts for week ending 3rd December 1881. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 2nd December 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 2nd December 1882. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd December 1881. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd December 1881. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd December 1882. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd December 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
9th Dec. 1882	Eastern Bengal	172	1,18,892	691	193	1,32,401	686	37,63,779	619	40,68,139	669	3,04,360	...
9th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,02,581	188	547	1,05,372	193	32,43,512	168	33,30,217	173	86,705	...
2nd ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,86,014	275	676	2,08,516	308	62,10,721	260	64,81,032	272	2,70,311	...
2nd ditto	Madras	858	1,19,179	139	861	1,01,510	118	42,12,872	139	46,55,709	153	4,42,837	...
2nd ditto	South [illegible]	655	63,319	97	655	61,799	94	25,55,465	110	23,15,569	100	...	[illegible]
9th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	7,39,537	511	1,458	6,07,198	416	2,09,99,018	411	2,11,63,743	413	1,64,725	...
9th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,66,823	376	461	1,94,957	423	61,54,424	393	[illegible]	414	3,16,1[illegible]	...
	TOTAL	4,799	14,96,345	312	4,851	14,11,744	291	4,71,39,791	278	4,86,84,995	287	15,45,204	...
	State.												
9th Dec. 1882	East Indian	1,504	10,14,458	675	1,507	10,03,934	666	2,92,90,077	552	2,96,84,703	561	3,94,626	...
9th ditto	[illegible] and South-Eastern	[illegible]	2,323	83	33	3,182	97	1,00,127	101	1,43,717	124	43,590	...
[illegible]	Sirhind	2[illegible]	1,337	49	27	1,378	51	42,515	44	46,152	48	3,637	...
[illegible] ditto	Northern Bengal	233	44,554	191	230	57,520	250	12,10,169	148	13,83,075	171	1,72,906	...
[illegible] ditto	[illegible]hat	55	11,072	130	85	10,837	127	3,70,419	123	4,27,311	150	56,892	...
[illegible] ditto	[illegible] Gya	57	8,000	140	57	10,644	187	3,35,037	166	3,37,992	168	2,955	...
[illegible]	[illegible]shras	29	2,009	69	29	2,071	71	92,952	90	84,956	83	...	7,996
[illegible]	[illegible]murakhabad	86	8,884	103	87	6,337	73	1,93,197	91	2,21,846	72	28,149	...
[illegible] ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	768	64	12	696	58	26,359	62	29,743	71	3,384	...
2nd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	1,99,169	196	1,116	2,49,821	224	53,49,598	165	67,67,185	172	8,17,587	...
9th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	8,997	300	45	12,117	269	3,17,023	200	3,58,514	226	41,491	...
9th [illegible]	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	5,774	109	98	6,939	71	1,80,128	88	3,21,309	93	1,41,181	...
9th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	31,794	197	161	28,659	178	9,13,012	160	9,50,948	168	37,936	...
[illegible] ditto	Sindia	75	6,396	85	75	6,433	86	2,03,912	77	2,07,612	78	3,700	...
[illegible] ditto	Punjab Northern	363	58,256	160	419	57,096	136	19,77,114	155	19,60,052	134	...	17,062
2nd ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	85,404	129	660	1,35,128	205	33,68,757	144	32,80,254	141	...	88,503
9th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,040	45	23	1,544	67	(a)3,384	46	47,978	59	44,594	...
2nd ditto	Kasuria Dharla Tramway	21	2,010	100	33	2,398	75	(b)27,934	41	56,675	50	28,741	...
	TOTAL	3,120	4,77,782	153	3,189	5,92,800	186	1,53,11,637	141	1,66,24,819	149	13,13,182	...
	Native States.												
2nd Dec. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	13,209	68	193	15,889	82	4,53,937	78	5,57,334	82	1,03,397	...
9th ditto	Nizam's	121	12,955	107	121	15,378	27	5,28,221	123	5,74,382	134	46,161	...
9th ditto	Mysore	58	2,317	40	86	5,065	59	97,825	48	2,08,182	69	1,10,357	...
2nd ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	580	31	...	...	(c)12,547	29	12,547	...
	TOTAL	372	28,481	77	419	36,862	88	10,79,983	89	13,52,445	92	2,72,462	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,795	30,17,066	308	9,966	30,45,340	306	9,28,21,488	271	9,63,46,962	276	35,25,474	...
	Less Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,69,02,737	137	4,73,47,251	135	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,59,18,751	134	4,89,99,711	141	30,80,960	...

(a) Total receipts from 13th November to 3rd December 1881.
(b) Total receipts from 9th July to 3rd December 1881.

(c) Total receipts from 24th June to 2nd December 1882.

ALEXANDER IZAT,
Offg. Under Secretary.

[illegible] Home Department.
[illegible] 1st February 1883.

were to apply for a grant under the Code, the application must be rejected on the ground that the school is 'unnecessary,' unless indeed the school was established only for pauper children who could find admission into none of the existing schools. But pauper education is a field of enterprise which the teacher of a private adventure school is unlikely either to enter or to succeed in.

Unlikely to arise in small.

In smaller stations, now without schools, but with a sufficient number of European children of school-going years, it is true that a private adventure school could not be excluded from the benefit of the Code as 'unnecessary.' Yet the fact that schools of this class in such stations have been shortlived and conspicuously inefficient; and, on the other hand, the fact that every school which has had, or promises to have any permanence, and approaches to any degree of efficiency, is and has been under a committee of management; are strong arguments for concluding that there is a cause of failure inherent in private adventure schools, which prevents both their permanency and their efficiency, and therefore for discouraging their establishment. This cause is simply that it will never pay any man or woman with the qualifications of a good teacher to establish or maintain them.

Improvement of such schools under the Code doubtful.

17. It is contended, however, that private adventure schools may become profitable and efficient if they are admitted to the benefit of the Code,—not, perhaps, as efficient as they would be under a committee of management, but efficient enough to justify Government in paying them for such education as they can supply. It certainly may happen that in the smaller mofussil stations there may be an absence of united effort on the part of the residents to establish a school, and for such stations a private adventure school may be thought better than none. But this case will, in our opinion, be better dealt with by the local Governments, as provided in article 31 or 36 of the Code, than by encouraging the establishment of schools which, during the time of their existence, will impart (as we believe) an inferior education, while they may bar the way to better. For, even admitting all that the advocates of the opposite view can claim, we hold the possible exclusion of a moderately good school in isolated cases (for such cases will admittedly be rare) to be a lesser evil than the encouragement offered to the indifference or supineness of residents in the smaller stations, if aid is given to schools which, but for that provision, might soon give place to better.

Again, as regards the possibility of profit, it will be remembered that the grant is not a net gain to a school, but involves a very considerable expenditure in fulfilling the conditions on which it is given. The receipt of a grant does not involve any great addition to income, since most private adventure schools are so poorly equipped and conducted, that to carry them on under the regulations of the Code would very largely reduce the net profit to be derived from the grant. For all these reasons, we are opposed to the extension of the grant-in-aid system to any school which is conducted as a private adventure school. We do not think the Resolution requires the inclusion of such schools.

Arguments for not excluding private adventure schools as such.

18. On the other hand, some of us hold that article 13 (*b*), which excludes private schools as such, is inconsistent with the principles laid down in paragraph 18 of the Resolution. This consideration, however, need not be insisted on, as we have been directed to submit reasoned opinions. Taking the arguments adduced in support of the disputed article, some of us contend that they are inconclusive. It is evident that general arguments applicable only to a majority of private schools cannot logically be applied to particular cases, which in common fairness must be dealt with according to their individual merits. It is also evident that arguments for excluding private schools on the ground that they are inefficient, or unnecessary, or unsuited to particular localities, are either irrelevant to article 13 (*b*) or, if relevant, prove that it is superfluous; for every such case will be completely met under the ordinary operation of the examination tests and of articles 6 (*e*, 13 (*c*), *d*, *e*, and *f*) and 39. Similarly, any

contention that private adventure schools are unlikely to arise goes to prove that is it unnecessary to insist on specially excluding them. The real question at issue is, whether an efficient private school should be excluded from the benefits of the Code simply because it is carried on with a view to private emolument. The argument for their exclusion asserts that such schools can hardly be said to exist in India; but as a matter of fact some of them, *e.g.*, the Calcutta High School and D'Cruz's Bengal Academy, have proved their efficiency by their success at the University examinations, and notwithstanding the detailed statement which has been laid before us by one of our number, it is not clear that some of those which now exist are not fairly efficient. At all events, this point cannot fairly be settled without a thorough and detailed application of the tests provided in the Code, and a fair comparison of these with other European schools. The argument from the practice prevailing in other countries loses much of its force when it is noted that these countries are well supplied with public schools, properly so called, whereas in India all the schools for Europeans, with the single exception of the Kurseong Government school, are really private, though only a few are private adventure schools. In our opinion, any argument that can be adduced for aiding an efficient denominational school can with equal justice be urged in favour of an efficient private adventure school of the same class. It has been stated, further, that the majority of these schools have prevented the establishment of more efficient schools, that their recognition would tend to strengthen this mischievous tendency, and that their exclusion is necessary in order to enforce the principle that aided schools must be carried on with exclusive reference to the interests of the scholars. These considerations are far too general to be safely applied to individual cases. It is admitted, however, that difficulties of the kind referred to may arise in connection with private adventure schools, as they have arisen, and may again arise, in connection with denominational schools; but they are at best matters of detail, which may be safely left to the ordinary working of the Code under the Education Department. Certainly, efficient schools cannot fairly be charged with exerting a prejudicial influence on the interests of education, or with neglecting the interest of their scholars; and it is contended that any mischievous tendency which private adventure schools may show is much more likely to be checked by bringing them under the Code than by excluding them from its operation. Even in the supposed case in which a moderately good private adventure school stands in the way of the establishment of a more efficient school of a less private character, it is open to the Department, as soon as satisfactory evidence is adduced, to declare the existing school unsuited to the locality under article 6 (*e*), and encourage the establishment of the proposed new school. In such a case it would be, to say the least, very remarkable if the indifference and supineness of parents should induce them to sacrifice the interests of their children by persisting in sending them to a school which the reports of the Department show to be less efficient than another equally convenient school. The argument that the pecuniary interests of the teacher of a private adventure school must tend to make him reduce his expenditure on the school to the lowest possible point compatible with efficiency, is irrelevant in any case in which the tests of efficiency are satisfied, and this is the only case under discussion. If it is suggested that private adventure schools must charge high fees, facts can be quoted to show that, in some cases at least, the fees charged in them have been 25 per cent. under those charged in other schools that are eligible for aid under the Code. But the suggestion has little force in view of the fact that no free limit is proposed in the Code. The only remaining argument for the exclusion of these schools is based on the impropriety and impolicy of giving Government aid to what is a purely private adventure. It would probably be difficult to support this contention as a general proposition, or as a portion of an argument which admits the propriety of aiding denominational schools; but the question really turns on the extent to which the private adventure provides a public advantage, and as efficient private schools must be admitted to do this, the impropriety and impolicy of aiding them is not evident. The argument has no force except in the case in which the school shows a surplus after affording reasonable salaries to those employed

in it. It is well known that denominational schools do not as a rule show such a surplus; and if the salaries of ₹500 or ₹700 (with a house) paid to the head-masters of some aided denominational schools be regarded as reasonable, it is difficult to see how any question of excessive profit could ever arise. Those who would exclude private adventure schools practically admit that the objection on the score of profit has no foundation in fact. The small number of such schools in India, and their want of permanence, go to prove that they have not been profitable; but in any case excessive profit is fully met by articles 6 *f* and 40.

Arguments for the recognition of private adventure schools.

19. Passing now to more direct arguments for allowing private adventure schools to come under the Code, we note at the outset that no special provision is required to secure this; all that is needed is that they should be examined and reported on by the Department, and that those which are found to satisfy the various tests should, as in the case of other efficient schools, be allowed to claim grants. In this way the Department will obtain a full and trustworthy report on each case, and be enabled to take action on ascertained facts; inefficient and unnecessary or unsuitable schools will be condemned, while any school that may be found efficient will be recognised as doing a public service, instead of being placed in a position that may reasonably suggest a grivance. The recognition of those schools has also the advantage of securing for the Department an opportunity of obtaining a more complete acquaintance with the means and methods of European education in India than can be expected if such schools are excluded. Again, the great object of Government is to secure efficient instruction for every European child; and as a means of securing this, it is proposed to aid schools that give a sufficient and suitable secular education. For this purpose it is a matter of little importance whether the school in which the child is efficiently instructed is private or public; the point of real importance is to see that the work is actually done, and if this is secured, there is neither impropriety nor impolicy in allowing an efficient private school to earn the same grant as is allowed to an efficient denominational school of the same class. The form of management is at best a question of machinery, which should never be permitted to usurp the place of the great object aimed at by Government. "Free trade" in education is the only consistent policy, unless Government is prepared to take the work entirely into its own hands. Further, it should be noted that, according to the report of the Committee of Enquiry, dated the 15th May 1880, schools of this class were alone available for Europeans at 11 mofussil stations, and were in existence at several other stations, as well as in Calcutta. Some of them, however, were not private adventure schools; but no detailed information is given with regard to them. The majority of them may have been very inefficient, as not a few denominational schools also appear to have been; but the latter are expected to improve under the operation of the Code, and a similar hope may reasonably be entertained with regard to the former. The contention that private adventure schools are unnecessary in large stations, because these are supplied with sufficient and suitable schools of a public character, rests on exceedingly uncertain grounds. In Calcutta, for example, the statement cannot be admitted, if due regard be had to distance, the climate, and the rate of fees. An efficient private adventure school, with upwards of 150 scholars and a low scale of fees, is a stubborn fact that cannot be disposed of by the assertion that the school is, or ought to be, unnecessary. It is not impossible, nor even improbable, that similar cases may arise in some of the larger towns in the plains; and as regards hill stations, local necessity is of little importance whether the school is private or otherwise. At all events it is wiser policy to await the development of facts. Private adventure schools afford a means, though it may not be the best, for the extension of educational facilities; and unless there is some probability of other schools being established at an early date to take their place, the proposed exclusion of private schools must tend to circumscribe the efforts of Government to bring about such an extension. It is doubtful how far Government can directly undertake the work at present, and if the suggested application of article 31 be made in favour of denominational schools, the exclusion of private adventure schools may be

impolitic, as tending to force all European children into denominational schools. The proposal to overcome the difficulty by extending the operation of article 36, labours under the grave objection that it would remove children from the immediate care of their parents and guardians at a very tender age. It has been suggested also that efficient private adventure schools might be admitted to the benefits of the Code, if they were placed under the charge of a committee in terms of article 12, the teacher, who is really the proprietor, becoming a salaried officer; and this proposal is supported by a statement of reasons for preferring a school under a committee. Were general arguments of the kind adduced regarded as relevant to a discussion of individual cases, it would be easy to construct a counter-statement of probabilities; but it is more important to observe that the Code lays down no condition as to the mode of appointing a committee, and that at present it is impossible to devise satisfactory conditions. The suggested transfer will be either a fact or a fiction; if it is a fact, the private adventure school is not recognised in any form; if it is a fiction, the school may indeed be recognised, but in a way that evidently encourages dishonesty. The latter case has not been found to be imaginary in England; and the danger of such a development adds force to the contention that no antecedent conditions as to the form of management should be laid down, but that the Department should be left free to recognise any efficient school, denominational or other, whatever form of management it may have. It might still further be urged that the recognition of private adventure schools, by opening up a field for an independent career, would encourage capable men to adopt the profession of teacher; while the operation of the Code might be entirely relied on to remedy defects and check abuses. The probability that such cases will not arise is of no avail against facts, if they should arise; and Government can well afford to wait for and watch the facts. If they do not arise nothing is lost; if they do, something may be gained. In any case it is urged that, whatever may be the final decision as to private adventure schools, they should not be excluded from the operation of the Code until they are fully examined and reported on, and that they should in the meantime be allowed to earn grants under the ordinary rules, as appears to have been the case hitherto in at any rate one instance.

No probationary period for schools.

20. The English Code (article 7 N. B. 2*a*) provides that no grant shall be made to any school for the first twelve probationary months. In view of the large number of stations in India which at present have no school for European children, we think that the great object of the Resolution will be best secured by requiring no probationary period before a school may receive a grant. We therefore recommend (article 18) that if any school has, at the time of the Inspector's first visit, been open for less than a year, it shall receive a proportionate amount of the grants payable to schools that have been open for a whole year. This provision will reduce the initial difficulty usually experienced in establishing schools in India, and stimulate efforts towards a speedy supply of the pressing want of European schools. In no case, however, should a grant be given for any period prior to the date of application.

Grants determined by results.

21. The third leading principle mentioned above, *viz.*, that all aid shall be given on the system of payment-by-results, has been applied to every grant proposed in the Code, with some slight exceptions which, we trust, will commend themselves to His Excellency the Governor General in Council. The grants for attendance and instruction in day and night schools, the grants for pupil teachers and training colleges, and the grants for scholarships, are in every case determined by results alone, and we have provided for reducing and even for entirely withholding them when the Department is dissatisfied with the results. Building grants are to be determined by the circumstances and requirements of each locality, and by the suitability of the proposed school as tested by these.

Grants to boarding establishments.

22. It may be doubtful whether the grant recommended in the case of boarding schools (article 35) is covered by the terms of paragraph 18 of the Resolution; but it depends

wholly on results, and we are unanimously of opinion that it should find a place in the Code. Boarding schools are a necessity in India to so large an extent that, apart from Calcutta and the larger European stations, half the children of school-going age must go to a boarding school if they are to go to school at all. The Resolution points out (paragraph 4) that boarding schools at a distance are the only available means of education for 608 children of school-going age, who live in stations where no school can be established because of the small number of children at each station. There are also 1,083 children in some larger stations where schools might be established, but where at present there is no school. This being so, we think it desirable in the interests of education that the domestic arrangements of boarding schools should be brought under supervision, as well as their arrangements for tuition; and indeed in many cases the two are so closely connected, that it would be practically impossible to separate them. The best mode of securing this object is to attach a grant to the boarding establishment as such, as proposed in articles 34 and 35. We have reason to believe that the proposed inspection of boarding schools will be regarded by the public as a boon.

Exceptions.

23. The proposed grants which do not come under the principle of payment-by-results, are those recommended in articles 31, 36, and 37.

Article 31.

24. Article 31 provides that a special grant may be given by the Department to a school in a place where there is a small or poor European population, provided that the Inspector reports favourably of the school. This corresponds to article 19 *d* of the English and Scotch Codes, and is intended to facilitate the establishment and maintenance of schools in small stations, and in the poorer districts of large towns.

Article 36.

25. The grant under article 36 is a maximum grant of R5 a month, to be paid on account of the boarding charges of any child residing in a place where there is no school of a standard suited to his requirements, provided that the Magistrate certifies, after enquiry, that the child's parents or guardians are too poor to pay the full boarding charges. We do not regard this grant as being opposed to the views of Government with reference to charitable scholarships (paragraph 20); we recommend it rather as a means of providing suitable elementary education for children in small stations, which will prove better and cheaper than the establishment of small local schools. With the proviso that the grant shall be made only on the production of a Magistrate's certificate, for scholars reading in standards I—VII, we see no reason to anticipate that it will be liable to abuse.

Article 37.

26. The grant recommended in article 37 is a maximum grant of R5 a month, on account of the boarding charges of scholars in free schools or orphanages, with the proviso that the amount of the grant shall never exceed half the total cost of their maintenance. This grant, though not falling under the principles enunciated for our guidance in paragraph 18, appears to us to be in harmony with the general scope of paragraphs 10—13. We recommend it as a convenient mode of giving larger grants to these deserving and indispensible schools, without altering in their favour the rates proposed for attendance and instruction. It introduces an eleemosynary element, but only under strict conditions, and with a view to maintaining in efficiency a most important class of schools, which support and educate many hundreds of poor and neglected children, and which would otherwise be in chronic difficulties under the regulations laid down in the Code. In England, the necessary provision for the maintenance and education of such children would be made under the Poor Law.

Inspection.

27. The principle that every aided institution must be subject to the inspection of the Education Department, and must submit to the required tests and examinations, is expressed

in article 6 (*b*), which prescribes that no grant shall be made on account of any school that is not subject to the inspection of the Department, and in article 10, which prescribes that in general no grant shall be paid except on a report by the Inspector. A slight exception to this is that in article 27 we propose to accept the University Entrance examination as an alternative in the final examination of high schools; but this must be combined with the Inspector's report. We have provided that the Inspector shall make an annual inspection and examination of each aided school, giving the managers previous notice of the date of his visit (article 8); but he may visit a school at any other time without notice (article 9). At every visit without notice, he is to note in the log-book any particulars that require the attention of the managers (article 46); and all such visits must be borne in mind in reporting on the organization and discipline of the school (article 21). These visits would also have a special bearing on the grants to boarding schools recommended in article 35.

The Inspector should be a European.

28. For the successful working of the system, we are unanimously of opinion that an officer should be specially deputed for the supervision of European education, and that this officer should in every case be a European. Although we have endeavoured to make as precise as possible the tests that should be applied in determining the grants, much must still be left to the judgment of the inspecting officer, and it is of the last importance that he should command the entire confidence of parents, teachers, and managers. This can be secured only by the appointment of a European officer of high standing and great experience; who should, however, be assisted in dealing with the lower schools and classes by an officer of lower standing.

Non-Europeans in European schools.

29. While deeply convinced of the necessity of providing separate schools for European children, as explained in paragraph 6 of the Resolution, we have not understood the principles there enunciated as requiring, nor do we recommend, that non-European children should be entirely excluded from the schools under the Code. The practice prevailing in European schools, and the social affinities of the race, might supply strong reasons for admitting Armenians to all the advantages of the Code. Native Christians, and even Hindus and Mahomedans of the higher classes, largely avail themselves of European schools; and Burmese pupils have of late years frequented some of the Calcutta schools. We see no reason for suggesting that this privilege should be entirely withdrawn, or that any steps should be taken to bring about its withdrawal. All that appears to us to be necessary is to secure that the schools recognised by the Code shall be attended mainly by Europeans. This could not be secured with a minimum limit of twelve European scholars in average daily attendance (article 6*d*), unless there was also a maximum limit for non-European scholars. We therefore recommend (article 6*c*) that no grant should be made under this Code on account of any school in which the majority of the scholars are not Europeans. Any tendency to increase the number of non-European scholars unduly will probably be checked by the action of parents and guardians. Further enquiry may show that the maximum limit for non-European scholars in any school might be very considerably reduced.

More equitable distribution of grants.

30. Having thus explained the general conditions on which we recommend that Government should aid any school under the Code, we pass on to explain the mode in which the system of payment-by-results should be worked, the standard of education that should be required in the different classes of schools, and the scales of remuneration suited to each class. This will show how we propose to bring about a more equitable distribution of grants than at present prevails; but we must repeat that the scales of remuneration which we propose are intended to serve merely a provisional basis for a thorough and detailed examination and revision of the various schools, and that an equitable distribution of the grants cannot be fully secured until this investigation has been completed.

31. It will be convenient to refer first to the standards of examination which are given in Schedule I. We have divided the subjects of instruction in elementary schools into seven standards in accordance with the proposals recently submitted to Parliament by the Committee of Council on Education, but with such modifications as we think necessary in order to adapt them to the circumstances of European education in India. We assume that from two to three years will be required to enable a child to pass the first standard, that in ordinary circumstances he will pass that standard when he is seven or eight years of age, and that he will pass the seventh standard before completing his fifteenth year. We propose that, if he wishes to carry his education beyond this stage, he should go through a two years' course of special preparation for the University Entrance examination, though with the low standard which that examination requires in English and arithmetic, so much time can hardly be said to be necessary at present. For those who do not wish to study for the Entrance examination, we propose as an alternative two standards, one adapted for girls' schools and the other for boys' schools. The latter has been drawn up with the object of giving effect to the views of Government (paragraphs 18 and 20) as to the great importance of a sound commercial or mechanical education; but schools for this purpose have practically to be created in India.

The standards of examination.

32. Aided schools are divided into three classes, according to the highest standard taught in them (article 15). Schools that do not give instruction above Standard IV are classed as primary; those that give instruction above that standard but not above Standard VII, as middle; and those that give instruction up to the final standard of the Schedule, as high. But we have made a distinction between schools and departments of schools; a middle school may contain a primary department giving instruction in Standards I—IV, as well as a middle department giving instruction in Standards V—VII; while a high school may include a primary and a middle department, in addition to a high department preparing pupils for the final examination of the schedule. This is in our opinion a much better and more convenient arrangement than the alternative method of treating each department as a separate school.

Classification of schools.

33. The subjects of instruction in Standards I—VII are divided, as in the English and Scotch Codes, into elementary, class, and special subjects (article 17), the term "special" being substituted for "specific." Of these, only elementary and class subjects are recognised in primary schools or departments. The explanation of these terms is given below:—

Classification of subjects.

Elementary subjects are obligatory on all scholars in a primary or middle school or department; and no scholar will be regarded as having passed by any standard if he does not pass in two of these subjects.

Elementary subjects:—

Reading.	Arithmetic.
Writing.	

Class subjects must be taught to every scholar in a class, understood as meaning all scholars reading the same standard in elementary subjects. The selection of class subjects rests to some extent with the managers; under the conditions, however, that two class subjects must be taught in every school teaching above Standard II, and four in every school teaching above Standard IV (article 16), and that English is obligatory in all boys' schools and needlework in all girls' schools, from Standard III to VII inclusive. The examination in class subjects will be conducted individually; but the grant will depend on the proficiency of the classes taken as a whole, and will be paid for every scholar in a class if half of those presented for examination in it satisfy the Inspector (article 22 *b*).

Class subjects:—

English.	History.
Needlework	Mathematics.
Geography.	Elementary science.

Special subjects are entirely optional, and scholars presented for examination in them will be examined individually, the grant being paid only for those who pass. The European language may be either Latin, French, or German.

Special subjects:—

An Indian vernacular.	Botany.
A European language.	Drawing.

34. The English Code treats English literature, mathematics, and physical geography as specific subjects. We have, however, preferred to place them among class subjects, as being more in accordance with the existing practice of European schools, the studies in which are arranged mainly with reference to the Entrance examination of the University. This arrangement is equally suitable for those who do not carry their studies beyond Standard VII. The subject of needlework is restricted to girls' schools, in which it is virtually made obligatory throughout, as in the new English Code. Some of us were disposed to place an Indian vernacular among the class subjects for boys' schools, which would not only be in harmony with the practice of most European schools, but would also give fitting prominence to a branch of knowledge of special importance in Indian life. We propose, however, that it may be taken up either as a class or as a special subject, the decision in the case of each school resting with the Department.

Remarks on the class subjects.

35. We have not followed the English Code (article 19 *c*) in limiting the number of class subjects to two. We are strongly of opinion that such a limitation would be prejudicial to the interests of sound education; in elementary education the basis of instruction should gradually be made broader as the standard rises. It should also be borne in mind that the actual difference is not so great as it appears to be, since some of the class subjects of Schedule I may be taken up under the English Code as specific subjects. Further, it is not unlikely that the provisions of the English Code will in this respect be modified, when it is extended so as to include secondary education. Four class subjects in addition to reading, writing, and arithmetic, can hardly be regarded as too many for a pupil of eleven or twelve years of age. This amount of work is indispensable for those who are to prepare for the University; it is in accordance with the practice of the best European schools; and is also in agreement with the standards in force for native schools. We propose that in every case class subjects should be taught continuously throughout the school, so that the scholars should advance regularly from standard to standard as in elementary subjects (article 24 *a*). The plan of allowing a school to be arranged, for the teaching of class subjects, in classes different from those determined by the elementary subjects, does not appear to us to be conducive either to thorough instruction or to regular progress. The English Code also makes it a condition of a grant for class subjects, that half the scholars in all the classes taken together shall satisfy the Inspector. We think it a more fair and reasonable plan that each class should be treated by itself.

Variations from the English Code in the class subjects.

36. It will be noted that, while the English Code recognises ten, and the Scotch Code fourteen, specific subjects, we propose as special subjects only an Indian Vernacular, Latin, French, German, botany, and drawing. The first and the last are not recognised in England and Scotland. We regard Greek, chemistry, and electricity and magnetism, as unsuited to scholars in the middle departments of schools in India. We have combined portions of the English courses in mechanics, and in light and heat, to form one of two alternative courses in elementary science, which we think should be taken as a class subject; the other course being a combination of animal physiology and the outlines of zoology. We have united English literature with grammar, and physical with political geography, and have placed these also among class subjects. Mathematics again, we consider, finds its proper place in Indian education as a class subject. In this way we obtain a comprehensive scheme of education, which we believe to be better adapted to develope the mental faculties than one of more limited range. The limitation of the range of study finds its true place at a higher stage of mental development than is usually found in scholars between the ages of ten and fifteen.

Remarks on special subjects.

37. We should, however, explain that we have been compelled to omit domestic economy from the course. We fully recognise the great importance of this subject, and

Domestic economy.

should most gladly have recommended its adoption, but we are not aware of the existence of any manual on the subject suited to India; and though we believe there are many teachers, perfectly competent to give instruction in it, we prefer to postpone its introduction until some suitable text-book is produced, which may serve as a guide both to the teacher and to the Inspector. We are therefore content with recommending that for the present it should be included in the course for training colleges, in which it will be taught, by means of systematic lectures, to those who will hereafter be employed as teachers.

The final standard of high schools.

38. We have already indicated our opinion that, as a final standard for European high schools, that of the Entrance examination is too low. The standard in English is determined mainly with reference to students whose vernacular is not English; and though fairly suited to them, it entirely fails to give a sufficient stimulus to the study of this subject in European schools. The standard in arithmetic should also be raised so as to include the whole subject; in a well conducted school the present standard can easily be reached by pupils in Standard VII. For the present, however, we propose to accept the Entrance examination, without any addition in the form of optional subjects; but unless in the meantime the University raises its standard, it will be necessary to reconsider this subject when, under the operation of the Code, the standard of education in European schools begins, as we are convinced it will, to rise. The alternative standard which we have proposed includes, in boys' schools, the substitution of a modern European language for Latin or an Indian vernacular; an extension of the arithmetical course, with the addition of book-keeping; and the introduction of political economy and commercial geography. Mechanical drawing, elementary physics, and elementary chemistry, are also included as optional subjects. In girls' schools a third language (which may be either French or German), or alternatively, a course of elementary physics, is substituted for the mathematics and book-keeping of the boys' course; and commercial geography and political economy are replaced by general and physical geography and a sketch of European history. The optional subjects are drawing, the theory of music, and botany. We have marked our preference for the alternative standard by proposing a higher grant for those who take it up. We trust that this will be an inducement to managers of high schools to open classes for a practical and commercial education.

The course in girls' schools.

39. We have arranged the standards so as to enable girls' schools to take up needlework as a class subject up to Standard VII, without seriously reducing their range of study, or placing them at any disadvantage as compared with boys' schools. We propose that no grant should be given to any girls' school for a class subject unless needlework is taken up (footnote § to Schedule I); and as all schools teaching above Standard II must teach class subjects (article 16), this secures for needlework the first place among them. The same result will be obtained in schools teaching the first two standards, which will probably, as at present, take up two or three class subjects. The standard in arithmetic is modified in the English and Scotch Codes by directing that the work of girls shall be adjudged more leniently than that of boys. We see no need of this in the first three standards, and in Standard IV and upwards we prefer a definite limitation of the course to an indefinite direction to the Inspector. A further modification is that in the middle standards for girls we have made mathematics a special subject. Needlework practically replaces it as a class subject; but the two are not on a footing of equality. A more satisfactory arrangement would be to combine needlework with domestic economy, when suitable text-books in the latter subject are produced. The introduction of French and German into the list of special subjects is intended mainly for the benefit of girls, for whom the grammatical study of an Indian vernacular is less important than it is for boys. There is, however, nothing in the Code or the Schedules to prevent girls from taking up an Indian vernacular if it should be preferred. We have not thought it necessary to insist on needlework above Standard VII.

Number and duration of school meetings.

40. We have made it a condition of earning the full grant, that a day school shall have held 200 full school meetings during the year; and we have provided for a proportionate reduction in the case of a school which has held less than 200 meetings (article 18). This latter provision will enable the Department to meet the case of newly established schools, and also that of unavoidable interruptions to school work. At the same time, the penalty involved will check any tendency to the undue multiplication of holidays. We have defined a full school meeting as a period of four hours of secular instruction on the same day, in which period may be included half an hour of the time allowed for recreation (article 19). The number and duration of school meetings are practically the same as in the English and Scotch Codes, which require 400 morning and afternoon meetings of two hours each, and admit five or ten minutes of the time for recreation to be included in each period of two hours. Having regard to the circumstances of hill schools, and the many breaks that are apt to occur in small schools during the rains, we cannot recommend a higher number of meetings than 200, which, however, we regard as a reasonable and easily attainable limit. The number which we propose allows twelve weeks in each year for vacations, and also one whole holiday or two half holidays a week in addition to Sundays. The duration of a full school meeting is largely determined by the fact that, in many parts of the Bengal Presidency, schools must, for a great part of the year, meet in the early morning and be dismissed by 10 o'clock. The distinction between morning and afternoon meetings can hardly be said to exist in many schools. To meet cases in which it is recognised, and also the case of half holidays and of days when a full school meeting cannot be held, *e.g.*, during the rains, we recommend (article 19 *a*) that two periods, each comprising not less than two hours of secular instruction in school, whether on the same or on different days, may be counted as one full attendance.

Grants given on the terms specified in the Resolution.

41. In accordance with the terms of the Resolution (paragraph 18), the grants-in-aid have been determined "with reference to the attendance and individual proficiency of the scholars, and the completeness of the educational appliances and discipline of the institution aided."

The attendance grant.

42. The attendance grant for all day schools is regulated by article 20. We have followed the English and Scotch Codes in making it depend on the average daily attendance, mainly with a view to secure greater regularity. We have provided that attendance grants shall not be given for any scholar under three or over eighteen years of age (article 19 *b*). The rates proposed may appear to be high; but we have graduated them with general reference to the actual state and requirements of European education, and with a special view to help the smaller schools and schools for infants. A lower attendance grant might have been found sufficient, had it been possible for Government to adopt the principle of compulsory education for all children residing within a reasonable distance of an efficient school. The rates proposed will, we trust, tend indirectly to secure the advantages of compulsion; and this tendency might be greatly strengthened if measures were taken by Government, the Railway Companies, and other large employers of European labour, to induce parents in their service to send their children to school.

The instruction grant in primary and middle schools or departments.

43. The instruction grants for scholars presented for examination in Standards I—VII are specified in article 22. These grants may be earned by scholars between the ages of six (article 22, *note* 1) and eighteen (article 19), who have made 120 full attendances during the school year; it being understood that no scholar shall be allowed to earn a grant in any subject unless the time-table of the school, which must in every case be approved by the Department (article 13 *d*), has provided for continuous instruction in that subject throughout the year (article [illegible] 2). The number of attendances prescribed is somewhat less than that [illegible] English and Scotch Codes, but the difference appears to us to be fully [illegible] by the circumstances of European life in India.

44. It will be observed that the minimum limit of age at which a scholar may be examined by the ordinary standards has been fixed at a point lower than that adopted in the English Code, or even than that contemplated in the recent proposals of the Committee of Council. We consider that a strict limitation as to age, however well meant, is apt unnecessarily to repress clever children, while it gives no corresponding advantage to dull children. A clever child of seven years of age might, under the English Code, be presented for examination by Standard II; and we can see no advantage in preventing him from being examined by Standard I at the age of six. We would rather encourage his presentation at an early age, and provide for the case of sickly or backward children, by empowering the Inspector to refuse to examine by standards any child under eight years of age (article 22, *note* 1), and by allowing for each such child a uniform grant of ₹18 a year (article 20). The last-mentioned grant will be allowed only if the children have been taught as a separate school or department, in a room properly constructed and furnished, and by a special teacher of their own.

The minimum limit of age.

45. As already stated, we have based the instruction grants on the number of passed scholars who have made 120 full attendances during the school year. We have discussed the alternative plan of basing these grants on the average daily attendance during the same period and requiring that every scholar whose name has been on the roll for six months should be presented for examination. We have, however, come to the conclusion that, for the present, the interests of education will be best served by insisting on a minimum of attendance as a condition of earning an instruction grant, and requiring, as in article 25, that every scholar who has made the prescribed number of attendances shall be presented for examination in elementary and class subjects. Having regard to the present condition of European education in India, we are convinced that the pressure and emulation resulting from this latter plan will be found to be most helpful, and that the method we have adopted is the one best calculated to bring about speedy improvement. The other method will find its proper place, as in England, after the system of payment-by-results has been fully established, and the schools have been brought into a more satisfactory condition. The plan we propose has also the advantage of dealing more liberally with the schools, and of giving greater importance to regularity of attendance and progress. It is, moreover, the plan that has been carried out in England and Scotland since the passing of the Elementary Education Acts.

Instruction grants based on a prescribed number of attendances.

46. It is very undesirable to introduce any provision that may seem to encourage the practice, so common in India, of transferring pupils from one school to another on insufficient grounds; but in the circumstances of European life in India transfers must frequently be made, and it is only fair and reasonable that under proper safeguards, this should be recognised in the Code. When good reasons can be adduced, parents and guardians will seldom hesitate to state them, and school managers cannot reasonably refuse to admit their force. We have therefore provided (article 22, *note* 3) that any pupil, transferred from one school to another in the course of the school year, may earn a grant for instruction in the second school, provided that the total number of his attendances is not less than 120, and provided that his transfer is certified in his "scholar's register" (article 42), as having taken place with the consent of the managers of the school from which he has been transferred. This makes it the interest of the school to which he is transferred to obtain this certificate, and will thus tend to bring to the notice of the Department all cases of improper transfer. The financial interests of Government are protected by the proviso that in no case shall attendance for the same period be reckoned twice.

Provision for transfer of scholars in cases of necessity.

47. We propose that it should be a condition of earning any instruction grant whatever, whether for elementary, class, or special subjects, that every scholar for whom a grant is made shall have satisfied the Inspector in at least two elementary

Restrictions on the instruction grants.

subjects (article 23 *a*). This should make progress in the elementary subjects the first care of both teacher and scholar. As a further safeguard for securing that the elementary subjects taught in a school shall have the greatest prominence, we propose that, unless 60 per cent. of the whole number of scholars presented in these subjects obtain passes, only half grants shall be allowed for class, and no grant at all for special subjects; and that if less than 40 per cent. pass in elementary subjects, no grant at all shall be allowed even for class subjects (article 23 *b* and *c*). Further, if any scholar fails in the same elementary subject in two successive years, we propose that no grant should be paid on his account for class or special subjects (article 24 *c*). These provisions should make the elementary subjects the most important in every school, and give the class subjects a higher rank than the special.

48. We attach great importance to a well regulated system of promotion in schools, but we do not consider it desirable that this matter should be introduced into the Code otherwise than indirectly. We propose therefore to allow a pupil who has passed in only two elementary subjects in any standard, to be presented in the same standard again in the following year, and to earn grants in any of the subjects in which he may have failed in the previous year (article 24 *c*). If there were no such provision, as is the case in the English and Scotch Codes, the pecuniary interests of the managers must act in favour of promoting such scholars; whereas the permission to earn a grant in any subject in which the scholar may have failed in the previous year, combined with the condition that two successive failures in the same elementary subject disqualify a scholar from earning a grant for class and special subjects (article 24 *d*), will probably make it the interest of the managers, as it is the real interest of the scholar, that he should not be promoted. On the other hand, we think it most important that an effort should be made to counteract the tendency to be satisfied with mediocrity, which is so apt to arise among teachers under a system of payment-by-results, and which so often mars the interests of really clever scholars. We propose, therefore, that up to and including Standard IV, managers shall be allowed to present scholars for examination in two successive standards in the same year; and that, for every scholar who passes in all the elementary subjects, instruction grants may be given in each standard (article 24 *b*). After passing by Standard IV, such scholars will find sufficient scope for their energies in special subjects. These provisions should fully protect the interests of both dull and clever scholars; while the interests of Government also are fully secured, since no scholar can earn a grant twice in the same subject.

Promotion of scholars.

49. In high schools the scholars in the primary and middle departments may earn instruction grants at the same rates as scholars in primary and middle schools; but in the high department we recommend that there should be special rates (article 27 *a* and *b*). The proposed rates may appear by comparison to be high; but if allowance is made for the fact that they really cover the work of two years, for the greater costliness of maintaining the higher standard of work, and for the small number of scholars that are likely to earn grants, it will be found that the rates are not extravagant. We recommend that, before an instruction grant can be claimed for any scholar in a high school, he shall have passed Standard VII, and after doing so, shall have made 250 full attendances (article 26), and have passed in at least three of the compulsory subjects prescribed for the final examination of Schedule I. The first condition will secure that only deserving scholars shall be recognised in the high department, and will be a check on unwise promotion. The second will secure that every scholar in a high department shall go through a two years' course of study. The third is intended to be a liberal concession to the schools; but it insists that, even in case of partial failure, a considerable amount of work shall have been done. The graduation of the rates should secure that efficiency in the compulsory subjects shall be the first care of the managers, and the same result should be obtained indirectly by the last clause of article 27;

High schools.

while in article 28, the case of a scholar who fails to pass by the full standard is provided for in such a way that no instruction grant can be earned twice in the same subject.

Grant for organization, discipline, &c.

50. The grant for the completeness of educational appliances and for discipline is regulated by article 21 (*c*), which provides on this account a maximum yearly grant of R3 for each scholar, an amount which will only be given in cases of exceptional merit. This is intended as a substitute for the 'special merit' grant recently proposed in England; and, when taken in connection with the reduction provided for in article 39, will give a sufficiently wide range for the discrimination of schools. Clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the same article offer grants for singing and for drill or gymnastics.

Mode of paying the grant.

51. The mode of paying the grants is explained in articles 29 and 30. At his annual visit, the Inspector will calculate the amount to which the school is entitled according to the proposed rates for the year then ended, and this amount is to be paid to the school, less the amount of any provisional grants that it may have received from Government during the year. Article 18 provides for a proportionate reduction in the case of a school that has not held the prescribed number of meetings at the time of the Inspector's visit. The method of provisional grants has been proposed in reference to the Indian custom of paying salaries monthly, and with the object of enabling the managers to carry on the school during the following year. We recommend that provisional grants should be paid monthly, for both instruction and attendance. The former has been fixed at one-twelfth of the full amount earned for instruction during the previous year, according to the Inspector's report; the latter at one-twelfth of the yearly rate for attendance, for every scholar in average daily attendance during the month for which the bill is drawn. If a school has not been open for a full year, the provisional grants for the second year are to be calculated on a corresponding principle (article 29, *note*). The proposed method of payment will facilitate the introduction of the new system of grants, and will undoubtedly prove a boon to the schools, without involving any serious risk of loss to Government. If the standard of education rises, as under the Code we hope it will, every good school ought to have a balance in its favour at the close of the year; but if this should not be the case, article 30 provides that any deficit shall be made good by deduction from the provisional grants payable in the following year or otherwise.

Night-schools.

52. We do not anticipate that there will be any great demand for grants to night-schools; but some schools of this class already exist in connection with the railway workshops, and others may be established in some of the larger towns. They are required only for those who cannot attend a day-school, and therefore we propose that the managers of any night-school applying for a grant should be required to certify that the scholars admitted to it are "beneficially and necessarily" employed during the day (article 32). We further propose that these schools should be confined to Standards I—VII, and that primary night-schools should earn grants only in elementary subjects, and middle night-schools in elementary, and at most in two class subjects (article 33 *e* and *f*). These recommendations are based mainly on the small amount of time that can be devoted to instruction in such schools. Primary night-schools will probably be found only in the larger towns; middle night-schools may be established in connection with large workshops, especially for the benefit of apprentices who enter the workshop at an early age, and desire to carry on their education. The need of primary night-schools should gradually disappear under the operation of the Code.

Grants to night-schools.

53. We have adopted a considerably higher limit, as to both the number of school meetings and the number of attendances, than that prescribed in the English and Scotch

Codes. In England and Scotland the limit is determined by the consideration that night-schools can be held with advantage only during winter. In India there can be no hardship in requiring them to meet three times a week for rather more than half the year, and in requiring each scholar to be present at 50 meetings of one hour each. The instruction grants for night-schools are fixed at the same rates as those for day-schools: but the attendance grant is a uniform grant of R4 in primary schools, and of R3 in middle schools, for every scholar in average attendance throughout the school year (article 33).

54. To European schools established by Government, as contemplated in paragraph 21 of the Resolution, the provisions of the Code will apply as fully as to any aided school. The salary of the teachers will be governed, partly at least, by ordinary departmental rules; but it would be desirable to enforce in any such rules the condition that a part of the salary should be determined by the results of examination. Care would, it may be presumed, be taken to prevent an excessive proportion of the amount set apart for European education being given to such schools.

Scholar's register.

55. To enable the Inspector to trace easily the school history of each scholar, it is provided that, on his admission to a school, he shall deposit with the principal teacher a "scholar's register," showing his age, attendance, and proficiency at every stage (article 42), and certifying, in the case of his being transferred from one school to another, that he has been transferred with the consent of the managers of the former school (article 22, *note* 3). The "scholar's register" is intended to serve the same purpose as the "child's school book" in England and Scotland, and much care will be needed in order to render it thoroughly effective. As far as possible, a certificate of age should be required; a mere declaration by a parent or guardian has not been found to work well in England and Scotland. If sufficient care is taken, the "scholar's register" may become a powerful check on any tendency to too frequent transfers. The form proposed for the "scholar's register" is given in Appendix I of the Code.

Number of teachers.

56. We have not proposed any definite rule as to the number of teachers to be employed in a school. It would not be difficult to lay down such a rule on abstract principles; but we think it better that this question should be deferred until some experience has been gained of the working of the schools under the Code, and the scholars have been classified on a uniform system. We therefore suggest that it should in the meantime be left to the Education Department to determine whether the staff of teachers in any school applying for a grant is sufficient (article 13 *e*); and to enable the Department to do so, that every application should state the class of the school, the number of scholars in each standard, and the names and qualifications of the teachers (article 7 *a*, *b*, and *d*). As a large number of the schools that are likely to come under the Code are conducted on the continental method of having a separate teacher for each class, we might have suggested a limit for the number of scholars in a class; but probably it is advisable that this, too, should be left for future regulation. The only point on which we have insisted is that the staff, as to number and qualifications, shall be approved by the Department, and that no teachers shall be recognised in day-schools except certificated teachers or pupil-teachers.

Registers and accounts.

57. A complete record of the working of each school is provided for in articles 43—46. The principal teacher is required to make a weekly entry in the log-book, showing the visits of managers, the admission or withdrawal of scholars, the progress of the various classes, changes in the staff, and other facts relating to the school or its teachers; and no entry once made in the log-book may be removed or altered except by a subsequent entry. All changes in the staff must be at once reported to the Department for sanction, otherwise the school does not satisfy the conditions of article 13 (*e*), and cannot receive a grant. Records of the daily attendance of scholars must be made regularly, and accounts of income and expenditure must be kept by the managers, regularly audited, and

submitted to the Department annually (article 14 *b*). The Education Department will thus be provided with complete information as regards every school.

Accommodation.

58. We have laid down limits of accommodation for both day and boarding schools. In the former we require that an area of 12 square feet shall be provided in each class-room for every scholar in average daily attendance, and that this limit shall be raised to 16 square feet if more than one class is taught in the same room at the same time (article 13 *c*). This is practically twice the area required by the English and Scotch Codes; but it is necessitated by the conditions of climate in India, which render the maintenance of effective discipline much more difficult than in England or Scotland. We have ascertained that the area specified is already provided in most of the more efficient schools. In boarding schools we recommend that an effort should be made to regulate the sleeping space allotted to each boarder, by requiring in every case a certificate from some competent medical authority that it is sufficient for the purposes of health. But we are of opinion that the space assigned to each boarder should not be less than 40 square feet and 400 cubic feet if he is under 12 years of age, or 48 square feet and 480 cubic feet if he is above 12. We are aware that the space allotted to each boarder in some boarding schools is considerably less than this; but we are strongly of opinion that the interests of good health and thorough discipline in the dormitories cannot be properly secured with a smaller space than that recommended by us.

Reduction of grants.

59. The total amount of the grants proposed for the maintenance of schools in Chapter II, Sections II—IV, may be reduced by an amount varying from one-tenth to one-half for faults of instruction, discipline, or registration on the part of the teacher, or (after six months' notice) for failure on the part of the managers to provide efficient instruction or proper apparatus, or to remedy any serious defect in the premises (article 39). The total amount of the grant may also be reduced by the excess of the attendance and instruction grants (articles 20, 21, 22, 26 and 27) above the income of the school from all sources other than Government grants (article 38). The reduction clause in the English and Scotch Codes (article 32 *a*), corresponding to article 38, is limited by the condition that the grant shall not be reduced below 17*s*. 6*d*. for every scholar in average attendance throughout the year; but the circumstances of the schools that are likely to come under the Code are so varied that we are unable to recommend the adoption of any minimum below which the grant shall not be reduced. It appears to us to be a sound principle that the amount of Government aid should not, except in extraordinary cases, exceed the amount contributed from private sources, including fees; and we understand that this principle is regularly applied to grants-in-aid at present. In any case, the article as it stands allows the income of a school from sources other than Government to be doubled; and we are of opinion that this will be found sufficient for all practical purposes, until, if it should be thought necessary to adopt a minimum, fuller information may supply the data for a satisfactory decision. The operation of the article will, however, be seriously modified, if not neutralised, unless steps are taken to separate boarding and tuition fees, which in many schools are at present charged in one consolidated fee. We ought also to explain that, in our judgment, the grant for pupil-teachers, as indicated by the place assigned to it (article 50), should not for the present be brought under the operation of the article on reduction, as is the case in the English and Scotch Codes. That is a reasonable course when the pupil-teacher system has been thoroughly established: the case is entirely different in India, where the system will need every advantage that can reasonably be allowed to it in order to secure its speedy and successful adoption. The reduction of the grant to high schools has been already referred to.

Scholarships.

60. Proceeding now to the subject of scholarships (Chapter VII), we propose that only two grades should be recognized: one adapted to scholars who are reading in Standard IV,

and are therefore preparing to leave the primary school or department; the other adapted to those who are reading in Standard VII, and are therefore preparing to leave the middle school or department. The scholarships are termed respectively primary and middle; the former being open to all scholars who are under 11 years of age, the latter to all who are under 14. The primary scholarships are of the value of ₹5 a month, and are tenable for three years in a middle school or department; the middle scholarships are of the value of ₹8 a month, and are tenable for two years in a high school if the scholar elects to read for the final examination of Schedule I, or for five years in a technical school, if the scholar prefers a technical education. The scholarships are open to any candidate, wherever educated; but we propose that no scholarship should be tenable in any school unless it is certified by the Department as efficient, and is therefore open to inspection. This is the course followed with regard to scholarships tenable in schools for natives. The limits of age have been so fixed that a capable and deserving boy may earn a scholarship at each stage of his school course, reaching the Entrance Examination at 16; after which his requirements are sufficiently provided for by the ordinary college scholarships. In accordance with paragraph 20 of the Resolution, we have restricted scholarships to boys; but there is nothing in the Code to prevent girls from competing at the examination, *honoris causâ*. The scholarships are to be awarded entirely by competitive examination, marks being assigned on the scale proposed in article 107. We propose that the schools shall, for the purposes of this examination, be arranged in circles or groups; that a certain number of scholarships shall be assigned to each circle; that the examination shall be held simultaneously at selected centres towards the close of the year; and that the managers of every school shall be at liberty to send to the examination as many candidates as they think proper. We further propose that a scholarship may be transferred from one school to another with the sanction of the Department, and should be liable to reduction or forfeiture in cases of misconduct, continued absence, or failure to pass by the prescribed standards. We have proposed the grouping of schools in circles, partly in order to secure a satisfactory distribution of scholarships, but chiefly in order to meet difficulties likely to arise from the dependence of the school year on the date of the Inspector's visit. The Inspector would probably visit all the schools in a circle about the same time; but he could hardly arrange to visit all the schools in a province within a period that would make a simultaneous scholarship examination a fair comparative test.

Technical scholarships.

61. The provision that a middle scholarship may be held in a technical school is in accordance with the suggestion made in paragraph 20 of the Resolution, that a certain number of scholarships should be reserved for lads desirous of receiving technical instruction. Further facilities of the same kind might be secured by offering scholarships, tenable in technical institutions of a higher class, to candidates passing the final examination from high schools. In Lower Bengal some provision of this kind already exists, in connection with the Government Engineering College at Sheebpore, near Calcutta. In addition to a similar privilege enjoyed by 40 native students, 30 European and Eurasian apprentices of the "mechanical apprentice" class are boarded and educated in that institution on payment of a monthly charge of ₹5; the extra cost, amounting to ₹15 a month, being defrayed by Government. Twenty stipends of ₹10 and of ₹6 a month, tenable for a year and a half during the last (or purely practical) portion of the course, are also awarded to those apprentices, European and native, who have made the best use of their time in the earlier portion. Ten special scholarships of ₹10, ₹15, and ₹20, open to Europeans as well as to natives, are awarded, on the result of the Entrance Examination, to students intending to join the engineer class of the college. Four graduate scholarships of ₹50, and ten of ₹30 each, are also awarded to those European and native students of the college who pass with the greatest credit at the final University examination for engineers. They are tenable for one year, provided that the students are continuously employed during that period in practical work.

General statement of provisions with regard to teachers.

62. We proceed to explain our recommendations with regard to the teachers that are to be recognised in schools under the Code. The Resolution refers to the difficulty that is likely to "arise in applying the system of payment-by-results from the want at present of properly trained teachers in many schools" (paragraph 19), and directs us to devote special attention to the introduction of an efficient pupil-teacher system (paragraph 24). We have made provision for a thorough classification of the teachers at present employed in the schools (Chapter IV), for securing that those who are hereafter employed shall be properly qualified (Chapter IV), and for developing what will, we trust, form an efficient pupil-teacher system (Chapter III).

Teacher recognised in the Code.

63. The Code recognises none but certificated teachers and pupil-teachers on the staff of any day-school; but other persons may be employed in a night-school with the approval of the Department (article 13*e*). The assistant teachers recognised in article 79 of the English and Scotch Codes are, we think, properly placed among certificated teachers (articles 60, 61, 70, and 71). The stipendiary monitors recognised in the English and Scotch Codes (article 70 *i* and *k*) can hardly be regarded as efficient teachers, and therefore are not recognised in this Code. If the system which we propose should not meet every case that may arise, we do not think it would be more likely to do so by accepting as teachers children of 12 years of age, who have passed the examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic by Standard IV.

Certificates.

64. We recommend that there should be three grades of certificates, determined partly by examination and partly by service, and that there should be a strict limitation as to the position for which any certificate qualifies its holder (article 57). Our recommendations in the latter respect are more elaborate than the provisions of the English and Scotch Codes; but as the range of education in the schools, and, consequently, of the qualifications required in the teachers, is much wider than in England and Scotland, where secondary education has not been brought under the Code, we think it is fairer to the teachers, and will be more conducive to the interests of education, that the certificates should be more strictly defined.

Provisional certificates.

65. Putting aside for the present the arrangements for pupil-teachers, which will be explained separately, we propose that in determining the certificate to which any applicant is entitled the Department shall be guided by the examinations he has passed and the training he has had as a teacher; and that, if the latter has been too short to give assurance of his fitness, he shall undergo probation for a longer or shorter period, receiving in the meantime a provisional certificate of the grade to which he is entitled by examination. This provisional certificate consists in entering his name in a register kept for such cases by the Education Department; and with the limitation stated in article 57 (*d*), it qualifies the teacher for holding the position to which he would be entitled under a permanent certificate of the same grade.

Examinations.

66. The ordinary examinations for teachers' certificates should ultimately be those held in connection with training colleges, as in England and Scotland; but in the absence of such colleges we propose that the Department should avail itself as far as possible of the University examinations. This affords a convenient test of qualifications for regulating the various grades of certificates; and at the same time secures a greater degree of simplicity and uniformity in the educational system than could otherwise be attained. Moreover, in the case of high schools it is eminently desirable that the principal teacher should have received a University training; and we have accordingly proposed that no certificate of the highest grade should be granted to any one (except as provided in article 67)

who is not a graduate. For the present, the First Examination in Arts may be accepted as serving the same purpose in the case of female teachers. It may be observed that, under the regulations of the Calcutta University, a teacher can be admitted to any examination without going through a course of study in an affiliated college.

Probation.

67. We propose that in all cases, except those provided for in articles 79 and 80, a longer or shorter period of probation should be required as a condition of obtaining a permanent certificate of any grade. This period consists of service with credit (article 60, *note*) for a certain number of years, during which the Inspector will report annually upon the work of the teacher. An unfavourable report from the Inspector will render the teacher liable to a further year of service. This secures that the probation shall be undergone in a school open to inspection. We assume as a general rule that, for certificates of the same grade, the higher the qualifying examination the shorter the period of probation should be; and that for certificates of different grades, the higher the grade the longer the probation. When training colleges are established, the period of probation for certificates of the lower grades may fitly conclude with an examination on school management, similar to that which students in training colleges will have to pass (Schedule III).

General statement of the scheme for awarding certificates.

68. Taking the case of male teachers, we may state our scheme briefly as follows:—The Entrance examination with three years' probation, or the First Arts examination with probation for two years, qualifies for a permanent third grade certificate (articles 61 and 62); two years' service with credit under that certificate, with further probation for two years after passing the First Arts examination, or three years' service with credit after obtaining a degree from a University of the United Kingdom or India, qualifies for a permanent second grade certificate (articles 63 and 64); and three years' service with credit under the latter certificate, with two years' further probation after graduating, qualifies for a permanent first grade certificate (article 65). To meet special cases, *e.g.*, the case of teachers specially brought to India to take charge of high schools, we propose that the Department should be empowered to give provisional certificates of the first grade to any graduate of a University of the United Kingdom who is over 25 years of age, but that this certificate should be made permanent only after three years' service with credit.

The scheme for female teachers is parallel to this, but the highest examination required is the First Examination in Arts.

Cases specially provided for.

69. Cases which are not directly included in the foregoing statement are separately provided for. For example, no reference is made in that statement to teachers holding certificates from the Education Department of the United Kingdom, nor does it provide for the case of the great majority of teachers in the schools connected with the Church of Rome. These and similar cases are provided for by the general rule laid down in article 58, it being understood that the Department is at liberty to require candidates for certificates to undergo examination if that should be deemed necessary.

Classification of present teachers.

70. The classification of the teachers at present employed in the schools will be secured by the rules laid down in articles 67 to 69 and 75 to 77. We propose to recognise the principal teacher of a high school as entitled on application to a first grade certificate, provided that the school is efficient, and that [illegible] has been in charge of it for the three years immediately preceding the date of application. Shorter service will entitle the candidate to a provisional first grade certificate, which shall be made permanent on the completion of the period of three years, provided that the Inspector reports favourably of the school. Corresponding provision is made for the principal teachers of middle schools. Teachers

holding a lower position will receive provisional certificates, to be determined in each case by age, character, qualifications, and period of service, provided that the candidate is an efficient teacher serving in an efficient school. We propose that these clauses should be in force only for two years after the Code comes into operation. This will afford ample time to any one who wishes to apply for a certificate.

Teachers passing through a training college.

71. It will be observed that, in dealing with the case of teachers passing through a training college, we attach great importance to the training, which a candidate may have had as a pupil-teacher; and that we regard such training as a reason for reducing some of the periods of probation which we have required in the case of other candidates for certificates. This course appears to us to be not only reasonable in itself, but also fitted to secure for the training colleges their legitimate place in the system of European education.

Objections to the scheme.

72. It is not unlikely that doubts may be felt whether our proposals will work satisfactorily when brought to the test of practice, especially in view of the high qualifications that we demand, and the small number of Europeans who prosecute their studies beyond the Entrance examination. And it may appear also that, as pupil-teachers are to be introduced only into "the larger elementary schools" (paragraph 19 of the Resolution), and as the only other teachers we recognise in day-schools are certificated teachers (article 13 *e*), we exact too much in practically requiring all the teachers of primary schools to have passed the Entrance examination. We admit that these objections have force, and that if carried out very stringently, our proposals might perhaps seriously injure some schools. But we regard the scheme as laying down the lines on which any permanent progress in European education must be made. The conditions required in the case of high and good middle schools are certainly attainable, and are not higher than those required in the corresponding schools for natives. And if the conditions are somewhat stringent in the case of primary schools, it must be remembered that these are precisely the schools that suffer most from inefficient management, and that one of the first steps for their improvement must be to secure for them a more efficient class of teachers. Much caution will, no doubt, be required on the part of the Inspector to prevent any avoidable harm during the period of transition; present teachers should not be rashly removed; the better prospects that teachers will have under the operation of the Code will probably induce larger numbers than hitherto to qualify themselves for employment. Certainly, the qualifications prescribed are not in themselves too high, nor are they higher than the parents and guardians of the scholars generally desire. Our proposals will also, we trust, give a much needed stimulus to the demand for higher education among Europeans in India. It would be a great mistake to limit our proposals by the results of the very unsatisfactory system which we desire to replace.

Pupil-teachers: conditions of engagement.

73. The scheme which we propose for the introduction of the pupil-teacher system is drawn up on the lines of that now in force in England and Scotland. We require that the candidate for employment shall be 14 years of age; shall have passed Standard VI; shall produce certificates of health, physical fitness, character, and conduct; and shall satisfy the Inspector that he possesses aptitude for teaching. The school in which he is employed must be thoroughly efficient, and likely to be maintained during the period of an engagement duly entered into between the candidate and the managers (article 47). The pupil-teacher is to be under engagement for three years, in the first of which he shall be required to teach in the school classes for two hours a day, and in the last two years for three hours; and he shall receive throughout his engagement an hour's special instruction each day, from a teacher holding a certificate of the first or second grade (article 49). The candidate must be approved by the Department; but the Department, though it prescribes the form of agreement (Appendix II), is in no way a party to his engagement (article 48). At the end of each year of

his engagement, he must be presented to the Inspector for examination in the subjects prescribed in Schedule II, producing on each occasion the certificates prescribed in Note (1) apppended to that Schedule; and if he passes in the compulsory subjects prescribed for that examination, the grant specified in article 50 will be paid on his account, he himself receiving one-half of the whole amount earned, in addition to the salary specified in his agreement. This grant, however, may, on the report of the Inspector, be reduced by an amount not exceeding one-third (article 51). If the pupil-teacher fails to pass in the compulsory subjects, he must be presented again for examination by the same standard (article 52); and if he fails a second time in these subjects or in the art of teaching, he shall cease to be recognised as a pupil-teacher (article 53), and therefore can form no part of the staff of an aided school (article 13 *e*). We have provided in Appendix II for a new memorandum of agreement on change of managers; but this provision would, as we are advised, be unnecessary in the case of any school registered under Act XXI of 1860, or incorporated under Act VI of 1882 (section 26.) We think it very desirable that every school under a committee should register or incorporate itself under one or other of these Acts, not only for the reason above given, but also because it would in that case have a legal status for the recovery of debts. The registration, we desire to point out, would be much facilitated if it could be effected without the payment of any fee.

Reasons for preferring a short engagement and a comparatively small amount of work.

74. We have recommended a much shorter period of engagement than that recognised in England and Scotland, and have also materially reduced the amount of time to be devoted to teaching. At the outset, a longer period of engagement would probably act as a deterrent both to the candidates and to their parents and guardians; but apart from this, we regard a three years' engagement as quite sufficient to secure satisfactory results, and we depend mainly on the subsequent training and periods of probation to develope fully the skill of the teacher. The limitation of the amount of work to be done by the pupil-teacher is based on the conviction that the permanent interests of education as well as the personal interests of the pupil-teacher are seriously prejudiced by the practice of requiring him to teach for five hours a day. A boy or a girl of 15 has not the strength required for this, and in addition for a vigorous prosecution of the studies prescribed. If the pupil-teacher's strength is overtaxed by teaching, his studies suffer, and he is less likely to turn out a good teacher. We believe too that if we were to require a full day's teaching, and thus to prevent the pupil-teacher from joining the higher classes during any part of the day, we should find it exceedingly difficult to establish the system. And we understand that, even in the far more favourable climate of England and Scotland, experience points very decidedly to the necessity of shortening the time that pupil-teachers must devote to teaching. It should be noted too that the diminution of the time spent in teaching has enabled us to insist on a higher standard of qualification.

The rates proposed for pupil-teachers.

75. The rates which we have proposed in article 50 are very much higher than those that now prevail in England and Scotland, but they are really lower in the aggregate than those that were allowed during the period in which the pupil-teacher system was being established. They are no doubt very liberal; but we do not think they are more liberal than is necessary for giving the system an opportunity of establishing itself. In fixing the relative proportions of the rates, we have endeavoured to emphasize the great importance of the art of teaching, and the necessity of regular and well marked progress in it. The provision of article 51 will be specially valuable in carrying out this principle, by reducing the grant when the pupil-teacher does not show complete efficiency; and the provision that he himself is to receive half the amount of the grants earned should stimulate his application to study.

Prospects of the proposed pupil-teacher system.

76. The foregoing remarks show that we are not insensible to the difficulties of establishing an efficient pupil-teacher system. The few prizes that are within the reach

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 JANUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report there has been abundant rain in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and a good deal has also fallen in the Punjab, where it was badly wanted. Rain in varying quantities has also fallen in most parts of the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, in the Central Provinces, Assam, Rajputana, and in the Central India States. In the Madras Presidency it has fallen in three districts only. In British Burma, Mysore and Coorg, and the Nizam's territories there has been no rainfall to report.

With the more or less general rain which has fallen during the past week, agricultural prospects have improved everywhere.

In Bengal the rice harvest still continues in some places, and in British Burma and Coorg it has closed. The coffee crop in Coorg has turned out much below estimate, and the prices have fallen heavily in the home market.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 31st)		
Bellary	·07 (average of one station.)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, and sugarcane, outturn average; cholera in one taluk.
Kurnool		Standing crops in good condition; harvest dry grains, [illegible] average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam	·33 (average of three stations.)	Standing crops dry grain, cotton, and sugarcane thriving; harvest paddy and red grain, outturn average; fever and small-pox and cattle disease continue.
Kistna		Standing dry crops affected by grubs and blight in parts, elsewhere promising; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; small-pox prevalent; fever more general; cattle disease abating; water 1 foot over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore		Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore		Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average; cholera increasing and severe.
Madura		Standing crops withering in parts; harvest paddy and dry crops; cholera in parts.
Malabar	·15 (average of one station.)	Harvest second crop paddy progressing, outturn fair; fever and cholera in parts; small-pox slight.
Travancore		Harvest progressing; fever and small-pox continue.
		General Remarks.—No rain, except in Ganjam, Bellary, and Malabar; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Jan. 31st).		
Kurrachee	Slight showers of rain at Kurrachee, Sehwan, and Manjhand.	Weather colder; river very low on 28th, 2 feet 8 inches, being 1 foot less than on corresponding date last year; 8 fresh cases of small-pox in Karachi during week, 3 deaths, total to 24th 57 cases, 17 deaths, remaining sick 24, 5 cases in Sehwan; cattle disease in 5 talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 32, and 33 lbs., in Dadu 32, *nil*. and 48 lbs., in Sakro 16, 34, and 46 lbs., and in Jati 20, 36, and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Sharp thunderstorm at Mirpur Khas on 24th, rain in torrents for 2 hours.	*Rabi* crops fair; small-pox in Hyderabad and Guni; fever in 8 and cattle disease in 3 talukas; wheat 26, *bajri* 40, *jowari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad		Standing crops suffered by rain on the 25th; small-pox in Dhandhuka; wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	·67	*Rabi* crops generally prospering; cotton somewhat injured by rain; fever in parts of Naosari and Kari Division; *bajri* 30½ and common rice 26 lbs. per British rupee.
Surat	·70	Slight damage to crops, and fever in some talukas; small-pox in city; *jowari* 39 and *nagli* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik	Slight showers of rain on Thursday night and Friday last. No rain in Zeola, Nandgaon, and Maligaon. Igatpuri 1·02.	Weather cleared up; *rabi* harvest commenced; last unfavourable weather slightly injured crops in Dindori and Nasik; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay)	·12 on morning of 26th.	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 24th, 3° warm on 25th, 3° cool from 26th to 28th, and 1° cool on 29th and 30th; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal on 24th and 25th, afterwards largely in defect of normal; abnormal wind southerly on 24th and 25th, from due west on 26th and afterwards northerly; strong wind from morning of 25th to morning of 26th, commencing from south and south-west and changing to west and south-west.
Poona		State of crops good; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 55 lbs. per rupee; in Poona, *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 45 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops generally good; harvesting commenced in 8 talukas; *bajri* maximum 54 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 45 lbs. in Akola; *jowari* maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Shrigonda, minimum 54 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapore	·02	Standing crops healthy; *rabi* harvest commenced; *jowari* 72 lbs. 39 tolas, and *bajri* 57 lbs. 10 tolas per rupee.
[illegible]		*Kharif* harvest nearly completed; cotton suffering from blight in 8, and wheat in 5 talukas; other late crops good; cholera disappeared from Gadag; fever and ague in 3 talukas; cattle disease re-appeared in 1 taluka; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 40 lbs. rupee.
[illegible]		Second crop rice plants healthy; small-pox in 1 taluka and [illegible] 2; common rice in Karwar 12½ lbs. per rupee, in district [illegible] 15 lbs. per rupee; weather fair.
[illegible]	·14	Weather very cold; general health good; cholera [illegible] in Navanagar and Morvi; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 36 lbs. [illegible] *General Remarks.*—Some rain in most districts, injurious in few places; *rabi* generally doing well; fever, [illegible] cattle disease in several districts.
[illegible] 30th)		
[illegible]	*Nil*	Weather variable, days warm, nights cool; harvesting of *amun* paddy over, average outturn; prospects of winter crops promising, but rain wanted; prices stationary; cholera, cattle disease, and small-pox not yet ceased.
Deesa	·26	Harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly completed, yield average; prospects of winter crops continue good; *boro* paddy being sown.
[illegible]nnahs (Alipore)	·12	Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane going on, yield estimated at about from 12 to 14 annas; *rabi* crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; cholera still prevails in some parts of the district.
[illegible]ebad	·05	Harvesting of *amun* almost over; cold-weather crops continue satisfactory; a few cases of cholera reported from outpost Mohimapore.
[illegible]	·14	
Burdwan	Nattore ·70 ·07 Cutwa ·21 Culna ·05	Rain beneficial to winter crops; public health fairly good. Some of the cold-weather crops being harvested; fever less prevalent; a few cases of cholera reported.
Rungpore	·50	Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable; ploughing for *aus* crop commenced; cholera still prevalent in some parts of the district.
Bhagalpur	·39	Prospects of crops good; mustard spoilt by caterpillars in some places.
Purneah	·96	Prospects of *rabi* crops good owing to rain; public health fair.
Patna	·33	Prospects of *rabi* crops continue favourable; reaping of mustard going on; public health good.
Durbhunga	1·68	Winter rice harvested; *rabi* crops not benefited by rain; lands being prepared for indigo; public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	·9	Weather very cold since latter part of week; wheat and other standing crops promise well; general health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Harvesting of late rice nearly completed, and that of *rabi* in progress; *dalua* rice growing well; public health good.
		General Remarks.—There was been rain in most parts of the province during the week; prospects of *rabi* crops continue generally satisfactory, but the rain is said to have damaged some of these crops, specially mustard, in some parts of Behar; harvesting of *rabi* crops has commenced in some districts, and that of sugarcane is becoming general; sugarcane harvest is generally expected to yield well; late rice is still being harvested in Orissa and a few other low-lying tracts; fever and cholera have generally much abated, but in Nuddea numerous deaths from fever still reported; sporadic cases of small-pox reported from a few districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 30th)	Benares 1·50 Chandauli 1·20	No damage to crops; no sickness; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 31st)	There has been good rain all over the district.	The *sarson* has been injured and the grain in an advanced state, but all over dry tracts, effect beneficial; prospects very good; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Gorakhpur („ 29th)	Storm and heavy fall of rain, 2·80 on 26th.	Dry weather now required; edible crops good; oilseeds injured by insects; prices stationary.

of teachers trained in India, compared with the valuable prizes that may reasonably be looked forward to by really capable lads who obtain appointments under Government, may for some time make it difficult to secure the services of the best scholars as pupil-teachers. We trust, however, that the proposals we have made will be found sufficiently attractive to give the system a fair start. The offer of free tuition and a small salary during the most expensive period of school education will, it may be hoped, prove an inducement to capable scholars to enter upon a career, the emoluments of which are certain to rise as the demand for trained teachers increases under the operation of the Code. At the same time, we have followed the English Code in the provision that at the close of their engagement pupil-teachers are perfectly free in their choice of employment (article 56); but we are not without hope that many of those who begin will be disposed to continue as teachers.

The connection between the two classes of teachers.

77. The means by which we propose to connect the pupil-teacher system with that for certificated teachers, are indicated in articles 60, 70, and 79. It will be observed that we propose to make the successful completion of a three years' engagement as pupil-teacher practically equivalent, for the purposes of a teacher's certificate, to passing the First Arts Examination; and that we give an advantage also to pupil-teachers who pass with credit through a course of one or two years in a training college. We have suggested this from a conviction of the great value of such a training, and with the view of retaining as teachers those who have been trained.

Scheme for aiding training colleges.

78. To complete the pupil-teacher system, and at the same time to give effect to the suggestion conveyed in the closing sentence of paragraph 24 of the Resolution, we have drawn up a scheme for aiding training colleges (Chapter V), and have worked out the details of a two years' course (Schedule III) on the model of the courses prescribed in England and Scotland. The course is so arranged that it can to a large extent be made to suit an Arts College; and in this way it will be possible to secure a collateral advantage for the training colleges without sacrificing anything of their efficiency. If hereafter it should on any grounds be found advisable, the approximation to the First Arts course may be made still closer. How far the scheme is likely to be utilised we have no means of forming an opinion, but there is reason to hope that it will be accepted by some of the leading denominations at no distant date.

Grants to training colleges.

79. The rates of grant proposed in article 91 appear at first sight to be higher than those sanctioned in England and Scotland; but in reality it will be found that they are not so. The amount paid annually in England and Scotland is £50 for each male and £35 for each female student in continuous training throughout the year, provided that the total grant does not exceed 75 per cent. of the actual expenditure of the college. We calculate that the average annual grant for each student in continuous training throughout the college year of eight months (article 95) will probably be less than R500, which does not exceed the average for England and Scotland. Even if it should, any excess may, in our judgment, be well allowed if it helps to bring about the establishment of training colleges. The proposal in article 92, the mode of payment recommended in articles 93 and 94, and the exceptions referred to in the latter part of article 95, are all intended to facilitate the opening of such colleges.

University education.

80. The reference to the higher education of Europeans in paragraph 5 of the Resolution may require that we should offer some definite recommendation on the subject. The arguments in favour of separate institutions for Europeans do not appear to us to apply with any great force to the higher or University education. As a matter of fact, few, if any, of the colleges in which Europeans study are confined to them exclusively, and we see no reason to think a change in this respect necessary. That being so, we are of opinion that any aid given by

Government to the higher education of Europeans should be regulated by the ordinary grant-in-aid rules in force in the various provinces. The case of any college confined to Europeans exclusively would be sufficiently met by allowing a fixed grant on account of each student who passes the First Arts, B.A., or M A. examination.

Building grants.

81. A scheme for providing "greater facilities for the education of the poorer classes of European children" would not be complete unless provision were made for grants on account of school buildings. We have therefore added a chapter on building grants (Chapter VI), in which we propose that grants should be given in aid of the erection, enlargement, and furnishing of schools, of carrying out extensive repairs, and, in special cases, of paying debts incurred before the Code comes into operation in erecting or extending school buildings (article 96). We have felt some hesitation in recommending grants in the last two cases, but we do so because it is a matter of notoriety that many schools are in a state of chronic embarrassment owing to old debts and the difficulty of meeting the expense of repairs. Much of the difficulty, we are aware, has arisen from the unsatisfactory way in which accounts have been kept and dues realised, and if the provisions of article 14 (*b*) are carefully carried out, it will, no doubt, disappear under the operation of the Code; but we think it most important that the schools should have a fair start under the new system, and to secure this we recommend that the grants provided for in 96 (*b* and *c*) should at the outset be allowed. There will be no difficulty in selecting the cases that really need and deserve this aid.

Rules for building grants.

82. In the varying circumstances of the stations in which school buildings are likely to be required, it is impossible to find any general rule that will be suitable to all; some stations can help themselves to a much greater extent than others, while in many small stations, with a very fluctuating European population, it would probably be unwise to erect any school building. For the purposes of this chapter, therefore, we recommend that the local Government should take cognisance of the circumstances of each station and determine the rates of grant accordingly. No grant should be given for any school building unless the European population for whom it is intended is sufficiently large to justify the expense (article 99*a*), regard being had, among other circumstances, to the requirements of the different religious denominations of the locality. If the circumstances are such as to justify the expense of erecting or extending a building, we propose that a grant should be made, not exceeding two-thirds of the total estimated cost in places where large private contributions cannot be looked for, or not exceeding one-half in places where the people may reasonably be expected to help themselves. These grants being maximum grants, it will be in the power of the Department to fix the amount of the actual grant according to its own judgment.

Conditions of building grants.

Other conditions of building grants.

83. The remaining articles in this chapter are only such as are required to secure that the school buildings shall be properly maintained, and be always available for school purposes. We have also provided for the refund of the Government grant in the event of the building ceasing to be used as a school within three years of the date of payment. These recommendations are based largely on the present rules for building grants in Bengal.

No accurate estimate of the cost of the scheme can be framed at present.

84. The only other duty assigned to us in the Resolution was to frame, as well as we could on the information placed before us, an estimate for each province of the cost of the scheme adopted by us. Taking the total number of scholars in the several departments of the schools for which returns have been received, and assuming that a certain proportion would pass by the various standards proposed, we might without difficulty construct an estimate; but after careful

consideration we have come to the conclusion, as already indicated, that such an estimate would, in the present condition of European schools, be of little practical value. The returns are at best very incomplete; we have no means of knowing how many of the 5,000 children who, as stated in paragraph 3 of the Resolution, are at present receiving no instruction, are likely to be sent to school; and the absence of any trustworthy classification of the scholars makes it impossible to form any but an arbitrary estimate of the proportion of passes. In these circumstances, we recommend that the framing of the desired estimate should be deferred until all the schools in the various provinces have been thoroughly inspected and examined according to the prescribed standards. This alone will supply the data for an accurate estimate of the operation of the Code as regards existing schools; and by affording time for observation, it may incidentally throw light on the probable increase in the number of schools and scholars.

85. We cannot conclude this report without giving expression to our very deep feeling of sorrow at the early and lamented death of our colleague, the Very Rev. Father Van Impe, whose warm interest in, and devotion to, the work on which we have been engaged contributed, we fear, to that sad event.

86. We have also to express our deep sense of obligation to Mr. A. W. Garrett, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, and to Mr. A. M. Nash, who succeeded him in that office, for the very valuable assistance they have afforded us in the discharge of our onerous duties. By their kindness and courtesy we have been enabled to test our conclusions by reference to several of the European schools under their inspection, and we have particularly to acknowledge the help given by Mr. Nash in working out the system of grants.

A. W. CROFT.
J. BALY.
E. LAFONT, S. J.
JAMES ROBERTSON.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th July 1882.

DRAFT CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS AS FINALLY ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. A sum of money is annually granted by local Governments and Administrations for European education in India. This grant is administered by the Education Department of each local Government or Administration, hereinafter called the Department.

2. The object of the grant is to aid local exertion in maintaining efficient schools for European children, and training colleges for teachers in such schools.

3. The term European is used in this Code to signify any person of European descent, pure or mixed, who retains European habits and modes of life; but the Local Governments shall in all cases of doubt decide the proper application of the term. The term scholar is used to signify European scholar.

4. Aid to maintain schools is given by monthly and annual grants to the managers, conditional upon the attendance and proficiency of the scholars, the qualifications of the teachers, and the state of the schools.

5. Every school aided by Government under the provisions of this Code shall be conducted in accordance with the following regulations (Elementary Education Act, England, 1870, section 7):—

"(*a*) It shall not be required, as a condition of any child being admitted into or continuing in the school, that he shall attend or abstain from attending any Sunday school or any place of religious worship, or that he shall attend any religious observance or any instruction in religious subjects in the school or elsewhere, from which observance or instruction he may be withdrawn by his parent, or that he shall, if withdrawn by his parent, attend the school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his parent belongs.

"(*b*) The time or times during which any religious observance is practised, or instruction in religious subjects is given, at any meeting of the school, shall be either at the beginning or at the end, or at the beginning and the end of such meeting, and shall be inserted in a time table to be approved by the Educational Department, and to be kept permanently and conspicuously affixed in every school-room; and any scholar may be withdrawn by his parent from such observance or instruction without forfeiting any of the other benefits of the school.

"(*c*) The school shall be open at all times to the inspection of the departmental inspector, so, however, that it shall be no part of the duties of such inspector to enquire into any instruction in religious subjects given at such school, or to examine any scholar therein in religious knowledge, or in any religious subject or book."

6. No grant is made for or in respect of—

(*a*) any instruction in religious subjects;
(*b*) any school which is not subject to the inspection of the Department;
(*c*) any school in which the majority of the children attending the school are not European;
(*d*) any school with an average daily attendance of less than 12 European scholars;
(*e*) any school which the Department declares to be unnecessary, or unsuited to the requirements of the locality;
(*f*) any school the income of which from all sources is sufficient, in the opinion of the Department, to maintain it in efficiency.

7. No school shall be placed on the list of those to which grants may be made, until an application is sent to the Head of the Department of the province in which the school is situated. The application shall contain the following particulars, according to a form supplied by the Department:—

(*a*) Class of school.
(*b*) Names and qualifications of the teachers.
(*c*) Constitution of the committee of management.
(*d*) Number of scholars in each standard (Schedule I).
(*e*) Scale of fees.
(*f*) Probable income from all sources other than the grant.

The Inspector shall thereupon visit and report on the school.

8. If the application is approved, the Department will inform the managers from what date the school will be regarded as coming under the Code, and in what month the Inspector will make his annual visit. The month will remain unaltered, unless the Department informs the managers of a change. Notice of the day of the Inspector's annual visit will be given beforehand to the managers.

9. The Inspector may visit an aided school at any other time without notice.

10. No grant is paid except on a report from the Inspector, unless some unforeseen cause makes it impossible for him to visit and report upon the school.

11. (*a*) The managers of a school must appoint a correspondent with the Department, and must give notice to the Department of any change of correspondent.

(*b*) Teachers cannot act as correspondents for the schools in which they are employed, nor can they be recognised as members of its committee of management, without the special sanction of the Department.

12. By managers are meant those who have the financial and general control of the school. The committee of management must consist of not less than three members.

CHAPTER II.

Grants for the Maintenance of Schools.

Section I.—*Preliminary.*

13. Before any grant is made to a school the following conditions must be satisfied:—

(*a*) That the school is conducted in accordance with article 5.

(*b*) That the school premises are healthy, well lighted, drained, and ventilated, are properly furnished and supplied with suitable offices, and contain sufficient accommodation for the scholars attending the school. For the present 12 square feet in each class-room will be required for every scholar in average daily attendance,* or if more than one class is taught in the same room, 16 square feet.

(*c*) That the time table is approved by the Department. The time-table should show the hours allotted to instruction in elementary, class, and special subjects (Schedule I), to the additional subjects of article 21, and to the training of pupil-teachers. No change can afterwards be made without the consent of the Department.

(*d*) That the staff of teachers is sufficient, and the teachers approved by the Department. The recognised classes of teachers in day schools are pupil-teachers (Chapter III) and certificated teachers (Chapter IV). Other persons may be employed as teachers in night schools.

(*e*) That the principal teacher is not allowed to undertake duties unconnected with the school which occupy any part whatever of the school hours, or of the time appointed for the special instruction of pupil-teachers.

14. Every school receiving a grant shall comply with the following conditions:—

(*a*) Due notice shall be given to the Department of any changes in the school staff and management (article 45), which occur in the course of the year.

(*b*) All returns called for by the Department shall be duly made; the admission, daily attendance, and withdrawal of the scholars shall be registered by, or under the supervision of, the principal teacher; accounts of income and expenditure shall be kept by the managers, regularly audited, and submitted to the Department annually.

(*c*) The income of the school shall be applied to educational purposes recognised by the Department.

15. Schools and departments of schools aided under this chapter shall be classed as Primary, Middle, or High, according to the highest standard of instruction (Schedule I) taught in them.

Those teaching to a standard not above IV shall be classed as Primary; those teaching to a standard above IV and not above VII as Middle; those teaching to either of the final standards of the Schedule shall be classed as High Schools.

Note.—If from any cause the managers of a school desire to change its class, they must submit a fresh application under article 7.

16. The subjects of instruction in aided schools shall be as follows:—

(*a*) In the primary and middle departments, the elementary, class, and special subjects of Schedule I.

(*b*) In the high department, the subjects prescribed for the final examinations (A and B) of Schedule I.

In primary schools and departments teaching above Standard II two class subjects must be taught. In middle schools and departments four class-subjects must be taught.

* The average daily attendance for any period is found by adding together the attendances of all scholars for that period and dividing the sum by the number of full meetings within the same period; the quotient is the average daily attendance.

17. In primary and middle schools and departments the following order of instruction must be observed:—

Elementary subjects (reading, writing, and arithmetic) must be taught to every scholar in a school.

Class subjects must be taught to every scholar in a class.

Special subjects may be taught to individual scholars.

Note.—All scholars reading the same standard in elementary subjects form one class.

Section II.—*Grants to Day Schools.**

18. A school which has held not less than 200 full school meetings during the year may receive aid under this Section.

If a school has held less than 200 full school meetings during the year, a proportionate reduction shall be made in the grants payable under this Section, and in the number of attendances required under article 22.

Note (1).—The school year is reckoned as ending with the last day (inclusive) of the month preceding that fixed for the Inspector's annual visit (article 8).

Note (2).—School meetings held before the school comes under the operation of the Code (article 8) will not be counted for the purposes of this article.

19. By a "full school meeting" is meant a period of four hours of secular instruction on the same day, in which period may be included not more than half an hour of the time allowed for recreation. A "full attendance" is an attendance at a full school meeting.

(*a*) Two periods, each of not less than two hours of secular instruction in school, whether on the same or on different days, may be counted as one full school meeting.

(*b*) Attendances may not be reckoned for any scholar under three or over eighteen years of age.

20. For every scholar in average daily attendance during the school-year, the following attendance grants may be claimed by the managers:—

	Rs.
For the first 25	12 per scholar.
For the next 25	9 „
For the next 50	6 „
For every additional scholar	3 „

For children who are not presented for examination by standards, a uniform attendance grant shall be made at the rate of Rs. 18 for each child not above eight years of age at the end of the school year, provided they are taught as a separate school or department of a school, by a teacher of their own, in a room properly constructed and furnished for their instruction. Of this grant Rs. 3 will be withheld in the case of girls, if satisfactory instruction is not given in needlework.

21. The managers may also claim the following sums for each scholar in average daily attendance:—

(*a*) Annas 8 (or Re. 1), if singing by ear (or from notes) is taught throughout the school to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

(*b*) Annas 8, if systematic training in drill or gymnastics is given to boys above eight years of age without extra charge.

(*c*) A sum not exceeding Rs. 3, at the discretion of the Inspector, for discipline, organization, apparatus and method of instruction.

The Inspector will bear in mind, in reporting on the organization and discipline of a school, the results of any visits without notice (article 9) made in the course of the year. To meet the requirements respecting discipline, the managers and teachers will be expected to satisfy the Inspector that all reasonable care is taken in the ordinary management of the school to bring up the children in habits of punctuality, of good manners and language, of cleanliness and neatness, and also to impress upon the children the importance of cheerful obedience to duty, of consideration and respect for others, and of honour and truthfulness in word and act.

22. For scholars who are presented for examination by Standards I to VII of Schedule I, and who have made 120 full attendances during the year, the managers may claim the following instruction grants:—

(*a*) Each elementary subject, Re. 1 for every scholar passing in that subject.

(*b*) Each class subject, Re. 1 for every scholar in a class reading that subject, if 50 per cent. of those presented for examination satisfy the Inspector.

(*c*) Each special subject, Re. 1 for every scholar passing in that subject.

[illegible] applies to [illegible] standards described in Schedule I are taught. For special rules for [illegible] connected [illegible] 84–87.

Note (1).—No child under six years of age shall be presented for examination by standards; and it shall be in the discretion of the Inspector to refuse to examine any child under eight years of age.

Note (2).—No scholar shall be examined in any subject unless the timetable has provided for continuous instruction in that subject throughout the year.

Note (3).—When a scholar has been transferred from one school to another in the course of the year, his attendance at the former school will not be counted unless his scholar's register (article 42) shows that he has been transferred with the permission of the managers of that school; but in no case shall attendance for the same period be reckoned twice.

Note (4).—The results of the examination of each scholar shall be communicated to the managers.

23. (*a*) No instruction grant may be claimed under article 22 on account of any scholar who fails to pass in two elementary subjects.

(*b*) No grant may be claimed for class subjects under article 22 (*b*), if the number of passes in elementary subjects fall below 40 per cent. of the whole number of scholars presented in those subjects. If the number of such passes fall below 60 per cent., the grant shall be reduced by one-half.

(*c*) No grant may be claimed for special subjects under article 22 (*c*), if the number of passes in elementary subjects fall below 60 per cent. of the whole number of scholars presented in those subjects.

24. (*a*) Any scholar presented for examination must be presented under the same standard in all subjects.

(*b*) Any scholar who passes in all the elementary subjects of Standards I, II or III, may be at once presented for examination by the next higher standard, and may earn separate grants for passing in each standard.

(*c*) If a scholar fails in one elementary subject only, he may be presented for examination in the following year either by the same or by the next higher standard; but no scholar can earn a grant twice in the same subject in any standard.

(*d*) If a scholar fails in two successive years in the same elementary subject, no grant shall be given on his account for class or special subjects.

25. If a scholar who has made the prescribed number of attendances is (without a reasonable excuse) withheld from examination in elementary or class subjects, the school shall receive no grant on his account.

26. Scholars in high schools, who have attended 250 full school meetings after passing by Standard VII, may be presented for final examination by the standard in schedule I. The examination will be held at the times and places indicated in Chapter VII for the scholarship examination.

27. For scholars passing by this standard, the managers may claim the following instruction grants:—

(1) Rs. 80 for every scholar passing in three subjects.
(2) Rs. 120 „ „ „ four „
(3) Rs. 160 „ „ „ all „
(4) Rs. 25 for each pass in an optional subject.

No grant can be claimed for optional subjects for any scholar who fails to earn a grant in the compulsory subjects.

28. A scholar who does not pass in all the compulsory subjects may be again presented for examination in the following year. If he then passes, the managers may claim on his account the full grant payable under article 27, less any amount that may have been earned by him in the preceding year.

29. After each annual visit of the Inspector (article 8), the school shall receive monthly during the following year—

(*a*) a *provisional* attendance grant, calculated at one-twelfth of the rates fixed in article 20, for each scholar in average daily attendance during the preceding month;

(*b*) a *provisional* instruction grant, calculated at one-twelfth of the instruction grant earned for the preceding year under articles 22—28.

Note.—If a school has been open for less than twelve months (article 18), the denominator of the fraction in (*b*) shall be the number of months during which the school has been under the Code.

30. At the end of each year, when the annual visit (article 8) is paid by the Inspector, the school shall receive the amount of the annual grants earned for attendance and instruction under articles 20—28, less the total amount of the provisional grants received during the course of the year under article 29. But if the amounts received under article 29 exceed the amounts earned under articles 20—28, the excess shall be deducted from the first or (at the discretion of the Department) any subsequent grants payable in the following year under article 29, or be otherwise refunded to the Department.

31. A special grant, to be determined by the Department, may, on a favourable report from the Inspector, be made annually to schools in places where there is a small or poor European population.

Note.—This grant shall not be taken into account in making reductions under Section V.

SECTION III.—*Grants to Night Schools.*

32. Grants may be given to night schools for boys, [illegible] the scholars admitted to the school are certified by the managers to be [illegible] necessarily employed during the day.

33. The rules for grants to day schools (Section II) shall apply also to night schools with the following changes:—

(*a*) By a "full school meeting" is meant a period of not less than one hour of secular instruction.

(*b*) The number of full school meetings in the year must be not less than 80, and of full attendances qualifying for an instruction grant not less than 50.

(*c*) The attendance grants shall be at one-third of the rates prescribed in article 20.

(*d*) The number of class and special subjects to be taught in each school shall be determined by the Inspector. For the purpose of calculating the grants all such subjects shall be treated as special subjects.

(*e*) Any scholar who has passed by Standard V may, with the sanction of the Inspector, substitute for the full course prescribed for day schools, a special course consisting of arithmetic and one or more of the following subjects:—

Mathematics, Elementary Science, Drawing } of Standards VI and VII.

Mathematics, Mechanical Drawing, Elementary Physics, Elementary Chemistry } of Standard B.

To such scholars the provisions of article 24 (*a*) shall not apply.

SECTION IV.—*Grants to Boarding Schools.*

34. Grants may be given under this Section to boarding establishments, in addition to the grants payable under Section II to the day schools with which they are connected.

35. A yearly grant not exceeding Rs. 3 may, on the report of the Inspector, be made for each boarder, according to the average number in residence during the year, if the organization, discipline, sanitation, and domestic arrangements are satisfactory.

Note.—The sleeping space allotted to each boarder must be declared by competent medical authority to be sufficient for the purposes of health. In administering this article, the Department will endeavour to secure a provision, for each child under 12, of not less than 40 superficial feet and 400 cubic feet, and for each child above 12, of not less than 48 superficial feet and 480 cubic feet. When a boarding school is hereafter erected with the aid of a building grant (Chapter VI), the internal space provided for each boarder must be in accordance with the measurements stated in this article.

36. A special grant, to be fixed by the Department, may be made to boarding schools in aid of the boarding charges of children residing in places where there is no school of a standard suited to their requirements, provided that the Magistrate of the district certifies, after enquiry, that the parents or guardians of such children are too poor to pay the full boarding charges. The amount of this grant shall not exceed Rs. 5 a month on account of each such boarder.

Note.—No grant shall be made under this article on account of scholars reading beyond Standard VII.

37. A special grant may be made to free schools and orphanages in aid of the boarding charges of scholars educated therein, provided that the amount of such grant does not exceed (*a*) one-half of the total cost of their maintenance, (*b*) the rate of Rs. 5 a month for each boarder.

SECTION V.—*Reduction of Grants.*

38. If the amount earned under Sections II and III exceeds the income of the school from all sources other than the grant, it shall be reduced by the amount of that excess.

Note.—In calculating the income of the school under this article, boarding fees shall not be included.

39. The total amount of the grant may, upon the Inspector's report, be reduced by not less than one-tenth nor more than one-half for faults of instruction, discipline, or registration on the part of the teacher, or (after six months' notice) for failure on the part of the managers to provide efficient instruction according to the regulations of the Department, to remedy any defect in the premises that seriously interferes with the efficiency of the school, or to provide proper furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus of instruction. If the Inspector, at a visit without notice not less than six months after intimation has been given of the requirements of the Department, reports that they have not been carried into effect, a deduction may be made from the next grant to the school.

40. If the income of any high school from all sources is large enough, in the opinion of the Department, to render the full grant, claimable under Section II, unnecessary for the efficient maintenance of the school, a reduction shall be made in its amount. The proportion of the full grant that may be claimed shall be fixed from time to time by the Department, and shall be notified beforehand to the managers.

Note.—The operation of this Article is limited to a term of three years from the date on which the Code comes into force.

41. Any grant [illegible] the Inspector's report, there appears to be any [illegible] *prima facie* [illegible] such instance an enquiry shall be made by the Department, the result [illegible] communicated to the managers.

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Section VI.—*Registers.*

42. Every scholar in a school receiving grants must be provided with a "scholar's register" (*see* Appendix I), showing his age, attendance, and proficiency at every stage of his school course. This register must be deposited with the principal teacher on admission to the school, and must be shown to the Inspector when required.

43. In every school receiving grants, the managers must provide out of the school funds—

(*a*) the Code for the year;
(*b*) registers of attendance;
(*c*) a diary or log-book, stoutly bound, and containing not less than 300 ruled pages;
(*d*) a portfolio to contain official letters, which should be numbered (1, 2, 3, &c.) in the order of their receipt.

44. The principal teacher must, at least once a week, make an entry in the log-book showing the visits of managers, the admission or withdrawal of scholars, the progress of the various classes, and other facts concerning the school or its teachers, such as commencements of duty, cautions, illness, &c., which are likely to be required for future reference.

Every entry in the log-book must refer to facts; general expressions of opinion are to be excluded. No entry once made in the log-book may be removed, nor may it be altered otherwise than by a subsequent entry.

45. The summary of the Inspector's report after his annual visit, and any remarks made upon it by the Department, when communicated to the managers, must be immediately copied *verbatim* into the log-book. The names and standing (*Certificated Teacher of the——grade*, or *Pupil Teacher of the——year*; *see* Chapters III and IV) of all teachers to be continued on, added to, or withdrawn from, the school staff, as determined by the Department upon the Inspector's report, shall at the same time be entered and signed by the correspondent (article 11 *a*). This entry settles the school staff for the year. Any subsequent change in the staff must be recorded in the log-book, and reported to the Department (article 14 *a*) for sanction.

46. The Inspector will examine the log-book and portfolio at every visit, and will report whether they have been properly kept. He will specially refer to the entries made pursuant to article 45. At every visit paid without notice, he will make an entry in the log-book of such particulars as require the attention of the managers.

CHAPTER III.

Pupil Teachers.

47. Pupil teachers are boys or girls employed to serve in a day-school on the following conditions:—

(*a*) That the school is—

(1) held in suitable premises;
(2) well supplied with books, apparatus, and furniture;
(3) under a duly certificated teacher (article 49);
(4) properly organized and efficiently instructed;
(5) under good discipline;
(6) likely to be maintained during the period of engagement.

(*b*) That the pupil teachers—

(1) are not less than 14 years of age at the date of their engagement;
(2) have passed Standard VI of Schedule I at the date of their engagement;
(3) produce certificates of health, physical fitness, character, and conduct.

(*c*) That the managers enter into an agreement in the terms of the memorandum prescribed in Appendix II.

The Inspector will test the aptitude of the candidates for pupil-teacherships by hearing them give a reading lesson and requiring them to set copies, and he will pay special attention to distinctness of utterance.

48. If all the foregoing conditions have been satisfied, and if the pupil teacher is approved by the Department, the engagement is complete. The Department is not a party to the engagement, but confines itself to requiring that the pupil teacher shall be presented to the Inspector year by year, at the time fixed by his notice (article 8), for examination by the prescribed standards (Schedule II).

49. Every pupil teacher shall be required to undergo a course of three years' instruction, and to pass the examinations specified in Schedule II. During the first year he shall teach daily for two hours in the school classes, and during the last two years for three hours, and he shall also receive one hour's special instruction daily from a teacher holding a certificate of the first or second grade (article 57).

50. For each pupil teacher passing with credit in the subjects specified in Schedule II, the managers of the school shall receive the following sums:—

	Rs.
For the compulsory subjects	60
„ each optional subject	20
„ the art of teaching—	
in the first year	50
„ second year	80
„ third year	120

Half the amounts earned under this article shall be paid by the managers to the pupil teacher, in addition to any salary specified in the memorandum of agreement.

51. The amounts stated in the preceding article are maximum grants, to be given only if the results of the examination are thoroughly satisfactory; and they may be reduced, on the report of the Inspector, by an amount not exceeding one-third.

52. No grant shall be paid on account of a pupil-teacher who fails to pass in the compulsory subjects of Schedule II. He will be re-examined by the same standard in the following year.

53. If a pupil teacher fails twice during his course in the compulsory subjects or in the art of teaching, he shall cease to be recognised as a pupil teacher.

54. If in the course of any year a vacancy occurs in the office of pupil teacher, notice of the vacancy must be at once given to the Department; and pending a permanent appointment under the terms of articles 47 and 48, temporary arrangements may be made by the managers of the school to fill the vacancy.

55. The number of pupil teachers to be employed in any school shall be determined by the Department.

56. At the close of their engagement pupil teachers are perfectly free in the choice of employment. If they wish to continue in the work of education, they may, under the conditions of article 60, become teachers in primary or middle schools or departments, or may be admitted into training colleges (Chapter V).

CHAPTER IV.—Certificated Teachers.

Section I.—*Preliminary.*

57. Certificates are of three grades, and may be either permanent or provisional. A provisional certificate consists of an entry of the teacher's name in a register kept by the Department.

(*a*) A first grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher in a high school.
(*b*) A second grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher in a middle school, or an assistant teacher in a high school.
(*c*) A third grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher in a primary school, or an assistant teacher in a middle school or department.
(*d*) A provisional third grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher of a primary school, only if (*a*) he has completed his engagement as a pupil teacher, or (*b*) has passed with credit the first year's examination at a training college, or (*c*) has served with credit for two years as an assistant teacher.

Note.—In cases of emergency, persons may be temporarily recognised as teachers who do not hold the certificates required by this article.

58. Teachers at any stage shall be entitled to receive certificates from the Department, provided they satisfy the Department that they have received a training and passed examinations equivalent to those required under the following articles.

Example.—A holder of a second class certificate from any of the Education Departments of the United Kingdom shall be entitled to receive a permanent certificate of the second grade.

Note.—In administering this article, it shall be in the power of the Department to hold examinations for the purpose of testing the qualifications of applicants for certificates.

59. A certificate may at any time be suspended, reduced, or cancelled, but in every case the Department shall give the teacher an opportunity of explanation.

Section II.—*Male Teachers.*

60. A pupil teacher who has passed the final examination specified in Schedule II shall receive a provisional certificate.

After not less than [illegible] with credit, his certificate shall be made permanent.

Before completing [illegible] provisional certificate must be exchanged for a permanent certificate, or in case [illegible]

(1).—"A year's service with credit" in this and the following articles implies two favourable reports from the Inspector with an interval of a year between them.

(2).—Service in more than one school will not be recognized by the Department, unless the change has been made with the sanction of the Inspector.

61. Any one who, without having served an engagement as a pupil teacher, has completed his 17th year, and has passed the Entrance Examination, or the alternative examination for high schools under Standard B of Schedule I, may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, receive a provisional third grade certificate. After three years' service with credit his certificate shall be made permanent.

62. Any one who has completed his 18th year and passed the First Arts Examination, may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, receive a provisional third grade certificate. After two years' service with credit, his certificate shall be made permanent.

63. Any holder of a permanent third grade certificate, who has served with credit for two years under that certificate, and has also passed the First Arts Examination, shall be entitled to a provisional second grade certificate. After two years' further service with credit, his provisional certificate shall be made permanent.

64. Any graduate of a University of the United Kingdom or India, who has completed his 22nd year, may receive a provisional second grade certificate. After three years' service with credit, his certificate shall be made permanent.

65. Any holder of a permanent second grade certificate, who has served for at least three years with credit under that certificate, and who is also a graduate of a University of the United Kingdom or India, may receive a provisional first grade certificate. After two years' service with credit, his certificate shall be made permanent.

66. It shall be open to the Department in exceptional cases to grant a provisional certificate of the first grade to any graduate of a University of the United Kingdom who has completed his 25th year. After three years' service with credit, his certificate shall be made permanent.

67. Any person who, at the date on which this Code comes into operation, is actually employed as the principal teacher of a high school recognised by the Department as efficient, and who has been so employed for the three years immediately preceding that date, shall be accepted by the Department as qualified to be the principal teacher in a high school, and shall, on application, be entitled to receive a certificate of the first grade.

68. Any such person whose period of service as principal teacher at the date on which this Code comes into operation shall have been more than one year, but less than three years, shall, on application, receive a provisional certificate of the first grade. After completing the period of three years as principal teacher, and on obtaining a satisfactory report from the Inspector, his certificate shall be made permanent.

69. Any other person who, at the date on which this Code comes into operation, is actually employed as a teacher in any school recognised by the Department as efficient, shall, on producing certificates of character and qualification, and on satisfying the Department of his efficiency as a teacher, be entitled to receive a provisional certificate—

(*a*) of the third grade, provided—
  (1) that he is over 20 years of age;
  (2) that he has been employed as a teacher for a continuous period of not less than three years:

(*b*) of the second grade, provided—
  (1) that he is over 25 years of age;
  (2) that he has been employed as a teacher for a continuous period of not less than five years, and has served for not less than three years of that period as a teacher in the middle department of a school.

After two years' service with credit, his certificate shall be made permanent.

Note.—All applications for certificates under articles 67, 68, 69, 75, 76, and 77 must be made within two years from the date on which this Code comes into operation.

SECTION III.—*Female Teachers.*

70. A pupil teacher who has passed the final examination specified in Schedule II, shall receive a provisional third grade certificate.

After not less than two years' service with credit, her certificate shall be made permanent. Before completing her 25th year, her provisional certificate must be exchanged for a permanent certificate, or is *ipso facto* cancelled.

71. Any one who, without having served an engagement as a pupil teacher, has completed her 17th year, and passed the final examination for high schools specified in Schedule I, may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, receive a provisional third grade certificate. After three years' service with credit, her certificate shall be made permanent.

72. Any holder of a permanent third grade certificate, who has served with credit for two years under that certificate, and has also passed the Entrance Examination, shall be entitled to a provisional second grade certificate. After two years' further service with credit, her provisional certificate shall be made permanent.

73. Any person who has passed the First Arts Examination, and has completed her 22nd year, may receive a provisional second grade certificate. After three years' service with credit, her certificate shall be made permanent.

74. Any holder of a permanent second grade certificate, who has served for at least three years with credit under that certificate, and who has passed the First Arts Examination, may receive a provisional first grade certificate. After two years' service with credit, her certificate shall be made permanent.

75. Any person who, at the date on which this Code comes into operation, is actually employed as the principal teacher of a high or middle school recognised by the Department as efficient, and who has been so employed for the three years immediately preceding that date, shall be accepted by the Department as qualified to be the principal teacher in a high or middle school, and shall be entitled on application to receive a certificate of the corresponding grade (article 57).

76. Any such person whose period of service as principal teacher at the date on which this Code comes into operation shall have been more than one year, but less than three years, shall receive a provisional certificate of the corresponding grade (article 57). After completing the period of three years as principal teacher, and on receipt of a satisfactory report from the Inspector, her certificate shall be made permanent.

77. Any other person who, at the date on which this Code comes into operation, is actually employed as a teacher in any school recognised by the Department as efficient, shall be entitled, at any time within two years from that date, on producing certificates of character and qualification, and on satisfying the Department of her efficiency as a teacher, to receive a provisional certificate of the corresponding grade (article 57).

This certificate shall be made permanent after one year's further service with credit, or in the case of any person who, at the date on which this Code comes into operation, has not completed three years' service as a teacher, after two years' further service with credit.

78. It shall be open to the Department in exceptional cases to grant provisional certificates of the first or second grade to persons not entitled to such certificates under any of the foregoing rules.

SECTION IV.—*Teachers passing through a Training College.*

79. Any student who has been admitted to a training college after completing his engagement as a pupil teacher, and who has passed the first year's examination of the college, shall be entitled to receive a permanent third grade certificate. After passing the second year's examination of the college, he shall receive a provisional second grade certificate.

80. Any student of a training college who, without having completed an engagement as a pupil teacher, has passed the first year's examination of the college, shall be entitled to receive a provisional third grade certificate. After passing the second year's examination of the college, he shall receive a permanent third grade certificate.

81. After two years' service with credit, the provisional certificates granted under articles 79 and 80 shall be made permanent, and the permanent third grade certificates granted under the same articles shall be exchanged for provisional certificates of the second grade.

82. Any holder of a provisional second grade certificate under the preceding article shall, after two years' service with credit under that certificate, receive a permanent certificate of the second grade.

CHAPTER V.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

SECTION I.—*Preliminary.*

83. A training college includes—

(*a*) A college for boarding, lodging, and instructing candidates for the office of teacher.

(*b*) A practising school, in which such candidates may learn their profession.

84. No grant shall be made to a training college, unless the Department is satisfied with the premises, management, and staff.

85. The grant to a practising school shall be made under the conditions specified in Chapter II.

SECTION II.—*Admission to Training Colleges.*

86. Candidates for admission to a training college are selected by the authorities of each college on their own responsibility, and are admissible to the college provided that they produce satisfactory certificates of moral character,

No grant will be payable to a training college on account of any student who on [illegible] does not satisfy the following conditions:—

[illegible] that he is at least 17 years of age.

[illegible] state of his health is satisfactory, and that he is free from any infirmity [illegible] defect likely to interfere with the profession of a teacher.

[illegible] a declaration signifying his *bonâ fide* intention to follow the profession of a teacher.

[illegible] passed the final examination for high schools specified in Schedule I, [illegible] pupil teacher's in Schedule II.

SECTION III.—*Examinations.*

88. Every student admitted to a training college under the conditions specified in article 87, who has been in residence for eight months of the year, and who has spent in that year at least 75 hours under proper supervision in the practising school, shall be presented at the close of the year for examination by the standards fixed, for first and second year students respectively, in Schedule III.

89. The yearly examinations will be conducted by the Department. After each examination the names of the successful candidates will be arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, the second in alphabetical order.

90. The place taken by each student in the examination will be recorded on the certificates granted by the Department under articles 79, 80.

SECTION IV.—*Grants.*

91. The managers of a training college shall be entitled to a grant of Rs. 750 for each student passing the annual examination in the first division, and of Rs. 500 for each student passing in the second division.

92. On the recommendation of the Inspector, a grant not exceeding Rs. 100 may be made on account of a student who fails to pass the annual examination; but this grant will not be made more than once for the same student.

93. The managers shall receive monthly a provisional grant of Rs 35 for each student on the rolls during that month.

94. After the annual examination, the managers shall receive the amounts payable under articles 91 and 92, less the amounts actually paid under article 93.

If the amounts paid under article 93 exceed the amounts payable under articles 91 and 92, the excess shall be deducted from the first or (at the discretion of the Department) any subsequent grants payable in the following year under article 93, or be otherwise refunded to the Department.

95. The amounts specified under article 91 will not be payable on account of any student who has resided for less than eight months during the year.

Exceptions to this rule may, at the discretion of the Department, be made in special cases, provided that no grant will be payable for any student who has resided for less than six months, or who has spent less than 75 hours under proper supervision in the practising school. In the case of students so excepted, a reduction not exceeding Rs. 200 will be made in the amount of the grant.

CHAPTER VI.

BUILDING GRANTS.

96. Grants may be given under this Chapter to managers of schools, in aid—

(*a*) of erecting, enlarging, or furnishing school buildings;
(*b*) of executing extensive repairs;
(*c*) in special cases, of paying off debts incurred in erecting or enlarging school buildings.

Note.—Expenditure in the purchase of buildings may be treated as expenditure on the erection of buildings.

97. Except in the case provided for in article 96 (*c*), no grant shall be made in consideration of former expenditure on school buildings.

98. For the purposes of this Chapter local Governments will divide stations into three classes:—

A.—Stations in which the maximum grant shall not exceed one-half of the total cost.
B.—Stations in which the maximum grant shall not exceed two-thirds of the total cost.
C.—Stations in which, from the fluctuating number of European children, the erection of permanent school buildings is undesirable. In these stations the amount actually paid as rent will be considered in determining the special grants that may be allowed under article 31.

99. Before a grant is sanctioned for the erection of school buildings, the Department must be satisfied—

(*a*) that the European population of the locality is sufficiently large to render the existence of the school necessary, and to give a reasonable probability of its permanence;
(*b*) that the school is suited to the requirements of the locality;
(*c*) that the school is likely to be maintained in efficiency;
(*d*) that the site, plans, estimates, and specifications are suited to the school, and the title and trust deeds in due form.

100. The trust deed must declare the building to be granted in trust for school purposes only. It must also provide for the legal ownership of the premises, for the proper maintenance of the building, and for the inspection and management of the school.

Note.—This article does not preclude the managers from using the building for other purposes when not required for the purposes of the school.

101. The grant is not paid until—

(*a*) a report is received from the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, certifying that the building has been completed in accordance with the sanctioned plans and specifications;
(*b*) a certificate is received from the managers, setting forth that the funds in their hands will, when added to the grant, be sufficient to meet all claims and to close the account; and
(*c*) the trust deed is duly registered, and a copy lodged with the Department.

102. The trustees must undertake to refund the amount of the grant if the building ceases to be used as a school within three years from the date of payment.

103. All applications for grants must be submitted to the Department not later than the 1st of October in any year.

CHAPTER VII.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

104. Scholarships are of two grades, primary and middle; the number of each grade will be determined by the local Government. Boys only are eligible for scholarships, which will in every case be awarded after a competitive examination.

105. Primary scholarships are of the value of Rs. 5 a month, and are tenable for three years in a middle school, or in the middle department of a high school. Middle scholarships are of the value of Rs. 8 a month, and are tenable for two years in a high school, or for five years in a technical school. Scholarships are tenable only in schools recognised by the Department as efficient.

106. Candidates for primary scholarships must be under 11 years of age, and for middle scholarships under 14 years of age, at the date of examination. The selection of the candidates from each school shall be left to the managers of the school.

107. The examination for primary and middle scholarships shall comprise the subjects of Standards IV and VII respectively. Marks shall be awarded to the several subjects of examination as follows:—

Primary Scholarships.

English ..	Grammar and Composition	100	200
	Explanation of passages	50	
	Dictation	50	
Arithmetic			200
Geography			100
Total ...			500

Middle Scholarships.

English, including Grammar and Composition	250
Second Language	150
History	75
Geography	125
Arithmetic	125
Geometry and Algebra	200
Elementary Science	75
Total ...	1,000

108. For the purposes of this Chapter, each province will be divided into circles, and a certain number of scholarships allotted to each circle, to be competed for by candidates from schools situated in that circle. In November of each year (or some other month to be fixed by the Department), the examination shall be held simultaneously at certain centres previously selected. The examination papers shall be the same for all centres.

109. A scholarship may be reduced or withdrawn in cases of misconduct, of continued absence, or of failure to pass by the prescribed standards.

110. A scholarship may be transferred from one school to another with the sanction of the Department.

CHAPTER VIII.

REVISION OF THE CODE.

111. Subject to the confirmation of the Governor General in Council, the local Government may cancel or modify any articles of this Code, or may introduce new articles.

112. The schedules and notes appended to the Code shall have the same effect as the articles of the Code, and shall be subject to the provisions of article 111.

SCHEDULE I.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION (PRIMARY).

Subjects.	Lower Division.		Upper Division.	
	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.
	Elementary Subjects.			
(1) Reading* ...	To read a short paragraph from a book not confined to words of one syllable. *Accuracy of pronunciation to be considered.*	To read a short paragraph from an elementary reading-book.	To read a passage from a more advanced reading-book, or stories from English or Indian history. *Spelling to be tested.*	To read a short passage of prose or poetry from a more advanced reading-book.
(2) Writing† ...	To copy in manuscript characters a line of print; to write from dictation a few common words.	To write a passage of not more than three lines from the same book, slowly read over once, and then dictated word by word. *Before examination, the passage shall be read over again.*	To write six lines from one of the reading-books of the standard, slowly read over once, and then dictated a few words at a time.	To write eight lines from a reading-book slowly read over once, and then dictated in sections.
		Copy-books to be shown.	Copy-books to be shown, with improved writing.	Copy-books to be shown, with improved writing.
(3) Arithmetic‡	Notation and numeration up to 1,000. Simple addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than three figures. In addition, not more than five lines to be given. Multiplication table to 6 × 16.	Notation and numeration up to 100,000. The first three simple rules, and division by numbers not exceeding 12. Multiplication table to 12 × 16. Anna table to 100 annas.	The four simple rules. Addition and subtraction of English and Indian money. Multiplication table to 16 × 16. Pence table to 120 pence.	A.—The compound rules, and reduction in all weights and measures of common use. B (for boys only).—Easy examples of G. C. M. and L. C. M. Easy fractions, with denominators not over 20.
	Class Subjects.			
(4) English ...	To recite 10 lines of easy poetry, and to know their meaning.	To recite 20 lines of poetry, and to know their meaning. To point out nouns and verbs in the passages read or written.	To recite with intelligence and expression 30 lines of poetry. To point out nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and personal pronouns in the passages read or written.	To recite 40 lines of poetry, and to explain the words and allusions. Easy parsing; to point out the subject and predicate in a simple sentence; to form simple sentences illustrating the use of the parts of speech named in Standard III.
(5) Needlework‖ (for girls only).	Hemming; plain knitting with two needles.	Seaming; knitting with two needles, plain and purled rows alternately.	Frilling and pleating; plain knitting with four needles.	Stitching and sewing on strings; knitting with four needles, plain and purled rows alternately.
(6) Geography	.....	To name the points of the compass in the school room, and on a local or district map. Explanation of simple geographical terms by reference to a map.	The outlines of the geography of India by book and map. To draw on the slate a ground-plan of the school-room, showing the position of the furniture.	The outlines of the geography of Asia, and of the British Isles, by book and map. To draw a ground-plan of the school compound and the principal objects in it, with its approaches.
(7) Object Lessons.	Common objects; colour.	Common objects; their colours, shapes, and uses.	Habits and uses of domesticated animals.	General comparison of animals, vegetables, and minerals; common substances used in arts and manufactures.

N.B.—The clauses in italics apply to all succeeding standards.

* Reading with intelligence will be required in all the standards, and increased fluency and expression in successive years. In Standard III and upwards, two sets of reading-books should be provided, of which one should be historical or biographical. The Inspector may examine in any of these books, and may test the intelligence of the reading by questions on the meaning of what is read.

† The writing of Standards I and II may be on slates or paper, at the discretion of the Inspector. In Standards III and upwards it must be on paper.

‡ (*a*) The Inspector may examine scholars in arithmetic in any standard lower than that in which they are presented, and in mental arithmetic suited to their respective standards. The object of the exercise in mental arithmetic is to encourage dexterity and correctness in computation; and to anticipate, by means of rapid and varied oral practice with small numbers, the longer problems which have to be worked out in writing. Such exercises should from the first deal with compounds as well as with abstract numbers.

(*b*) In those schools in which arithmetic is taught up to the fourth standard in a different order from that here prescribed, the subjects in the first three standards may, with the previous sanction of the Inspector, be re-arranged accordingly.

‖ No grant will be given for a class-subject in any standard unless in boys' schools English, and in girls' schools needle-work

In each standard a simple garment must be shown as having been made by the pupils required in that and lower standards.

SCHEDULE I.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION (MIDDLE).

Subjects.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
	Elementary Subjects.		
(1) Reading	To read a passage from a more advanced book. Allusions to be explained in the case of passages previously read. *Reading may be tested by passages from a newspaper, or from a book not comprised in the school course.*	To read a passage from a more advanced reading-book. Allusions to be explained in the case of passages previously read.	To read a passage from Shakspeare or Milton, or from a standard history of England or India.
(2) Writing	To write from memory the substance of a short story read out twice; spelling, hand-writing, and correct expression to be considered. (At the discretion of the Inspector, dictation may be substituted for the story.) Copy-books to be shown.	To write a short narrative or letter; spelling, hand-writing, and composition to be considered. Copy-books and exercise-books to be shown.	To write a letter or narrative, or a short essay on some subject comprised in the school course for the year. Exercise-books to be shown.
(3) Arithmetic. A.—For boys	Vulgar fractions (simple); proportion (simple); practice. *Progressive exercises in mental arithmetic.*	Vulgar and decimal fractions; proportion; interest.	Discount and stocks; exchange; averages and percentages; the metric system.
B.—For girls	G. C. M. and L. C. M.; vulgar fractions (simple); proportion (simple). *Progressive exercises in mental arithmetic.*	Vulgar fractions; proportion; practice; decimals (simple).	Vulgar and decimal fractions; proportion; interest.
	Class Subjects.*		
(4) English	To recite 60 lines of poetry or 30 lines of prose, and to explain the allusions.	To recite 80 lines of poetry or 40 lines of prose from a standard writer, and to explain the allusions.	To recite 100 lines from Shakspeare or Milton, or 50 lines of prose from a standard writer, and to explain the allusions.
	To parse and analyse a simple sentence, and to know the method of forming English nouns, adjectives, and verbs from each other.	To parse and analyse a short complex sentence, and to know the meaning and use of Latin prefixes in the formation of English words.	Grammar and analysis of sentences. Prefixes and terminations; easy derivations from Latin and Greek.
(5) Needlework (for girls only).	Herring-boning, and marking on coarse material; knitting socks or stockings; plain darning and mending stockings; patching old garments.	Gathering; stroking; setting-in; sewing on buttons and button-holing; knitting a full-sized stocking; improved darning and mending; cutting out plain under-garments.	Running tucks; whipping; setting-on frills; marking on finer materials; knitting a stocking with thickened heels; Swiss darning; cutting out any garment which can be made by children at this standard.
(6) Geography (including physical geography).	The outlines of the geography of Europe; special knowledge of the geography of India. To draw outline maps of the British Isles and India. Latitude and longitude; day and night.	The outlines of the geography of the world; special knowledge of the geography of the British Isles; maps of the great continents, of the British Isles (with greater detail), and of India; showing ranges of mountains, rivers, principal towns, and railways. General circumstances which determine climate; the seasons.	Special knowledge of European geography, with maps of the several European countries, showing the principal towns, rivers, and ranges of mountains. General arrangement of the planetary system; phases of the moon.
(7) History	The outlines of the history of India (British period).	The outlines of the history of India from Akbar. The outlines of the history of England from Elizabeth to Victoria.	The outlines of the history of India from the Mogul period, and of England from the Norman conquest.

N.B.—The clauses in italics apply to all succeeding standards.

* The [illegible] for a class-subject [illegible] standard, unless [illegible] English, and in girls' schools needle-work [illegible]

MIDDLE—*continued.*

Subjects.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
(8) Mathematics.*	(1) Geometry; Euclid to I, 21	(1) Geometry; Euclid to the end of Book I. (2) Algebra; addition, subtraction, and multiplication.	(1) Geometry; Euclid, Books I and II. (2) Algebra; the first four rules, resolution into factors, H. C. D. and L. C. M.
(9) Elementary science.†	(*a*) General comparison of the chief divisions of the animal kingdom; *or* (*b*) gravitation, weight, and specific gravity.	(*a*) Distribution of animals; the races of mankind; *or* (*b*) the common pump, barometer, and thermometer; pulleys and levers.	(*a*) The build of the human body; names, positions, and functions of the organs of alimentation, circulation, and respiration; *or* (*b*) elementary properties of light and heat; construction of the steam-engine.
	SPECIAL SUBJECTS.		
(10) An Indian vernacular.‡	(1) To read and translate into English a passage selected by the Inspector from the book or portion of the book read during the year.	(1) Improved reading and translation into English. Translation into the vernacular of short and easy sentences selected by the Inspector.	(1) To read and translate a passage from a book not comprised in the school course. To translate, in writing, a short passage from an easy English reader.
	(2) To write the letters of the alphabet, and words of one or two syllables.	(2) To write, from the dictation of the teacher, an easy passage from the book or portion of the book read during the year.	(2) To write, from the dictation of the Inspector or teacher, a passage from a book not comprised in the school course.
	(3) Inflections of nouns and regular verbs.	(3) Inflections; easy syntax.	(3) Grammar.
(11) A European language.	*A.—Latin.* Grammar to the end of regular verbs. Translation of easy sentences into English. *B.—French or German.* Grammar to the end of regular verbs. Ten pages of an easy reader. To write from dictation a few common words.	*A.—Latin.* Irregular verbs and leading rules of syntax. Knowledge of a first reading-book; translation of simple English sentences. *B.—French or German.* Inflexions and easy syntax. Improved reading and translation. Twenty pages of a conversation book approved by the Inspector. Dictation.	*A.—Latin.* Grammar; Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book I. Somewhat longer sentences to be translated from English. *B.—French or German.* Grammar; reading and translation of a text-book approved by the Inspector. Oral translation of easy sentences, with tolerable correctness of pronunciation. Easy letter-writing.
(12) Botany§	Characters of the root, stem, leaves, and parts of the flower, illustrated by specimens of common flowering plants. The phenomena of the movements of plants by twining, climbing, and catching hold of objects by tendrils or other contrivances.	The phenomena of the ripening of the flower into fruit. The various forms of fruits, and the structure of seeds, *e.g.*, a bean, and a grain of wheat or rice. The various contrivances to effect distribution. The phenomena of germination. The comparison of a fern and a moss with a flowering plant.	Structure of wood, bark, and pith; cells, vessels, and tissues. Functions of the stem, root, and leaves. The food of plants, and the manner in which a plant grows. The elements of classification according to natural characters, illustrated by familiar plants.
(13) Drawing.	Easy outlines (free-hand), straight and curved.	More difficult outlines. Shading.	Easy linear perspective, and drawing from models.

* In girls' schools mathematics may be taken up as a special subject.

† Instruction in the science subjects should be given mainly by experiment and illustration. If these subjects are taught to children by definition and verbal description only, such instruction will not be accepted as qualifying for a grant.

‡ An Indian vernacular may be taken as a class or as a special subject, the decision resting with the Department in the case of each school.

§ The instruction in botany shall be given, as far as possible, with the object of cultivating the scholar's powers of observation.

SCHEDULE I.

STANDARD OF EXAMINATION (HIGH).

(FINAL EXAMINATION.)

FOR BOYS ONLY.	FOR GIRLS ONLY.
Compulsory Subjects.	
1. English:—The matriculation standard, with the addition of a manual of English literature.	1. The same.
2. French *or* German.	2. The same.
3. Arithmetic and Book-keeping.	3. Arithmetic.
4. Mathematics:—Algebra as far as quadratic equations; Wilson's Geometry, Books I—V (new edition); Mensuration.	4. Elementary Physics, or a third language (French *or* German).
5. Political Economy. Commercial Geography.	5. A general sketch of European History. General and Physical Geography.
Optional Subjects.	
6. Mechanical Drawing	6. Free-hand Drawing.
7. Elementary Physics	7. Music (as in the final examination for pupil teachers, Schedule II).
8. Elementary Chemistry	8. Botany.

SCHEDULE II.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION FOR PUPIL TEACHERS.

Subjects of Examination.	End of first year.	End of second year.	End of third year.
Compulsory Subjects.			
1. English, including reading, writing, grammar, composition, and the explanation of passages.	1. Standard VII of Schedule I.	1. Recapitulation of the subjects of the first year, with the addition of a manual of English literature.	1.* The matriculation standard, with the addition of a manual of English literature.
2. A second language, namely, Latin or an Indian vernacular.	2. Ditto	2. A selected portion of the matriculation course for the following year.	2.* The matriculation standard.
French or German (*for girls only.*)	Ditto ...	A course prescribed by the Department.	
3. History and Geography.	3. Ditto	3. Recapitulation. A selected portion of the matriculation course in physical geography.	3.* The matriculation standard.
4. Mathematics :— (*a*) Arithmetic. (*b*) Geometry and Algebra.	4. Ditto	4. (*a*) The whole. (*b*) Euclid, Book III; Algebra, to simple equations.	4.* (*a*) The whole. (*b*) The matriculation standard.
or (*b*) Needlework (*for girls.*)	Ditto ...	(*b*) To cut out and make parts of any plain garment in common use. Knitting.	(*b*) The same.
Optional Subjects.			
1. Music	Notation; the treble and bass staves, and the relation between them. Time, simple common and simple triple The scales, major and minor, with the intervals (major and minor, perfect or other) found in both.	1. Notation; the alto and tenor staves, and their relation to the treble. Time, compound common and compound triple. Chromatic intervals of the minor scale. Transposition from one key to another, and from one variety of time to another (as from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$).	1. Classification of intervals, as perfect and imperfect, consonant and dissonant. Resolution of individual dissonant intervals. Rudiments of harmony; positions of chords, progression, inversion, discord of the dominant seventh in its direct form only.
2. Drawing	2. Standard VII of Schedule I.	2. Linear perspective and drawing from models.	2. The same; blackboard drawing.
3. An Indian vernacular (if not taken up for the second language).	3. Ditto	3. A selected portion of the matriculation course for the following year.	3. The matriculation standard.
Art of Teaching.			
	To teach a class to the satisfaction of the Inspector.	The same, and to show increased skill in instruction and discipline. To write notes of a lesson on some common object.	The same. To answer questions on the methods of teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic. The form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.

Note (1).—At the end of each year's course, the following certificates must be presented before admission to the examination :—

1. A certificate from the medical officer of the school that the pupil teacher has not suffered any failure of health likely to incapacitate him for the profession of a teacher.
2. A certificate of good conduct from the managers.
3. A certificate of punctuality, diligence, obedience, and attention to duty from the principal teacher.

Note (2).—Pupil teachers who have passed the Entrance examination of the University will not be examined in the subjects marked. *

SCHEDULE III.

TRAINING COLLEGES FOR MEN.

Subjects of Examination.

I.—Reading and Repetition from Memory.

First Year.

To read with distinct utterance, due attention to punctuation, and just expression.

Each student must have learned at least 200 consecutive lines of poetry from one of the works appointed for the year in English Literature, some of which he will be called upon to repeat at the annual examination of the Training College.

Second Year.

Candidates will be expected to show improvement in the higher qualities of reading, such as expression, modulation of voice, and the correct delivery of long or involved sentences.

Each student must have learned at least 100 consecutive lines of poetry and 100 consecutive lines of prose from the works appointed in English Literature, and will be called upon to repeat some part at the annual examination of the Training College.

II.—Penmanship.

First Year.

1. To write a specimen of the penmanship used in setting copies in text hand and small hand.
2. To write a passage from dictation.

Second Year.

As in the first year, but defects more severely visited with loss of marks. Also, to set copies upon the black-board.

Note.—In examining the papers of the candidates attention will be paid to the character of the handwriting and the accuracy of the spelling.

III.—School Management.

First Year.

1. To answer questions on the best methods of instruction in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and other common subjects of elementary education, both generally and with special reference to the development of the intelligence of children.
2. To answer questions on the art of oral teaching generally.
3. To write notes of a lesson for a primary school, and to teach a class.

Second Year.

1. To teach a class in the presence of the Inspector, in any standard up to VII.
2. To answer questions in writing on the following subjects:—
   (*a*) The different methods of organising an elementary school.
   (*b*) The form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.
   (*c*) The mode of teaching geography, history, and grammar, both generally and with special reference to the development of the intelligence of children.
3. To answer questions on the principles of education.

IV.—English Literature, Grammar, and Composition.

(Text-books in prose and poetry will be appointed from year to year.)

First Year.

1. To answer questions on the language, style, and subject-matter of the books appointed for the year.
2. To turn into prose a passage of poetry taken from one of the appointed text-books; or
   To write an essay on a given subject.
3. Précis writing.

Second Year.

1. To answer questions on the language, style, and subject-matter of the books appointed for the year.
2. To turn into prose a passage of poetry.
3. To write an essay on a given subject.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Jhansi (Jan. 29th)	1·40	Prospects of *rabi* crops very good; prices of food-grains almost stationary; small-pox of a mild type continues; cattle disease disappearing.
Agra („ 30th)	Rain in all parganas from 1·30 to 2·20.	Small-pox in four parganas; general health good; prices almost stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	Average rainfall during the week 3·00.	The rain has been general throughout the district and most opportune; *rabi* prospects all that could be desired; health good.
Meerut („ „)	Meerut . 2·30 Hapur . 2·50 Mowana . 5·00 Beghpat . 3·00 Ghaziabad . } 2·20 Sirdhana . }	The rain has been beneficial to the crops; health good; prices easier.
Kumaon (Feb. 1st)	Most copious rain, also snow, and in some places heavy.	The statement made last week to the effect that eight persons had died from typhus, incorrect; four deaths apparently from typhus during this week, otherwise general health good; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow (Jan. 30th)	Lucknow . 5·20 Maliabad . 5·20 Mohunlalgunj 2·50	Prospects of crops favourable; general health good; small-pox abating in the city.
Partabgarh („ „)	. . . .	The rain during the week has done good to the crops; weather fine clear; prices almost stationary; health good.
Sitapur („ „)	Average rainfall throughout district over 4·00.	Light hail in parts, but no damage caused; general health good; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr . . 4·00 Akbarpur . 1·90 Bikapur . 4·20 Tanda . 2·20	Prospects good everywhere, except where damages have been caused by hail; extent of damage not yet known.
Rae Bareli („ 29th)	Sadr . . 2·50 Digbijaiganj . 3·10 Dalmau . 2·30 Salon . 2·90	Crops flourishing; health of men and cattle good; prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore („ 30th)	Average rainfall 1·90	The rain has been beneficial to crops; prospects good; sowings completed; health good; prices unaltered.
Farukhabad („ „)	Rainfall on 25th and 26th from ·60 to 2·00.	The rain has vastly improved the prospects of the season; effects are still visible, but no rain expected; no further report about spread of small-pox. *General Remarks.*—There has been a copious fall of rain ranging from ·60 to 5·20 inches throughout the Provinces, the effect of which has been most beneficial; some damage to crops from hail is reported from Fyzabad, but the prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally very good; the general health is good, the small-pox epidemic in Lucknow is abating; small-pox continues to be reported from Agra and Jhansi; prices on the whole are stationary.
Punjab—(Jan. 31st)		
Delhi	1·40	Small-pox continues in the city and district; harvest prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Hissar	Rain throughout the district.	Harvest prospects much improved; small-pox continues in Rohtak; health elsewhere good; prices falling.
Umballa . . .	2·20	Harvest prospects much improved; health good; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	2·42	Health good; prices steady.
Amritsar . . .	2·50	*Rabi* harvest prospects improving; prices of wheat and gram falling, of other grains stationary.
Lahore	1·60	Health and harvest prospects good; slight rise in prices.
Ferozepore . . .	Rainfall good throughout the district.	Health good; *rabi* harvest prospects improved; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot	3·00	*Rabi* assured; health good; prices falling.
Rawalpindi . . .	Nearly 3·00 in the district, and 22 feet of snow at Murree.	Fever continues in the Kahuta tehsil, and cattle disease in the Murree and Fattehjang tehsils; *rabi* harvest prospects good; slight fall in prices.
Peshawar . . .	1·70	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Mooltan	1·00	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	Slight rain	Health and harvest prospects fair; prices almost stationary. *General Remarks.*—Good rain has fallen throughout the province, and the harvest prospects have improved; the general health of the province is good.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Jan. 31st)	·24	Weather clear; prospects good; public health good; prices slightly fallen.
Jubbulpore („ 30th)	·40	Weather cloudy and cold; prospects favourable; *rabi* crops in good condition; health good; wheat 20 and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 29th)	·61	Weather cool and clear; health fair; prices stationary.
Seoni („ 30th)	·96	Weather cloudy; public health good; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	·15	Weather cloudy and cool; health good; small-pox prevalent; wheat 17 and rice 11 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Raipur (Jan. 27th)	·22	Weather cloudy and threatening; *rabi* crops threatened by cloudy weather; slight cattle disease
Sambalpur („ 25th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; prospects and health good.
Khandwa („ 30th)	·20	Weather very cold; prospects good; small-pox prevalent; prices steady. *General Remarks.*—Weather cloudy and cool, with slight rain in most districts; *rabi* crops promise well; although slight damage has been caused by rain in a few districts; public health generally good; prices steady.
British Burma— (Jan. 27th)		
Akyab	. . . .	Ten deaths from cholera in two townships; small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township; reaping over.
Rangoon	. . . .	Three deaths from cholera and one from small-pox, otherwise public health good; crops reaped.
Bassein	. . . .	Two deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; crops reaped.
[illegible] . . .	. . . .	Public health good; reaping finished.
[illegible] (Moulmein) .	. . . .	Eleven cases of cholera in one township and one in another, otherwise public health good both in Moulmein and district; 56 deaths of cattle reported from one township; reaping finished.
[illegible] . . .	. . . .	Three deaths from small-pox and four from cholera reported from one township, otherwise public health good. *General Remarks.*—Some cholera here and there, otherwise public health good; a little cattle disease.
[illegible] (Jan. 30th)	·42	Weather seasonable; public health good; lands being ploughed for *aus*.
[illegible] („ 31st)	·13	Prospects of winter crops good; transplantation of *boro* paddy still going on; ploughing for spring sowings has commenced; cholera is still reported and small-pox.
[illegible] („ „)	1·18	Weather very cold; reaping of winter crops progressing; common rice 21 ⅝ seers per rupee; no cholera reported.
[illegible] („ „)	1·11	Weather cold and seasonable; no further report of cholera received; mustard promises well.
[illegible] and Coorg— (Jan. 31st)		
[illegible] . . .	. . . .	Crops in good condition; prospects fair.
[illegible] . . .	. . . .	Crops in good condition; prospects fair.
[illegible] . . .	. . . .	Reaping of rice crops completed; threshing has commenced; prospects of coffee-planters disappointing; prices fallen heavily in home market, and crops turned out much below estimate; season sickly; fever prevalent in South Coorg and Nanjarajapatna taluk. *General Remarks.*—Standing crops in the Province in good conditions; harvesting operations continue in active progress; prospects fair; public health good; prices unaltered.
Berar and Hyderabad— (Jan. 31st)		
Amraoti . . .	. . . .	Threshing of *kharif* crops continues; reaping of *rabi* crops commenced; wheat 16½ and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . .	*Rabi* crops thriving; prospects favourable.
Hyderabad . . .	. . . .	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced; *tabi* crops flourishing; cholera disappearing; prices—wheat 16½, common rice 11, white *juari* 25, yellow *juari* 31, and *tur* 29½ seers per halli sicca rupee.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Jan. 31st)	·40	Cold severe weather, windy and cloudy; health good.
Sirohi („ 28th)	·30	Wells full; health and prospects good.
Marwar („ 26th)	·66	No water in tanks; health and prospects good.
Harowti („ 27th)	Deoli . ·29 Kotah . ·48 Tonk . ·54 Shahpoora . ·50	Slight hail at Kotah and Tonk; prospects improved; weather clear, crisp, and cold; health good.
Jhallawar („ 24th)	·20	Weather windy and cloudy; small-pox of a mild type prevalent.
Ajmere („ 30th)	·28	Fever and small-pox prevalent; cold severe.
Jeypore („ „)	1·22	Crops looking well; prices stationary; health good.
Ulwar („ „)	. . . .	Rain general throughout State, has done much good; prospects and health good.

V.—Geography.

First Year.

1. The elements of geography, mathematical and physical.
2. To draw a map of the four quarters of the globe, of each country in Europe, and of India (those of England and India in greater detail).
3. The physical and political geography of Europe.
4. The physical and political geography of India in detail.

Second Year.

1. The geography, physical, political, and commercial, of Great Britain and its dependencies.
2. To draw maps readily and correctly upon the black-board.

VI.—History.

First Year.

1. General outlines of English history.
2. General outlines of Indian history.
3. The history of India; British period in greater detail.

Second Year.

1. General outlines of the history of Greece and Rome.
2. Elementary questions on Political Economy.

VII.—Mathematics.

First Year.

1. Arithmetic, including mental arithmetic.
2. Algebra, as far as the theory of quadratic equations.
3. Geometry; easy problems on the geometry of the point, straight line, and circle. (Wilson, Books I—III; edition of 1881.)
4. Mensuration of plane surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain.

Second Year.

1. Algebra, as far as the binomial theorem.
2. Geometry; easy problems in the geometry of the point, straight line, and circle, including proportion. (Wilson, Books I—V; edition of 1881.)
3. Plane Trigonometry, as far as the solution of triangles.

VIII.—A Second Language (Latin or an Indian Vernacular.)

First Year.

1. Passages for translation into English from two books to be named beforehand. Questions on grammar and idiom.
2. Easy passages of English to be translated into the second language.

Second Year.

1. Passages for translation into English from two books to be named beforehand. Explanation of passages; questions on grammar and idiom.
2. Translation of a passage from an author not previously named.
3. Translation from English into the second language.

Note.—The foregoing eight subjects are compulsory. Any of the following may also be presented.

IX.—Music.

First Year.

1. Notation; the treble and bass staves and the relations between them.
2. Time; simple common and simple triple.
3. The scales, major and minor, with the intervals (major and minor, perfect or other) found in both, and the chromatic intervals found in the latter.
4. Transposition from one key to another and transcription from one variety of time to another (as from $\frac{3}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$).

Second Year.

1. Notation; the alto and tenor staves, and their relations to the treble and bass.
2. Time; compound common and compound triple.
3. Classification of intervals, as perfect and imperfect, consonant and dissonant.
4. Resolution of individual dissonant intervals.
5. Rudiments of harmony, positions of chords, progression, inversion, discords by suspension (on fundamental basses only), the discord of the dominant seventh (in its direct form only).

X.—Drawing.

First Year.

Free-hand drawing, from copies and models.

Second Year.

Practical geometry, perspective, and projections.

XI.—A Third Language.

1. For candidates who have taken Latin:—an Indian Vernacular, French, German, or Greek.
2. For candidates who have taken an Indian Vernacular:—Latin, French, German, or Greek.

Subjects of examination in the first and second year as under VIII.

XII.—Physics.

The subjects of the First Arts Course of the Calcutta University.

TRAINING COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

Subjects of Examination.

I.—Reading and Repetition from Memory.

First Year.

To read with distinct utterance, due attention to punctuation, and just expression.

Each student must have learned at least 200 consecutive lines of poetry from some work selected by the authorities of the College, with the approval of the Inspector; a part of which she will be required to repeat at the annual inspection of the Training College.

Second Year.

Candidates will be expected to show improvement in the higher qualities of reading, such as expression, modulation of voice, and the correct delivery of long or involved sentences.

Each student must have learned, in addition to what she has learned in the first year, at least 100 consecutive lines of poetry and 100 consecutive lines of prose from works selected by the authorities of the College, with the approval of the Inspector; and she will be required to repeat some part at the annual inspection of the Training College.

II.—Penmanship.

First Year.

1. To write a specimen of the penmanship used in setting copies in text hand and small hand.
2. To write a passage from dictation.

Second Year.

As in the first year, but defects more severely visited with loss of marks. Also, to set copies upon the black-board.

Note.—In examining the papers of the candidates, attention will be paid to the character of the hand-writing and the accuracy of the spelling.

III.—School Management.

First Year.

1. The methods and principles of elementary teaching, both generally and with special reference to the development of the intelligence of children.
2. To write notes of a lesson for a primary school, and to teach a class.
3. To answer questions on the form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.
4. Special questions on the following subjects will be inserted in the papers for those candidates who desire to obtain special certificates as teachers of infants:—
   (*a*) The method of teaching infants and of conducting an infant school.
   (*b*) Notes of object lessons, such as common domestic processes, functions of the human body; common plants, animals, and minerals, their appearance and use.

Second Year.

1. To teach a class in the presence of the Inspector.
2. To answer questions in writing on the following subjects:—

(*a*) The different methods of organizing an elementary school.
(*b*) The form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.

IV.—English Literature, Grammar, and Composition.

(Text-books in prose and poetry will be appointed from year to year.)

First Year.

1. To answer questions in the language, style, and subject-matter of the books appointed for the year.
2. To turn into prose a passage of poetry taken from one of the appointed text-books; or
To write an essay on a given subject.
3. Précis writing.

Second Year.

1. To answer questions on the language, style, and subject-matter of the books appointed for the year.
2. To turn into prose a passage of poetry.
3. To write an essay on a given subject.

V.—Geography.

First Year.

1. The elements of geography, mathematical and physical
2. To draw a map of the four quarters of the globe, of each country in Europe, and of India (those of England and India in greater detail).
3. The physical and political geography of Europe.
4. The physical and political geography of India in detail.

Second Year.

1. The physical, political, and commercial geography of Great Britain and its dependencies.
2. To draw maps readily and correctly upon the black-board.

VI.—History.

First Year.

1. General outlines of English history.
2. General outlines of Indian history.
3. The history of India, British period in greater detail.

Second Year.

A special period of English history.

VII.—Arithmetic.

The whole subject, with special reference to the methods of teaching it.

VIII.—Needle-work.

First Year.

1. To cut out and make parts of any plain garment in common use.
2. Knitting.

Second Year.

Domestic needle-work in all its branches.

IX.—Domestic Economy.

First Year.

1. Rules for the preservation of health.
2. Clothing.
3. Food, and its preparation.

Second Year.

In addition to the subjects of the first year:—
4. Household accounts and management.
5. Sick-room management.

Note.—The foregoing nine subjects are compulsory. Any of the following may also be presented.

X.—Music.

First Year.

1. Notation; the treble and bass staves, and the relation between them.
2. Time; simple common and simple triple.
3. The scales, major and minor, with the intervals (major and minor, simple or other) found in both, and the chromatic intervals found in the latter.
4. Transposition from one key to another, and transcription from one variety of time to another (as from $\frac{3}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.)

Second Year.

1. Notation; the alto and tenor staves, and their relations to the treble and bass.
2. Time; compound common and compound triple.
3. Classification of intervals, as perfect and imperfect, consonant and dissonant.
4. Resolution of individual dissonant intervals.
5. Rudiments of harmony; positions of chords, progression, inversion, discords by suspension (on fundamental basses only); the discord of the dominant seventh (in its direct form only).

XI.—Drawing.

First Year.

Free-hand drawing, from copies and models.

Second Year.

Perspective; landscape drawing.

XII.—Second Language. (French, German, Latin, or an Indian Vernacular.)

First Year.

1. Passages for translation into English from two books to be named beforehand. Questions on grammar and idiom.
2. Easy passages of English to be translated into the second language.

Second Year.

1. Passages for translation into English from two books to be named beforehand. Explanation of passages; questions on grammar and idiom.
2. Translation of a passage from an author not previously named.
3. Translation from English into the second language.

XIII.—Mathematics.

First Year.

1. Algebra, as far as simple equations.
2. Geometry; the first two books of Euclid.

Second Year.

In addition to the subjects of the first year—
1. Algebra; ratio and proportion.
2. Geometry; the third and fourth books of Euclid.

Page 4.

Certificate in accordance with Article 22, *Note* 3 *of the Code* :—"When a scholar has been transferred from one school to another in the course of the year, his attendance at the former school will not be counted unless his scholar's register shows that he has been transferred with the permission of the manager of that school.

Certified* that _____ has been withdrawn from the _____ school with the consent of the managers.

_____ Head Master.

* This certificate is to be repeated in the above form for every subsequent transfer

Page 1.

SCHOLAR'S REGISTER.

_____ (Name of child)

residing at _____

was born at _____

on the _____ day of _____ 18_____, as certified by _____

Signed _____

(1) _____

(1).—To be signed by the principal teacher, the secretary, or one of the managers of the school.

N.B.—This book, on the child's admission to an aided school, is to be given to the teacher, who will keep it, and at the end of every school year make an entry of the child's attendance (after 3 years of age). At each annual examination, the Inspector will make an entry showing the subjects in which the child has been examined, and those in which he has passed. The book will be given back, duly made up, when the child leaves the school.

Page 3.

Name of Child.	Date of Birth.	
	18 .	
Name of school.	Number of attendances made in the school year.	Signature of person certifying each entry.

Examinations.																	
Standard in which presented.	Age at examination.	Subjects in which examined. (*p.* denotes passed. × " failed. – " not examined.)													Signature of Inspector.	Date of examination.
		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	English.	Needle-work.	Geography.	History.	Mathematics.	Science.	Indian vernacular.	European language.	Botany.	Drawing.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(Jan. 31st)		
Indore . . .	Slight rain on 25th	Weather much colder in consequence of rain, healthy and seasonable; agricultural prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) . . .	1·56	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	·87	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	·30	Crops doing well; weather very cold; public health good.
Goona	1·0	Crops and health good; weather cloudy; wheat 23 seers per rupee.
Bhopal	·39	Weather cool; crops and public health good.
Agar	Some rain during the week.	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong . . .	1·23	*Rabi* prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1883.

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.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN IN INDIA.

No. 2
56—66.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Education),—under date Fort William, the 8th February 1883.

READ again—

Home Department Resolution No. 8, dated the 8th October 1881, reviewing the subject of the education of European and Eurasian children in India, and appointing a Committee to prepare a draft Code for regulating the grant of Government aid to European and Eurasian schools.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 27, dated 23rd February 1882, approving of the proposals set forth in the foregoing Resolution.

Letter No. 4461, dated the 20th July 1882, from A. W. Croft, Esq., submitting the draft Code drawn up by the Committee appointed in the said Resolution, together with an Explanatory Report.

Home Department letter No. 484, dated the 20th September 1882, thanking the Committee and inviting them to re-consider certain points in the draft Code.

Letter No. 2, dated 22nd December 1882, from A. W. Croft, Esq., in reply to the foregoing, with revised copy of the draft Code.

RESOLUTION.

IN paragraph 22 of the Resolution of the 8th October 1881, the Governor General in Council appointed a Committee* to draft a Code for regulating the conduct of European education in the Bengal Presidency so far as this is dependent upon Government support. The Committee were instructed to consider, in accordance with the general principles laid

President:

* A. W. Croft, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Members:

The Venerable Archdeacon Baly.

The Very Reverend Father Van Impe, Rector of St. Xavier's College.

The Reverend J. Robertson, Principal of the Free Church College, Calcutta, and late Principal of the Doveton Institution.

down in the Resolution, the conditions upon which Government aid should be given to European schools, the mode in which the system of payment by results could best be introduced and worked, the standard of education to be required in the different classes of schools, the scales of remuneration suited to each class, the manner in which the Government scholarships should be distributed and awarded, the development of a system of pupil teachers, and the establishment of training colleges. They were directed, in framing their proposals, to bear in mind the wish of the Government of India that the total extra expenditure to be thrown on the Provincial Governments by any revised arrangements should not aggregate more than one lakh of rupees per annum over the whole of the Bengal Presidency.

2. The Report of the Committee, with the draft Code prepared by them, was received by the Government of India in July last, and has been carefully considered by the Governor General in Council. The cordial thanks of Government have already been conveyed to the Members; and regrets expressed at the untimely death of the Very Reverend Father Van Impe, whose place upon the Committee was ably filled by the Reverend Father Lafont.

3. The Committee have dealt with the whole subject referred to them in a most complete and satisfactory manner, and have taken much pains to consult, in the course of their deliberations, not only the principal educational officers of the different provinces but also the managers of all the leading European schools. They have borne in mind the financial restrictions imposed upon them, and endeavoured, in framing their proposals, to effect as little disturbance as possible in the amounts of existing grants. They believe that the sysem of grants suggested in the Code, if applied to existing primary and middle schools, would not at the outset raise the Government expenditure by more than 10 per cent. At the same time, they are conscious that no very certain conclusion can be come to on the subject of expenditure until the application of the standards has been tested by actual experience. They propose, therefore, that the Code should not be brought into full operation immediately, but that for two years the schools affected by it should be examined under the proposed standards and the amounts that would be earned under the Code recorded, existing grants being, for the meantime, maintained. In the light of the information thus accumulated, the rates and rules embodied in the draft Code should, it is suggested, be eventually revised.

4. The Governor General in Council fears that if the introduction of the Code as a whole is postponed absolutely for two years, nothing will be done in that time to establish schools in stations where they are now required; while the introduction of a system of training pupil teachers will be undesirably delayed. He would be glad, therefore, if the Local Governments interested could see their way to introducing and working in actual experiment the provisions of Chapter III of the Code, regarding pupil teachers; of Chapter VI, regarding building grants; and of Chapter VII, regarding scholarships. They might also, it is thought, apply the provisions of the Code, with any desired modifications, in the case of new schools. If this is done, the Committee's suggestion may be acted upon for the next two years in the case of all existing schools.

5. In paragraph 7 of their Report the Committee go on to explain the details of the draft Code. The Governor General in Council will here only notice those points upon which the orders or remarks of Government seem to be called for. In the absence of any indication to the contrary the proposals of the Committee may be deemed to have been accepted by the Government of India.

6. The Committee have adopted in Article 3 of the Code the definition of the term "European" followed in the Government

Resolution of the 8th November 1881, but they anticipate difficulty in applying the definition in particular cases. These difficulties may be met by adding to this Article the words—"The Local Governments "shall in all cases of doubt decide the proper application of the "term."

7. The conscience clause, embodied in Article 5 of the Code and explained in paragraph 10 of the Report, is accepted by the Governor General in Council as generally sufficient.

8. In paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Report is discussed the question whether all schools are to be eligible for grants irrespective of their status or financial position. The Committee rightly hold that no school should get a grant that can do without it, and this general principle is enforced in clause (f) of Article 6 of the Code; while, to meet the case of high schools that may require aid to some though not to the full extent contemplated by the ordinary rules, provision is made in Article 40 for a reduction in the grant earned in such schools when the income from all sources is large enough in the opinion of the Department to render the full grant unnecessary for efficient maintenance. The Committee are not themselves altogether satisfied with this rule, and the objections to any such plan of determining grants with reference to expenditure in the manner proposed are forcibly stated by one of their Members in paragraph 12 of the Report. The Governor General in Council requested the Committee to re-consider this question, but they have failed to discover any more satisfactory rule than that adopted in the Code. His Excellency in Council is disposed to agree with the view taken in paragraph 10 of the Committee's further letter upon this subject (No. 2 of the 22nd December 1882), that the best way of meeting the difficulty eventually will be found in the imposition of a fee-limit, and the attention of the Department should be given to the determination of such fee-limit in the case of high schools. Meantime, a Note will be appended to Article 40 of the Code to the effect that—"The operation of this Article is limited to a term of three years "from the date on which the Code comes into force."

9. The Local Governments are requested to keep the Government of India informed of any rules they may lay down, or orders they may give, regarding the disallowing of schools by the Department under Article 6 (*e*) of the Code, on the ground of their being unnecessary or unsuited to the requirements of the locality.

10. The Committee, by a majority, decided that private adventure schools should be excluded from the benefits of the Code. The Governor General in Council is not prepared, in the present state of European education in the Bengal Presidency, to place a special ban upon schools of this class. If they fulfil the requirements of the Code, he would be willing to give them grants. The Government is bound to avail itself at present of every educational agency that may offer itself, provided the education afforded by it is satisfactory. Clause (*b*) of Article 13 of the Code as drafted,—"That the school is not carried on with a view to private emolument,"—will, therefore, be omitted.

11. In paragraph 28 of the Report, the Committee advocate the appointment of a special European officer to have the supervision of European education throughout Upper India. As the cost of the measures proposed will fall upon the various Local Governments concerned, it is not practicable for the Government of India to give effect to this suggestion. Each Government must be left to make its own arrangements for inspection, but the advisability of entrusting this duty to a carefully selected European officer in each province should be borne in mind; and it will be very useful if the inspecting officers of the different provinces communicate freely with

one another directly and meet occasionally to discuss and settle any points of importance that may arise.

12. The special attention of Local Governments is invited to the proposals of the Committee in paragraph 29 of the Report, regarding the proper mode of dealing with the case of non-European pupils in European schools. The point is one on which full report will be expected hereafter. It should be considered whether the required majority of European pupils should not be raised to two-thirds of the whole number of pupils. Meantime, the rules suggested are provisionally accepted by the Government of India.

13. The Committee's proposals regarding the standards of examination meet with the approval of the Governor General in Council except in the case of the final standard of high schools. The University Entrance Examination is admittedly not a proper standard for schools of this class, and the Government of India direct that it be excluded from the Schedule of Standards of Examination and from Article 27 of the Rules. The final standard for high schools will be that shewn as Standard B in the Code submitted by the Committee.

14. The Committee's original proposals regarding night schools (paragraphs 52 and 53 of their Report) appeared to the Governor General in Council to be somewhat too limited in scope. The revised rules proposed in their letter of the 22nd December last are accepted by the Government of India.

15. In the matter of scholarships, the Government of India would be glad to see provision made by Local Governments for the grant of scholarships to be held in colleges of technical instruction by lads passing with credit the final standard of examination in high schools. This is the more necessary now that the University Entrance Examination has been rejected as a final standard for such schools.

16. The Governor General in Council accepts the proposals of the Committee regarding the qualifications of teachers as modified by their letter of the 22nd December.

17. A copy of the draft Code, as finally accepted by the Government of India, is appended to this Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the papers noted on the margin, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations in the Bengal Presidency for information and guidance, to the Public Works Department for information, and to the Foreign Department for information and communication to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and the Agent, Governor General, Central India.

From the President of the Committee on European and Eurasian education, No. 4461, dated the 20th July 1882.
Report of the Committee, dated 17th July 1882.
To the President of the Committee on European and Eurasian education, No. 484, dated the 20th September 1882.
From ditto, No. 2, dated the 22nd December 1882.

Ordered also, that these papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 4461, dated Calcutta, the 20th July 1882.

From—A. CROFT, Esq., President of the Committee appointed under Home Department Resolution No. 8, dated 8th October 1881,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report called for in your No. 280, dated the 29th April last, together with the draft Code for regulating the conduct of European Education in the Bengal Presidency, which has been drawn up by the Committee appointed with that object under Home Department Resolution No. 8, dated 8th October 1881.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DRAFT A CODE FOR REGULATING THE CONDUCT OF EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Introduction.

IN accordance with the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 8, dated Simla, the 8th October 1881, we have the honour to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying draft of a Code for regulating European education in the Bengal Presidency, so far as it is dependent on Government support.

Explanation of the delay in submitting the draft Code.

2. We regret that, owing to a variety of causes, it has been found impossible to complete our deliberations within the time specified in the Resolution. The delay has been largely occasioned by the necessity of supplementing by more detailed enquiries the information placed before us, and by the great difficulty we have experienced in obtaining replies to the circulars issued.

The difficulty of drafting a Code in present circumstances.

3. In framing the draft Code and appended schedules, we have turned to account all the information that we could obtain in India, and have also freely availed ourselves of the results of recent experience in England and Scotland. But the problem of European education in India is complicated by special difficulties which have no existence in England. In elementary education, for example, it is necessary to provide for a double system of money tables, weights, and measures; for the history and the special geography of India in addition to that of England; and for an Indian vernacular. Rules must also be laid down for secondary education; and this must be done in such a way as on the one hand to develope commercial education, which can hardly be said to exist at present, and on the other, to supply a suitable connection between the elementary school and the University. The varying principles on which grants have hitherto been given have to be replaced by a system of payment-by-results, without doing any avoidable harm to existing schools. In framing this system, it is necessary to take into account the different circumstances of boarding as well as day schools, of schools in the hills as well as those in the plains, and of the large schools in the Presidency towns as well as the small schools in the mofussil. The system must also provide for the maintenance of indigent children in free schools and orphanages. Moreover, provision must be made for adding 50 per cent. to the number of children at present under instruction, and for supplying additional school accommodation in the smaller stations, without adding finally more than Rs. 1,00,000 a year to the present Government expenditure.

Tentative character of the proposed scale of grants.

4. We have received returns from 70 schools, showing 6,600 scholars on the rolls. Taking these returns as a guide, we have calculated the amounts of the grants to be given for attendance and instruction, in such a way as to disturb the existing grants as little as possible. We must, however, point out that these returns are not sufficiently accurate to furnish data for a final settlement of the grants, or for an estimate of the probable cost to Government. None of the schools have as yet been examined by the proposed standards, and in very few schools does the course of instruction exactly correspond to that now laid down. The returns can give at best only the teacher's estimate of the knowledge possessed by each scholar; and in many cases they merely show the number of children in each class of the school, without any attempt at classification by standards. The scale of grants proposed in the Code can therefore be regarded only as tentative and experimental; at the same time we believe that it will serve as a basis for determining the rates that may finally be adopted. We are disposed to think

that if the proposed rates were applied to existing primary and middle schools, the additional expenditure, if any, that would fall on Government, would not at the outset exceed 10 per cent. The case of high schools is considered in a later paragraph.

Means adopted to obtain the opinion of experts.

5. The standards of examination which we proposed to adopt were sent to the Directors of Public Instruction in the different provinces to which the Code is intended to apply, as well as to the managers of all European schools in those provinces, with the object of obtaining an expression of their views upon our proposals. We also took the opportunity of consulting those educational officers from Bombay and Madras who were present in Calcutta during the cold weather as members or the Education Commission. The majority of those whom we consulted approved entirely of the standards proposed, and all were willing to accept them with modifications. Of the many valuable suggestions that we received, the most important have been adopted. In the Central Provinces, indeed, it was represented that the standards were uniformly too high; but on a careful examination of those proposed by the Inspector General of Education, we found that the main difference lay in the introduction of an initial standard of examination below that which we have adopted as standard I. We hold, however, to the opinion that no advantage is likely to result from the individual examination of children at so early a stage of their school career. For children at that stage, we are of opinion that grants should be determined solely by attendance, organization, and discipline; and we have accordingly proposed in their case a higher rate of attendance grant.

The mode of introducing the Code.

6. We are unanimously of opinion that if the Code in its present form is approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, it should not be brought into full operation immediately. We recommend that, in the first two years, the schools should be examined under the proposed standards by an Educational officer specially deputed to that duty, and the amounts that would be earned under the Code recorded for future guidance; but that during that period no change should be made in the grants now enjoyed by the schools. The information obtained during this period of transition will enable the Education Department to determine the sufficiency and suitability of the rates here tentatively proposed, and to modify them in any way that experience may show to be necessary; while the schools will have time allowed them to work up to the proposed standards. The revised rates may then be finally introduced, and grants made to schools in strict accordance with them; with the possible modification, should such a course be found desirable, that in the third year half the grants should be made on the old, and half on the new system, the full introduction of the Code being postponed to the fourth year. This appears to us to be the only satisfactory method of removing the uncertainty that must otherwise attend the introduction of the new system, and of securing that "no avoidable harm is done to existing schools." In the words of the Resolution (paragraph 19), "the system must be introduced gradually, with such temporary modifications and adaptations as will enable all really sound institutions to bear the change without injury. As time goes on and the standard of education rises, the conditions of the grants may be modified and made more stringent."

7. Having thus explained our view of the practical value of the scheme which we have the honour to submit, we now proceed to explain in detail the principles by which we have been guided and the methods by which we propose to give effect to them.

The definition of the term "European."

8. We have adopted, with a few verbal modifications, the definition of the term "European" given in the note appended to paragraph 6 of the Resolution. We anticipate, however, that there will be difficulty in applying the definition to particular cases. We were at first disposed to recommend that the term should be applied only to those children whose parents (or one of whose parents) use a European language as a vernacular; but on reconsideration we found that, apart from the general difficulty of applying such a test, it might have the effect of excluding from the benefits of the Code a certain number of children, specially those of unknown parentage, in free schools and orphanages, for whom the Government of India intended that provision should be made. On the other hand, it should be understood that the definition, as it now stands, does not clearly exclude such classes as the "Feringhis" of Chittagong, the "Portuguese" of Bombay, or the Indo-Chinese of Calcutta, who can hardly be regarded as having been contemplated in the Resolution. These classes would be largely, if not entirely, eliminated by the application of the language test.

The scope of the resolution.

9. As explained in the Resolution (paragraph 19), "the chief object to be kept in view is the provision of greater facilities for the education of the poorer classes of European children." This is to be secured by a more equitable distribution of grants-in-aid, by the award of scholarships, and by providing a larger supply of efficient teachers; and the only conditions laid down (paragraph 18) are (1) that the system shall be one of strict religious neutrality; (2) that all schools which give a sufficient and suitable secular education shall be eligible for aid; (3) that aid shall be given on the system of payment-by-results; and (4) that every aided institution shall be freely open to the inspection of the Government educational officers.

The conscience clause.

10. The Resolution does not appear to contemplate any application of the principle of religious neutrality beyond requiring that no school shall be disqualified for a grant-in-aid because of the religious denomination to which it belongs. This would probably be sufficient for all practical purposes in these places in which schools suited to the various denominations actually exist, but it does not meet the case of those places in which there is room for only one or two schools, and in which, therefore, children of one denomination will have to attend schools of another. In the last-mentioned case it appears to us only reasonable that an institution aided by the State should be subject to a conscience clause; and the existence of such a clause in all aided institutions will probably tend to give increased facilities for education. We have therefore recommended (article 5) that every aided institution shall be conducted in accordance with a conscience clause similar to that which is enforced in every public elementary school in England and Scotland, and in every Irish National school. We do not recommend that the managers of every aided school should be required to give facilities, on the school premises, for the religious instruction of scholars whose parents object to that given in the school. In schools established wholly or for the most part by Government such facilities might well be required, as is the case in the "vested" schools of Ireland; but a school built mainly by voluntary subscriptions, like the "non-vested" schools, must in fairness be left in this respect entirely under the control of its managers. We think it sufficient that no scholar shall be required to attend any religious service, or to receive any religious instruction, against the expressed wish of his parents or guardians. But to give greater prominence to the principle of religious neutrality, as well as to make it clear that grants are given only on account of "a sufficient and suitable secular education," we have inserted in article 6 the declaration that no grant is given for or in respect of any instruction in religious subjects. A similar declaration will be found in article 7 (*a*) of the English and Scotch Codes. We have reason to believe that the proposed conscience clause will be generally acceptable.

The eligibility of all schools that give a sufficient and suitable secular education.

11. The principle of the eligibility of all schools that fulfil the condition of giving a sufficient and suitable secular education is enunciated in the Resolution in connection with the requirement of religious neutrality, and appears to us to have been intended to prevent the exclusion of any school on religious grounds, rather than to secure the inclusion of all schools that satisfy the condition. However this may be, we are of opinion that the principle should not be adopted without limitations of a somewhat stringent character. There are certain schools which, owing to their high rate of fees or the possession of substantial endowments, are, or ought to be, independent of Government support; and in view of the strong tendency in this country to lean as much as possible on Govern-

Exceptions. Schools with a large income from fees or endowments.

ment, we think it desirable that such schools should be excluded from the operation of the Code. We have, therefore, introduced into article 6 the limitation that no grant shall be made in respect of any school, the income of which from all sources is sufficient, in the opinion of the Education Department, to maintain it in efficiency. But as it is evident that there are high schools which may require aid in varying degrees, we have provided in article 40 that such schools shall not receive the full grants to which they would otherwise be entitled under the Code, but only such a proportion of the full grants as the Department may think necessary in order to maintain them in thorough efficiency. We admit that we are not entirely satisfied with this method of fixing the grants to high schools, the working of which may not be free from difficulty; but after careful consideration of the arguments adduced in the next paragraph, we have found ourselves compelled to introduce some such condition as this, on account of the large amounts that might otherwise be claimed by flourishing schools in Calcutta, which stand in no real need of such assistance. Under the conditions of a fixed total grant for European education, the admission of such schools to the full benefit of the Code could only have the effect of largely reducing the amount available for grants to small and poor schools, and of developing high education at the expense of primary and middle.

The corresponding limitation in the English and Scotch Codes is that, in any school receiving aid, the ordinary fee for instruction must not exceed nine pence a week (English Code, article 4; Scotch Code, article 6 *d*); but with our present information we are unable to recommend the introduction of a fee limit.

Objection to the proposed method of determining grants to high schools.

12. One of our number is unable to concur in the recommendation of this mode of determining the grants to high schools, and desires to place his views on record, so that they may be taken into consideration in the final settlement of the question. Exception is taken to the proposed method, because it introduces a principle that has been carefully excluded in determining the grants to primary and middle schools. Grants earned by the latter are limited only by their income from all other sources (article 38); grants to high schools are similarly limited, but are finally determined by expenditure (article 40). The question of efficiency need not be considered in this connection, as that is equally secured by either method. But it is contended that the principle of basing grants on expenditure has a tendency to encourage and develope small schools, by making it possible to maintain schools with a comparatively small number of scholars; and that it fails to supply the stimulus to the formation of large schools which is secured by allowing a grant to increase with the income from other sources, that is, practically, with the number of scholars. A more serious objection is that the want of any uniform rule as to the rate of expenditure in the different high schools will cause great difficulty, and probably much uncertainty, in its application. This principle regulates the present grants to colleges in Lower Bengal, and in one case it has necessitated the substitution of estimated for actual expenditure. It will be practically impossible to obviate this awkward result in the case of Roman Catholic schools, the establishments of which, as a rule, provide only a subsistence allowance for their teachers. The full force of this objection may be seen by comparing the tuitional expenditure of such schools as Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, the Naini Tal Diocesan School, St. George's College, Mussoorie, the Allahabad High School, and St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpore, in which the monthly expenditure varies from R14-12-5 to R3-13-4 for each scholar. The application of this principle will also cause grave irregularities in the rates of the grants allowed to the various schools. If carried out on the basis of actual expenditure, it will seriously reduce the grants to most Roman Catholic high schools; and if the expensive establishments of many of the hill schools are admitted to be necessary, it will allow these schools to draw full grants, while it reduces the grants to schools of precisely the same class in Calcutta. The principle therefore, it is urged, practically subsidises hill schools as opposed to Calcutta schools. If high schools were opened, as they should be, only where a number of scholars sufficient to justify the expense could be collected, the principle would be found to subsidise hill schools as opposed to schools in the plains, and thus to be inconsistent with the principle laid down in paragraph 15 of the Resolution. If it is contended that the proposed method is needed in order to secure the grants necessary for the maintenance of all high schools outside Calcutta, it is replied that these schools have been unnecessarily multiplied, that they have been opened at places where there is not a sufficient amount of local support, and that the supposed necessity is the direct result of the principle objected to, which facilitates the multiplication of small schools. The method proposed in the Code does not recognise the superior merit of either self-denial or success; it discourages a successful school, and encourages one that is less successful. It must thus tend to create uncertainty and dissatisfaction, and as the Department is not likely to allow any discussion of the reduction adopted for a particular school, this tendency will be greatly increased in any disputed case. In short, the proposed method leaves the present anomalies and inequalities in the mode of aiding high schools practically untouched, and affords no prospect of a final settlement of the question. If the condition of a fixed total grant for European education makes it impossible to admit all high schools to the benefits of the Code, it is contended that it would be more just and reasonable to adopt some method of eliminating schools that are intended for the better classes, and therefore charge high fees. The most direct method of securing this is to insist on a fee limit, as in England and Scotland, and to refuse grants to any school in which the monthly boarding fee exceeds R24, and the monthly tuition fee exceeds R2 in the primary, R4 in the middle, and R6 in the high department. If the amount to which high schools would thus be entitled should still absorb too large a proportion of the total grant, a further reduction might be secured by cutting off grants for attendance, as less necessary in those schools, and allowing grants for passes alone. This method would secure uniformity in all aided schools, and by tending to reduce high fees would give greater facilities for the education of the children of the poorer classes. Schools for the higher classes may be left to themselves, as in England and Scotland. But whatever method is finally adopted, it is contended that until fuller information is obtained than is at present available, it would be better to continue the present mode of aiding high schools than to introduce an exceptional method based on an uncertain principle.

Unnecessary schools.

13. We are all agreed in thinking that where there are more schools than can reasonably be expected to be maintained in efficiency, the interests of education require that there should be some means of reducing their number; and when there is a tendency to multiply small schools for any purpose, denominational or other, an effort should be made to check this tendency. This is partly secured in England and Scotland by article 7 (*b*) of their Codes; but as the purpose we have in view is somewhat wider, we recommend that the limitation should be expressed as in article 6 (*e*) of the draft Code:—"No grant is made for or in respect of any schools which the Department declares to be unnecessary, or unsuited to the requirements of the locality." This limitation is all the more important in view of article 6 (*d*), which fixes the minimum of scholars constituting a school at 12.

Private adventure schools.

14. Further, we are of opinion, though on this point we have been unable to arrive at a unanimous conclusion, that as in England and Scotland, no school carried on with a view to private profit should be eligible for aid under the Code, and accordingly we have introduced this limitation into article 13 (*b*), which corresponds to article 17 (*b*) of the English and Scotch Codes. Its introduction is held to be justified, partly by the practice prevailing in other countries, but mainly by the considerations that efficient schools of this class can hardly be said to exist in India; that the majority of those that do exist have acted prejudicially to the interests of education by preventing the establishment of more efficient

schools; and that the recognition of them in the Code would only increase this tendency, and thus help to defeat the great purpose of providing facilities for the extension of efficient education. On the other hand, it is contended that the proposed limitation excludes good and bad alike; that it may prevent the opening of schools by private persons in some stations in which there is at present no school, and in which there is little probability of a school being opened at an early date under the management of a committee; and that it seems to traverse the principle laid down in paragraph 18 of the Resolution, that Government "will not insist on any particular form of management." But those of us who support the view which has been embodied in the Code are so deeply impressed with the mischievous tendency of such schools as a rule, with the impropriety and impolicy of giving Government aid to what is a purely private adventure, and with the necessity of enforcing in every possible way the principle that schools, if aided by Government, must be carried on with exclusive reference to the interests of the scholars, that notwithstanding the considerations above adduced, we cannot recommend the recognition of any school conducted with a view to private emolument or profit. To give full effect to that principle, indeed,

Teachers as managers.

no teacher should be allowed to be a manager of the school in which he is employed; but this regulation would interfere so seriously with the arrangements of some of the best schools, that it would be impossible to enforce its adoption in every case. We recommend that, except with the consent of the Department, teachers should not be allowed to be members of the committee of management (article 11 *b*), which should in every case consist of at least three members (article 12). We have also added the condition that the income of every aided school must be applied solely to educational purposes recognised by the Department (article 14 *c*). These last two provisions will be governed by the admission or the exclusion of private adventure schools.

As, however, the opinions of the Committee are equally divided on the question of admitting private adventure schools to the benefits of the Code, we have thought it advisable to enter upon a fuller statement of the grounds for supporting or opposing that policy.

15. In the first place, it not contended that inefficient and unnecessary private adventure schools ought to be placed under the Code. Nor, again, is it contended that an efficient and necessary private adventure school, which is carried on at a profit, or allows its principal teacher an income, after payment of all expenses, equal to the salary which he might fairly claim if the school were under a committee of management, should be entitled to claim a grant. The only condition, therefore, under which a private adventure school, being both efficient and necessary, can claim a grant, is that its income does not suffice to maintain the proper standard of efficiency, unless the principal teacher, who is its proprietor, carries it on at a loss to himself. Those of us whose opinion is now being stated think it doubtful whether such a school exists, or is hereafter likely to exist, in the Presidency of Bengal. But admitting the supposition that under the operation of the Code such schools may be called into existence, and also allowing the justice of aiding them, we are decidedly of opinion that the aid given should be given under the regulation of the Code which places the school under a committee of management, the principal teacher and his assistants (if any) becoming thenceforth their salaried officers. Our grounds for this opinion are as follows:—

Conditions under which private adventure schools could be recognised.

(1.)—It is impossible for the Department to exercise the regular supervision and control which the school would have under a local committee of management. The Inspector makes one visit of inspection, and at most one or two visits of surprise, during the year. The school accounts are inspected only once a year. But a school under a local committee is frequently visited by one of the members, or by the secretary of the committee; its accounts and attendance registers are made up, examined, and checked monthly; the recovery of unpaid fees is more easily made; and complaints made by parents more satisfactorily settled by a committee of management than by a teacher carrying on the school for his own profit.

Better supervision under a committee.

(2.)—A teacher of a school under a committee of management occupies a much more independent position towards his scholars and their parents than the teacher of a private adventure school. In private adventure schools, children are often withdrawn on unfounded charges of unjust or severe punishment, or for having been put down in their class, or because other children are thought unduly favoured, or on account of a private disagreement, entirely unconnected with the school, between the teacher and the parents. The proprietor and teacher of a private adventure school has to keep the parents in good humour, and he cannot enforce either strictness of discipline, or regularity and punctuality in payment and attendance. Every one acquainted with the working of European schools in India, especially in the smaller stations, knows to what an extent these evils exist even when there is a committee of management. But in this case they are greatly kept in check, and are sooner corrected, by the influence which the managers can bring to bear upon the parents.

Greater independence.

(3.)—Schools under a committee of management are maintained, not by fees alone, but also by local grants and voluntary contributions, wherever such are needed. Private adventure schools are without this source of income, and therefore can fulfil the conditions of the Code (if they can fulfil them at all) only in an inferior degree, and at a higher cost to the parents of their scholars. Further, the teacher of a private adventure school has too strong a pecuniary interest to get the most out of the school with the least possible expenditure, since it comes out of his own pocket. His assistants, if he has any, have lower salaries and lower qualifications than those of schools conducted by a committee, and in the smaller Indian stations he has to charge higher fees than many of the parents can afford to pay. But the committee of a school under management has neither the same necessity nor the same strong individual interest to attain the maximum of income from fees and the minimum of expenditure; it is therefore able both to lower the fees to the level of the means of the parents, and to maintain a higher standard of efficiency.

Larger income and greater efficiency.

(4.)—The teacher of a private adventure school carried on at a loss—the only case in which a private adventure school can be brought under the Code—would not, it may be presumed, object to place his school under a committee of management. As the salaried officer of a committee responsible to public opinion, and subject to the supervision of the Department, his income would be at least as large, and much less precarious. Refusal could only arise when there was a dislike to inspection and control, which would also make the teacher unwilling to put his school under the Code at all. We cannot recall the case of any salaried teacher in a school under a committee, who, without some special and personal reason, has given up his position to undertake a private adventure school; nor of any teacher of a private adventure school who has not been willing to exchange it for a salaried teachership (principal or assistant) in a school under management.

Teachers unlikely to object.

16. We have assumed above, for the sake of the argument, that private adventure schools which are both efficient and necessary may be called into existence under the operation of the Code. We must, however, express our conviction that this assumption rests on exceedingly doubtful grounds. For instance, in all the larger stations of the Presidency, no private adventure schools are any longer needed. Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, Jubbulpore, Nagpore, Simla, Murree, Naini Tal, Darjeeling, Mussoorie, are already supplied with sufficient and suitable schools of a public character for European children of the middle and lower classes, except, indeed, those of the pauper class. If a private adventure school were now started in any one of these stations, and

Private schools unnecessary in large stations.

APPENDIX II.

I.—FORM OF MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (ARTICLE 47*c*).

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between[1] _____

_____

_____

hereinafter called *the Managers*, on behalf of the Managers of the _____ School, and[2] _____ hereinafter called *the Surety*, the[3] _____ of[4] _____ hereinafter called *the pupil-teacher*.

The Managers, for themselves, their executors, administrators, and assigns agree with the Surety, h—[5] executors, administrators, and assigns as follows:—

1. The Managers agree to engage the pupil-teacher to serve under a certificated teacher, during the usual school hours, in keeping and teaching the said school for two hours daily during the first year, and for three hours daily during the remainder of the engagement. Sunday is expressly excluded from this engagement.

2. This engagement shall begin on the first day of[6] _____ 18—, and, subject to the proviso in paragraph 5, shall end on the last day of[7] _____ 18—;[8] but if the pupil-teacher shall, with the consent of the other parties hereto, pass the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University next preceding the last mentioned date, this engagement may end on the 31st day of the month of December next following such examination, provided the pupil teacher then enters a training college.

3. The pupil teacher shall be paid as wages[9] _____ per _____ in the first year, and this sum shall be increased by _____ per[10] _____ in each subsequent year of the engagement; but such increase may be stopped, at the discretion of the Managers of the said school for the time being, for the unexpired remainder of any year after receipt of notice from the Department that the pupil teacher has failed to pass the examination or to fulfil the other conditions required of a pupil teacher, according to the standard of the preceding year, as prescribed in the articles of the Code of the Department applicable to the case.

4. The Managers shall also pay to the pupil teacher one-half of the amount received from the Department on his account under the provisions of article 50 of the said Code. This payment shall be over and above all payments made as wages under paragraph 3 of this agreement.

5. *Provided* always, that if the pupil teacher fails to pass an examination for any year as specified in paragraph 3 of this agreement, this engagement shall, on the application of the Managers and with the consent of the Department, end on the last day of _____ 18—.[11]

When this engagement is so extended, the course of study and the wages of the pupil teacher in the remainder of the year succeeding that in respect of which the pupil teacher failed, shall be the same as in the last mentioned year; and that year shall not be reckoned in calculating any payment to be made under paragraph 7 of this agreement.

6. The pupil teacher, while the school is not being held, shall receive without charge, from a teacher holding a certificate of the first or second grade, special instruction for at least one hour a day. Such special instruction, and any instruction in secular subjects given to the pupil teacher during school hours, shall be in the subjects in which the pupil teacher is to be examined during this engagement pursuant to the said articles.

7. The pupil teacher shall be liable to dismissal without notice for idleness, disobedience, or immoral conduct of a gross kind respectively; and this engagement shall be terminable on either side by a written notice of six months, or in lieu of such notice by the payment on either side of a sum equal to half the wages payable under paragraph 3 to the pupil teacher for the year in which the engagement is terminated; such payment to be recoverable as a debt by the party entitled to receive it, and to be over and above the settlement of all other accounts between the parties.

8. The pupil teacher enters into this engagement freely and voluntarily on h— [12] part and with the privity and consent of the Surety.

9. [13] The Surety agrees with the said managers, their executors, administrators, and assigns to clothe, feed, lodge, and watch over the pupil teacher during the continuance of this engagement in a manner befitting the same.

Signed [14] this _____ day of _____ 18—,

_____ in presence of _____

_____ in presence of _____

_____ in presence of _____

N.B.—1. This memorandum must be executed *by all the parties named in it*, viz.:—

Managers.
Surety.
Pupil teacher.

[1] Names, &c., in full of a quorum of the Managers.

[2] Name, &c., in full of father or other Surety of the pupil-teacher.
[3] Father, or as the case may be.
[4] Name in full of the pupil-teacher.
[5] His or her.

[6] The month defined by article 8.
[7] Preceding month.
[8] Three full years.

[9] The sum to be inserted must be fixed at the discretion of the parties, having in view the local rate of wages, and the advantages of the school as a place wherein to learn the business of a teacher.
[10] Month, or as the parties may agree.

[11] One year later than the second date in paragraph 2.

[12] His or her.

[13] This paragraph may be modified if the pupil teacher is treated as a boarder.

[14] All the parties named must sign, but need not do so together. Each signature should be written in a separate line, and must be attested by that of a witness who sees it made. The same witness may attest more than one signature.

2. If it be executed with blanks still remaining in it, they cannot legally be filled up afterwards except as part of a new agreement requiring a new stamp.

3. The memorandum when executed should be deposited with the school papers (article 43 (*d*). The Surety should have either an executed duplicate (which requires a second stamp) or a certified copy. The agreement exists only between the persons who sign it. If any of them are changed (*by removal of managers or otherwise*) a new agreement in the following form should be executed.

II.—FORM OF NEW AGREEMENT ON CHANGE OF MANAGERS.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between[1] _____

within and hereinafter described as *the Surety*;[2] _____

_____

the persons within described as *the Managers*;[3] _____

_____

and[4] _____

_____

hereinafter described as *the Managers*.

1. The said Surety and the said[2] _____

_____

hereby mutually rescind the within written Agreement, and agree that the same shall be henceforth determined, and of no further force as regards the future.

2. The said Surety and the said Managers hereby mutually agree to adopt and enter into an Agreement in the same words and to the same effect as the within written Agreement for the unexpired term thereof; and that the like obligation and responsibility shall exist and be of force between them in like manner and to all intents and purposes as if the name of the said[5] _____

had been inserted therein and signed thereto, instead of the name of the said[6] _____

_____

Signed[7] this _____ day of _____ 18—,

_____ in the presence of _____

_____ in the presence of _____

_____ in the presence of _____

N.B.—This memorandum must be executed *by all the parties named in it*, viz.:—

Managers.
Surety.
Pupil teacher.

If it be executed with blanks still remaining in it, they cannot legally be filled up afterwards, except as part of a new agreement requiring a new stamp.

[1] The *Surety* in the existing memorandum.
[2] The Managers in the original memorandum and the executors of any of them who are deceased.
[3] The name, description, and address of the new Manager or Managers.
[4] The name, description, and address of the present Managers, excluding such as will be no longer Managers, and including the new Manager or Managers.

[5] The new Manager or Managers.
[6] Deceased or outgoing Managers.

[7] All the parties named must sign, but need not do so together. Each signature should be written in a separate line, and must be attested by that of a witness who sees it made. The same witness may attest more than one signature.

III.—FORM FOR CANCELLING ENGAGEMENT OF PUPIL TEACHERS.

To be endorsed on the original Memorandum.

The within written Memorandum of Agreement is cancelled by the undersigned parties, being the same parties by whom it was executed.

Witness our hands, this _____ day of _____ 18—.

_____

_____

No. 484, dated Simla, the 20th September 1882.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept.,

To—A. W. CROFT, Esq., President of the Committee on European and Eurasian Education.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4461 of the 20th July 1882, submitting the Report of the Committee appointed under the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 8 of the 8th October 1881, together with a draft Code for regulating the conduct of European education in the Bengal Presidency. In reply, I am to convey to you, and to the gentlemen associated with you on the Committee, the cordial thanks of the Governor General in Council for the admirable Code and very complete Report submitted to Government. His Excellency in Council feels especially indebted to the non-official members of the Committee for the ungrudging manner in which they consented to give up to this work so much of their valuable time; and he trusts that they may have the satisfaction of finding their labours productive of real and lasting benefit to that section of the community on whose behalf they were undertaken. The ready way in which you yourself, already burdened with heavy official duties, accepted the task of presiding over and assisting the deliberations of the Committee, is highly appreciated by the Government of India. Thanks are also due to Messrs. Garrett and Nash, whose services are referred to in paragraph 86 of the Committee's Report.

2. The Governor General in Council heard with great regret of the death of the Very Reverend Father VanImpe, one of the members originally appointed to the Committee, and he is now much grieved to learn that that sad event was in all probability hastened by the devotion with which that gentleman entered upon the work, of which the outcome is now before Government.

3. The Governor General in Council has carefully considered the Report and draft Code, and hopes shortly to be able to publish, for the information and guidance of the Local Governments, the orders of the Government of India upon the important subject with which the Committee had to deal.

Taken as a whole, the Code appears to be complete in itself, and well calculated to find acceptance not only with the Local Governments, but also with those who are directly engaged in the work of European education. There are, however, one or two minor points in which the Government of India feel disposed to modify to some extent the proposals adopted by the Committee, but before finally accepting these modifications, they consider it due to the members to consult further with them as to the best mode of giving effect to the wishes of Government.

4. The first point is that discussed in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Report. The Governor General in Council, while altogether concurring in what is said in the former paragraph regarding the propriety of limiting the application of the grant-in-aid system in the case of high schools, which owing to large fees or substantial endowments ought to be independent of State aid, is not altogether satisfied with the manner in which this limitation is regulated under Rule 40 of the Code. The arguments advanced in paragraph 12 of the Report against the proposal to determine the grants in such cases by reference to expenditure, appear to His Excellency in Council to carry great weight. He would wish the Committee to re-consider this matter, and endeavour to devise some means of regulating the grants which shall not take away all stimulus to improvement of income. It has been suggested, for instance, that it would be better to omit Rule 40 entirely, and to add to Rule 38 a clause providing that "the amount earned may be reduced by the department to a maximum representing *any lower proportion of the said income* of the school, when it appears that this can be done without detriment to the efficient maintenance of the school."

5. The proposals regarding night schools (paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Report,—Rules 32 and 33 of the Code) appear to the Governor General in Council rather too limited in scope. The Government of India would be glad

to encourage a higher standard of study in such schools for lads engaged in trades. The Committee may be able to modify the Rules slightly so as to provide for this.

6. So again as regards scholarships, some provision appears desirable, as suggested by the Committee, for the grant of scholarships to boys in high schools to be held in Colleges of technical instruction. It would be well to suggest the amount of these in the rules, as the arrangements in force in connection with Seebpore may not be known to Local Governments outside Bengal.

7. In respect of the qualifications of teachers, discussed in paragraphs 62 to 72 of the Report, the Governor General in Council is disposed to think that too great prominence is given to University qualifications, and that the rules in the Code are unnecessarily complicated. I am to suggest, for the consideration of the Committee, whether they might not be recast and simplified, so as to provide for the grant of certificates to teachers—

(1) who, on the Code coming into operation, have been rendering successful service for a certain number of years, and satisfy the Inspectors of their competence to teach up to the standard required;

(2) who pass an examination to be held by the department for each grade of certificate required, or produce proof of educational requirements equivalent to this standard;

(3) who hold certificates from home;

(4) who produce qualifications as pupil teachers, or

(5) who have passed through training colleges.

The certificates given under (1), (3) and (5) might probably be 'permanent;' those under (2) and (4) 'provisional.'

The subject is one upon which the Government of India would be ready to defer to the final conclusions of the Committee, but the rules as they stand appear open to criticism on the grounds stated, and the Governor General in Council hopes the Committee may see their way to simplifying them on some such plan as that above suggested. The demand for University qualification appears particularly doubtful in the case of female teachers.

8. I am to request that the Committee may be moved to consider the foregoing points at a very early date, and to make any modifications in the draft Code that they may eventually consider desirable.

No. 2, dated Calcutta, the 22nd December 1882.

From—A. W. CROFT, Esq., President of the Committee on European Education,

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

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 484, dated Simla, the 20th September 1882, conveying the views of His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the Draft Code for regulating the conduct of European education in the Bengal Presidency, and referring certain points for the further consideration of the Committee.

2. The Committee are requested to consider—(1) a suggestion for regulating the grants to high schools in certain cases by reference to income; (2) the encouragement of a higher standard of study in night schools; (3) the definition of the value of scholarships to be held in colleges of technical instruction; (4) the simplification of the rules for granting certificates to teachers. All these points have received the careful consideration of the Committee, and I have now to submit the results of their deliberation.

3. With regard to the first suggestion, that some means should be devised of so regulating the grants in the case of certain flourishing schools as not to

remove all stimulus to improvement of income, it seems to the Committee desirable to enter into some general explanation of the relative importance of the three considerations of efficiency, income, and expenditure, in determining the amount of grants-in-aid. It will of course be admitted that the most important determining element is that of efficiency. This is the governing principle of the Draft Code, subject to the single limitation (article 38) that the amount of the grant is not to exceed the income of the school from all other sources. In the special cases which are referred to in article 40, and equally in those to which article 6 (*f*) is intended to apply, a further consideration, that of expenditure, is by implication involved. Under article 6 (*f*) a school is not entitled to a grant if its income from all other sources is sufficient, in the opinion of the Department, to maintain it in efficiency. The "opinion of the Department" must be guided in such cases by a comparison of the income of the school with its necessary expenditure. Similarly, in applying article 40, or any method of reduction that may be substituted for that of the article, it would be necessary for the Department to make the same comparison of income and expenditure, in order to settle the preliminary question whether any reduction at all should be enforced. Thus considerations of expenditure are, as it appears to the Committee, equally involved both in article 40 and in that which, in the 4th paragraph of your letter, is proposed as a substitute for it.

4. A further but separate question is the amount of reduction to be made, and the method of effecting it. The amount of reduction—in other words, the fraction to be applied, under article 40, to each school to which that rule may be held to be applicable—will necessarily vary according to the estimated necessities of the school. This will consequently demand a much closer and more detailed comparison of income and expenditure than was necessary in order to determine the preliminary question whether article 40 (or any similar rule of reduction) should be enforced at all. The Committee venture to submit that such detailed comparison would be required in precisely the same degree, whether under article 40, or under the addition to article 38 which is proposed in substitution of it. In either case the object of applying the fraction would be the same, namely, to reduce the amount earned under the ordinary rules to an amount not more than enough to maintain the school in efficiency. Under one method this is to be effected by applying a variable fraction directly to the amount earned; under the other by applying a variable fraction to the income of the school. Under both alike the value of the fraction could be determined only by a comparison of the income of each school with the expenditure adjudged to be necessary for the maintenance of an efficient establishment; and the fraction would therefore be determined in each particular instance by the financial circumstances of the school.

5. It is admitted that the determination of the fraction in each case will present elements of difficulty. This difficulty could be removed only by fixing the fraction once for all in the Code, and applying it alike to all schools which might be declared liable to reduction, without regard to their varying financial condition. We do not, however, understand that such was the intention of His Excellency in Council; nor do we think that the time has yet come for the adoption of this method. We have therefore assumed that the fraction is to be settled by the Department from time to time, say for a term of three or five years, with reference to the financial circumstances of each school.

6. Such being the case, it remains to be considered what method of reduction should be applied. The Committee have considered with great care and in all its bearings the suggestion made in the 4th paragraph of your letter. That suggestion is, in effect, that in the case of those schools to which a reduced grant is to be given, the amount of the grant shall be determined by, and shall vary with, the income of the school, and not with the amount that might be claimed by the school under the ordinary rules, as proposed in article 40 of the Draft Code. It is clear that, under such a mode of determining the grant, the schools would have an immediate and strong incentive to increase their income; and it

may be readily admitted that the larger the income, the greater will generally be the efficiency of the school. But the Committee would beg to submit that there are other elements in the case which need consideration. The proposed change does not appear to give enough prominence to the question of efficiency, as determined by the results of examination. For, in every case to which the rule would apply, the amount that the school could earn in attendance and instruction grants would be greater than the maximum grant allowed by the rule; and the school would, therefore, always receive this maximum grant. In other words, the grant to the school would be a fixed fraction of its income, whatever the result of the examination might be. If the income of the school remained the same, or varied slightly from year to year, no improvement, and equally no deterioration, in the efficiency of the teaching, would have any effect upon the amount of the grant. True, the two conditions of income and efficiency are generally found to vary in a direct and not in an inverse ratio; and thus, it may be urged, the end will be attained whichever be adopted as the determining condition. But though increase of income follows increased efficiency, it does not follow it so directly that it can be adopted with equal advantage as the measure of the grant. To make our meaning clear by an example:—A high school in Calcutta has a fee-income, say, of Rs. 1,800 a month; and its unreduced earnings under the Code would amount to Rs. 600 a month, and could hardly, at the worst, fall below Rs. 400 a month. The Department, after consideration of the circumstances of the school, decides that it can be maintained in efficiency with a grant of Rs. 200 a month, and accordingly applies, under article 40, the fraction $\frac{1}{3}$. Under the stimulus of the system of payment introduced by the Code, the normal earnings of the school rise in successive years to Rs. 750 and Rs. 900; and it accordingly receives a grant for those years of Rs. 250 and Rs. 300. In this way a direct and strong incentive is applied, tending to increase the efficiency of the school; since increased efficiency at once makes itself felt in the amount of the grant. But if the income of the school be taken as the standard, and with the same object as before, one-ninth of the income be taken as the fraction, the school would gain no profit from its increased efficiency. It would doubtless become more popular, and would thus gain in the amount of its fee-receipts; but the gain would be slow, and could under no circumstances be expected to advance at such a rate as to make up to the school the amount it would earn, as above explained, under article 40. And at the same time, since the school at its worst would, *ex hypothesi*, earn more by the results of examination than the amount judged to be necessary for its requirements, no reduction in efficiency would directly affect the grant. No doubt any tendency to deterioration would be in a great measure checked by the publicity of the Inspector's reports and the emulation of rival schools; but the Committee think it highly desirable that, for the present at least, schools should not be deprived of that additional incentive to exertion which lies in the direct dependence of the grant on the quality of the work turned out.

7. The position will probably be made clearer if the Committee explain what are the circumstances of those schools to which alone, so far as they are able to judge, any rule of reduction would now, at any rate, be likely to apply. The schools in question are St. Xavier's and the Doveton in Calcutta. The fee-income of St. Xavier's is Rs. 1,750 a month, and its probable earnings under the Code would be approximately Rs. 675 a month. The fee-income of the Doveton School is Rs. 2,100 a month, and its probable earnings Rs. 600. Each receives from Government a fixed grant of Rs. 200 a month, and with this assistance it is found that they can maintain themselves in efficiency. It is doubtful whether under a strict application of article 6 (*f*), these schools would be eligible for grants; but if they were admitted, and if it be assumed, for the sake of illustration, that under article 40 the fraction fixed on for each was one-third, the grants claimable by the two schools would be Rs. 225 and Rs. 200 a month respectively; and would rise or fall yearly, within moderate limits of variation, in direct proportion to the number of scholars, and to the efficiency of each school as tested by examination. The Committee are disposed to believe that in present circumstances such a mode of determining the grant would be both satisfactory in itself, and also acceptable to the schools concerned.

8. It is true that there is and can be no fixed rule by which to determine what is the cost of an establishment necessary for the efficient maintenance of a school of any class; and this difficulty presents itself in a striking light in the two schools just named. But the Committee would submit that considerations of expenditure must arise under any system whatever, in which it is necessary to determine what grant is required in order to maintain a school in efficiency. The only way to avoid it is to give to each school the full amount that it can earn under the Code; and this, however desirable it may be, is incompatible with the condition of a total grant of limited amount, as laid down by the Government of India in paragraph 23 of their Resolution.

9. The Committee have had under consideration another suggestion which they think deserving of mention, though they are unable to recommend its adoption. It has been suggested that the difficulty might be met by some such addition to article 38 as the following:—"If in the opinion of the Department a school does not require the full grants specified in Sections II and III, the total amount earned may be reduced to a sum representing a proportion of the said income of the school, provided always that this reduction does not bring the grant for each scholar who satisfies the prescribed conditions below one-fourth of the ordinary rates." This is an adaptation of article 114 of the new English Code, and might be worked so as to affect both income and efficiency; but it leaves the "proportion" indefinite, and it also appears to lack simplicity.

10. It should, however, be stated that article 40 and the proposed modifications of article 38 are alike open to the objection that, as a school advances in efficiency and success, and therefore may be held to require less help from Government, it will, nevertheless, receive a larger grant. Perhaps the only satisfactory way of meeting this difficulty will be found in the imposition of a fee-limit; and the Committee are inclined to think that some adaptation of the principle laid down in the English Code may be found to be quite feasible. For instance, it has been suggested that for article 40 the following might be substituted:—"If in a school the ordinary monthly fee for tuition from each scholar exceeds Rs. 2, Rs. 4, or Rs. 6 in the primary, middle, or high department respectively, the Department may reduce the amount earned under Sections II and III by 25 per cent. for every rupee of that excess, provided always that this reduction does not bring the total annual grant for each scholar in average attendance throughout the year below Rs. 6." The Committee, however, feel that with the information at their command they cannot at present make any definite recommendation as to a fee-limit; and they are by no means of opinion that the limits above suggested are those that would be suited to the circumstances of all schools throughout Bengal, though they would probably cover the two exceptional cases to which reference has been made. They therefore think it better for the present to adopt the simpler, though somewhat exceptional, method embodied in article 40. That article is not proposed as expressing the judgment of the Committee as to the ultimate mode of determining the grants to high schools; it is merely a provisional method of getting over an admitted difficulty. Regarding it, therefore, in the light of a temporary expedient affecting at most only two schools, the Committee are agreed in preferring it to the alternative suggested in paragraph 4 of your letter. It appears to them to have the merit of greater simplicity, and to be equally fitted to secure efficiency. The temporary character of the article might be indicated by a note limiting its operation to three (or five) years from the date on which the Code comes into force.

11. In paragraph 5 of your letter the Committee are requested to modify the rules applying to night schools, so as to encourage a higher standard of study in them. We have therefore substituted the following for article 33 of the Code:—

33. The rules for grants to day schools (Section II) shall apply also to night schools, with the following changes:—

(*a*) By a "full school meeting" is meant a period of not less than one hour of secular instruction.

(*b*) The number of full school meetings in the year must be not less than 80, and of full attendances qualifying for an instruction grant not less than 50.

(*c*) The attendance grants shall be at one-third of the rates prescribed in article 20.

(*d*) The number of class and special subjects to be taught in each school shall be determined by the Inspector. For the purpose of calculating the grants all such subjects shall be treated as special subjects.

(*e*) Any scholar who has passed by Standard V may, with the sanction of the Inspector, substitute for the full course prescribed for day schools, a special course consisting of arithmetic and one or more of the following subjects:—

Mathematics, Elementary Science, Drawing } of Standards VI and VII.

Mathematics, Mechanical Drawing, Elementary Physics, Elementary Chemistry } of Standard B.

To such scholars the provisions of article 24 (*a*) shall not apply.

12. We do not recommend any change in the number or length of the school meetings. The number of meetings actually held in the schools with which we are acquainted is less than the number required; but we are of opinion that satisfactory results can be obtained only by an increase in the time given to teaching.

13. In clause (*d*) of revised article 33 we have practically repeated article 13 (*d*) in a different form. In all night schools the construction of a suitable time-table presents great difficulties, owing to the limited time that can be devoted to teaching. We therefore think that the managers should have the assistance of the Inspector in framing a proper course of study.

14. In 33 (*e*) we have provided for a bifurcation of studies above Standard V. At this stage, scholars in night schools will have the option either of continuing their general studies, leading up eventually to the University examination, or of entering upon a special course of elementary scientific training, bearing more or less directly upon their daily occupations. We believe that the latter course will be found specially suited to the requirements of those schools (and they are the only night schools known to exist in India), in which the majority of the scholars are apprentices in railway or other workshops. The former course will probably be found better adapted to schools in large towns, where the scholars are employed in offices during the day. If schools of this class are hereafter established, it may be found desirable to provide for a special course of commercial training in them. We trust that these modifications will meet the views of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

15. In paragraph 6 of your letter it is suggested that provision should be made for the grant of scholarships to boys in high schools, to be held in Colleges of technical instruction; and that the value of these scholarships should be inserted in the Code. The Committee would beg to point out that, though the institution of such scholarships is eminently desirable, the rules for the award of them do not appear to come within the sphere of the Code. At present all scholarships, whether technical or other, that are awarded on the results of the University Entrance Examination, the final standard of high schools, are open to Europeans and Natives alike; and it does not appear desirable to make any distinction between these two classes of scholars. Additional scholarships might, perhaps, be provided for scholars passing by Standard B of high schools, who, not having passed the Entrance Examination, would be ineligible for scholarships under the existing rules; but we are of opinion that the terms on which they are given should be published in the rules of the Colleges in which they are made tenable, rather than in the Code. We would also point out that the rules for the award of scholarships in the Seebpore Engineering College, the only technical College in Bengal, have already been referred to in our report (paragraph 61). It may be added that in any College affiliated to the University, all candidates for a degree must under existing regulations have passed the Entrance Examination; though students are occasionally admitted to the full course of instruction in a technical College without aiming at a University degree.

16. The last point referred to the Committee for consideration is the simplification of the rules for granting certificates to teachers. We have carefully

considered the suggestions made in paragraph 7 of your letter, and in accordance with them have added the following note to article 58 :—

In administering this article, it shall be in the power of the Department to hold examinations for the purpose of testing the qualifications of applicants for certificates.

With this addition to the Code, provision is made for all the five cases referred to in your letter.

17. The rules in Chapter IV appear somewhat complicated, but we believe they are not unnecessarily so. By an addition to article 69, noted below, six of the rules (articles 67, 68, 69, 75, 76, and 77), are declared to be in their nature temporary, and they may be struck out of the Code after it has been in operation for two years. The remaining articles in Sections II and III of that Chapter will probably be very much simplified, if not altogether cancelled, when training colleges have been established, and have proved themselves capable of turning out a sufficient number of trained teachers. At present we are unable to recommend any simplification of the rules; since we consider it a matter of great importance that, at the outset, they should be as definite and comprehensive as possible, in order that teachers may know exactly under what conditions they will be entitled to certificates.

18. With reference to the opinion expressed in the 7th paragraph of your letter, that too great prominence has been given to University qualifications, we beg to express our belief that it will ultimately be found advantageous to require every teacher to undergo a course of instruction in a training College. At the same time, we would venture to submit that, until such Colleges are established on a sure basis of efficiency, the University Examinations appear to be the most suitable, if not the only satisfactory, means of testing the qualifications of teachers. The University system of examination is well known; its certificates are highly valued, and would probably carry more weight with the public than any granted after a departmental examination. The new courses in Arts prescribed by the University afford, the Committee believe, a guarantee of sound knowledge, and of a fairly high standard of general culture, in those who may hereafter pass its examinations. These qualifications may not indeed counterbalance the want of a special training adapted to the calling of a teacher; yet, until the means for such special training exist, they supply, the Committee believe, the best attainable substitute; and meanwhile, the knowledge that University degrees and the certificates granted by a training College are equally recognised by Government as qualifying for the profession of a teacher, may serve to mark the importance which Government attaches to that profession, and thus to facilitate and hasten the establishment of training Colleges. We may, however, point out that we have provided for those cases in which candidates for certificates are unable to appear at the University Examinations, by giving the Department power to hold examinations for such certificates. This provision will render University certificates in the case of female teachers unnecessary; but at the same time it appears desirable to the Committee to hold out some inducement to female students to enter the University, by giving them the prospect of a useful and honourable career.

19. In addition to what has been stated above in paragraphs 11 and 16, the Committee have made the following alterations in the Draft Code :—

(1) The following note has been added to article 31 :—

This grant shall not be taken into account in making reductions under Section V.

(2) The note to article 38 has been omitted, and the following substituted :—

In calculating the income of the school under this article, boarding fees shall not be included.

(3) The words "in the same school" have been expunged from article 60, and the following note has been added :—

Service in more than one school will not be recognised by the Department, unless the transfer has been made with the sanction of the Inspector.

(4) The words "at any time within two years from that date" have been omitted from article 69, and the following note added :—

All applications for certificates under Articles 67, 68, 69, 75, 76, and 77 must be made within two years from the date on which this Code comes into operation.

20. A copy of the Code in which the foregoing alterations have been inserted is submitted herewith.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIX OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railway	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 10th December 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 9th December 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 10th December 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 9th December 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
10th Dec. 1882	Eastern Bengal	172	1,22,947	715	193	1,40,537	728	38,86,726	622	42,08,675	673	3,21,949	...
16th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,12,554	206	547	1,01,875	186	33,56,066	169	34,32,092	173	76,026	...
10th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,92,647	285	676	2,33,962	346	64,03,368	260	67,49,721	276	3,46,353	...
10th ditto	Madras	858	1,05,856	123	861	1,19,517	138	43,18,728	139	47,75,226	153	4,56,498	...
10th ditto	South Indian	655	56,058	86	655	66,989	102	26,11,523	109	26,48,142	111	36,619	...
9th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	6,44,900	446	1,458	7,30,192	501	2,16,43,918	412	2,18,93,935	417	2,50,017	...
9th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,84,017	414	461	2,05,492	446	63,59,916	394	66,76,078	416	3,16,162	...
	TOTAL	4,799	14,18,979	296	4,851	15,98,564	329	4,85,80,245	279	5,03,83,869	288	18,03,624	...
	State.												
9th Dec. 1882	East Indian	1,504	10,16,785	676	1,507	9,61,944	638	3,03,06,862	555	3,06,46,646	562	3,39,784	...
9th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,287	82	33	3,069	93	1,02,414	101	1,46,787	123	44,393	...
9th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,276	47	27	1,386	51	43,791	44	47,538	48	3,747	...
9th ditto	Northern Bengal	233	52,529	225	230	56,990	248	12,62,698	149	14,40,065	173	1,77,367	...
9th ditto	Tirhoot	85	13,396	158	85	14,770	174	3,83,815	124	4,42,081	151	58,266	...
9th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	11,805	207	57	8,742	153	3,46,842	167	3,46,733	168	...	109
16th ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	1,903	66	29	2,315	80	94,855	90	87,271	83	...	7,584
16th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	8,789	102	87	7,452	86	2,01,986	92	2,28,798	72	26,812	...
16th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	768	64	12	761	63	27,127	62	30,505	70	3,378	...
9th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,03,670	200	1,116	2,33,712	209	61,53,268	151	70,00,897	173	8,47,629	...
9th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	10,260	228	45	13,273	295	3,27,283	200	3,71,787	228	44,504	...
9th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	7,050	72	142	14,428	102	1,87,178	89	3,35,737	94	1,48,559	...
16th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	21,833	136	161	23,272	145	9,34,845	160	9,74,220	167	39,375	...
16th ditto	Sindia	75	5,882	78	75	6,708	89	2,09,794	77	2,14,319	78	4,525	...
9th ditto	Punjab Northern	363	59,610	164	419	61,698	147	20,36,724	155	20,38,820	139	2,096	...
9th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,08,447	164	660	1,45,014	223	34,77,204	145	34,46,228	124	...	30,976
	Muttra-Achnera	23	982	43	23	—364	-16	(a)4,366	46	47,614	57	43,248	...
9th ditto	Kaunia Dharla Tramway	21	2,020	101	32	3,104	97	(b)29,954	64	59,779	51	29,825	...
	TOTAL	3,120	5,12,507	164	3,233	5,96,330	184	1,58,24,144	142	1,72,59,179	151	14,35,035	...
	Native States.												
9th Dec. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	12,970	67	193	15,116	78	4,66,907	78	5,72,450	82	1,05,543	...
16th ditto	Nizam's	121	12,291	102	121	14,426	127	5,40,512	123	5,88,809	134	48,297	...
9th ditto	Mysore	58	2,296	40	86	5,741	67	1,00,121	47	2,13,989	69	1,13,868	...
16th ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	467	25	...	...	(c)13,014	29	13,014	...
	TOTAL	372	27,557	74	419	35,750	85	11,07,540	88	13,88,262	92	2,80,722	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,795	29,75,828	304	10,010	31,92,588	318	9,58,18,791	272	9,96,77,956	278	38,59,165	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,84,91,308	137	4,90,12,748	137	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,73,27,483	135	5,06,65,208	141	33,37,725	...

(a) Total receipts from 12th November to 10th December 1881.
(b) Total receipts from 9th July to 10th December 1881.
(c) Total receipts from 24th June to 9th December 1882.

ALEXANDER IZAT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 9th February 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6th FEBRUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in several districts of Bengal, as well as in Sindh and in most parts of the Madras Presidency. Elsewhere there has been scarcely any rain worth noting.

Oil-seed crops have been somewhat damaged in Bengal by wet weather, and in two districts of the North-Western Provinces by blight and insects. In the Cawnpore and Agra districts, and in a few places in the Bombay Presidency, some injury has been caused by frost. In the Punjab some districts need more rain. On the whole, however, agricultural prospects are generally good throughout the country, and have been much improved by the recent rain.

Harvest operations are still progressing in the Madras Presidency with an outturn which promises on the whole to be an average one. In Coorg the threshing of rice continues. In the Bombay Presidency, the Berars and the Nizam's Territories the harvest of winter crops has commenced.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 7th)		
Bellary		Standing crops generally in good condition; harvest paddy, dry grains and sugarcane, outturn average.
Kurnool		Standing crops generally in good condition; harvest dry grains, yield below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam	·42 (average of three stations.)	Standing crops *cumbu* cotton and sugarcane thriving; harvest horse-gram, outturn average; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue.
Kistna	·58 (average of one station.)	Standing crops paddy and dry crops affected by grubs and blight in parts, elsewhere promising; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield about average; small-pox and fever continue; water one foot over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox in parts.
Coimbatore		Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore	·28 (average of six stations.)	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average; cholera continues.
Madura	·28 (average of two stations.)	Standing crops withering in parts; harvest paddy and dry crops; cholera in parts.
Malabar	1·20 (average of one station.)	Harvest second crop paddy, yield fair; fever and cholera in parts; small-pox slight.
Travancore	·90	Harvest progressing; fever and small-pox continue.
		General Remarks. No rain in Bellary, Kurnool, Chingleput, and Coimbatore; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Feb. 7th).		
Kurrachee	Showers of rain general in the district during week ending 29th January. Mandora ·55, Tatta ·16, Mugalbhin ·30, Keti Bandar ·62	River low on 4th, 2 feet 4 inches against 3 feet 5 inches on corresponding date last year; small-pox increasing in Karachi; 64 fresh cases, 7 deaths from 25th January to 3rd February, 64 patients remaining sick on latter date, 1 case in Schwan also, and 2 in Sajawal; fever in 10 talukas; cattle disease in 4 talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 32, and 34 lbs. per rupee, in Schwan 32, 38, and 48 lbs., in Ghorabari 20, 44, and 44 lbs., and in Shahbandar 22, 44, and 46 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	Rain of 14th very unevenly distributed. Hyderabad ·92, Mirpur ·78, Dehra Mohbat ·50, Guni ·46, Badin ·30, Shahdadpur ·25, Tando A'dam ·24, Sakrand ·21, Hala ·15, Tando Alahyar ·12, Tando Bago ·10, Moro, fair showers. Naushahro, few drops. Kandiaro, *nil.*	Frosts have since done great damage to *rabi* crops; small-pox in Hyderabad, Moro, and Naushahro; fever and colds general, but of mild type; cattle disease in Kandiaro and Badin; wheat 26, *bajri* 40, *jowari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad		*Rabi* crops thriving; small-pox in Dhandhuka; wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda		*Rabi* crops in good condition; cotton-picking in progress; public health generally good; common rice 27 and *bajri* 30¼ lbs. per British rupee.
Surat		Cotton-picking continued; slight small-pox in city; *jowari* 39 and *nagli* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik		Weather very muggy again; *rabi* harvest commenced; fever in Dangi villages; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Average abnormal temperature 2° cool from 31st to 2nd, afterwards 1° warm; vapour in air largely in defect of normal from 31st to 2nd; normal from 3rd to 5th, and in excess of normal on 6th; wind normal except on 31st and 1st, when abnormal wind was northerly.
Poona		Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced; *bajri* 14 and *jowari* 59 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar		*Rabi* crops generally good; harvesting of *rabi* in progress; *bajri* maximum 54 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 45 lbs. in Kopargaon; *jowari* maximum 72 lbs. in Parner, minimum 52 lbs. in Sheogaon; cattle disease in Karjat.
Sholapore		Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced; *jowari* 73 lbs. 4 tolas and *bajri* 57 lbs. 6 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar		Harvesting of early crops nearly completed, and that of wheat just commenced; wheat blighted in 5 and cotton in 9 talukas; other late crops good; fever in 3 talukas; no cattle disease; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 52 lbs per rupee.
Kanara		Second crop rice plants healthy; weeding and transplanting; sugarcane harvest on coast; small-pox in Sirsi; fever in 2 talukas; common rice in Karwar 14 seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot		Weather cold; general health good; cholera continues slightly at Navanagar and Morvi; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 3[illegible] lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain in Sind; *rabi* crops injured by frost in a few places; harvesting of *rabi* commenced generally; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in several districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 6th		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather cold till 3rd instant, since which seasonable; prospects of crops fair; rain would be beneficial; prices somewhat higher; cholera and cattle disease still continue.
Dacca	0·02	Prospects of winter crops satisfactory; *boro* paddy being sown; cutting of sugarcane continues.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane nearly finished, yield estimated at from 12 to 14 annas; *rabi* crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; public health good; cholera and fever have much abated.
Moorshedabad	0·07	*Amun* still being harvested in some places; winter crops doing well, except that damage by insects to peas and linseed is reported from Jungipore sub-division; cholera prevalent in thanas Shahanagore and Manullabazar.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Weather cold; prospects of crops generally favourable; outturn of rice crop an average one; general health fair.
Burdwan	0·07	Weather very cold; cold-weather crops being reaped; prospects tolerable; public health fair.
Rungpore	0·01	Prospects of crops favourable; cholera still prevalent in south of district.
Bhagalpur	0·14	Prospects of crops favourable; rain generally beneficial.
Purneah	0·05	Prospects of crops good; public health improving.
Patna	*Nil*	Winter rice harvested; prospects of *rabi* crops good; public health good.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	In the east late rain benefited wheat and barley, but partly injured mustard and linseed; prices stationary; public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; prospects of cold-weather crops good; a few cases of small-pox reported; general health good.
Cuttack	*il*	Reaping of late rice nearly completed; *rabi* being gathered; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain again reported this week from many districts, and an enormous fall of snow from Darjeeling; the weather has become very cold since the rain; the cold-weather crops generally continue to do very well, but in some places some of these crops, particularly oil-seeds, have been somewhat damaged by rain and cloudy weather; in parts of Behar oil-seeds and poppy are said to have been a good deal spoilt; harvesting of late rice still continues in a few parts, and that of sugarcane is proceeding; *boro* or spring rice being sown; fever and cholera, though still prevalent in some places, have generally abated; sporadic cases of small-pox reported from a few districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 6th)	No rain	Mustard much damaged by insects; health good; prices falling slightly.
Allahabad („ 7th)	No rain	Weather very cold with strong west wind; prospects excellent; health good; prices nearly stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Gorakhpur (Feb. 5th)	. . . .	Dry weather and west wind; crops little injured by late storm, and promise well; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ „)	. . . .	The late fall of rain has greatly benefited *rabi* crops, and no damage was done by the hail; wheat in ear and gram in flower; prices fluctuating; health generally good; cattle disease of a mild form continues.
Agra (Feb. 6th)	No rain	*Arhar* slightly injured by frost; small-pox in five parganas; general health good; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	No rain	Weather cold; health good; *rabi* crops excellent.
Meerut („ „)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; occasional attacks of small-pox still reported; prices of barley and gram fallen one seer; crops flourishing.
Kumaon („ „)	. . . .	Weather fine; crops much better; general health good; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)	. . . .	The recent rain has been beneficial to crops; prospects good; prices almost stationary; public health good; small-pox in Lucknow city abating.
Partabgarh („ „)	No rain	Crops promise well; prices steady; health good; a few cases of small-pox reported in Kunda tahsil.
Sitapur („ „)	. . . .	Weather clear with strong west wind; very cold now; rain of last week has improved prospects; general health good; small-pox still reported in tahsils Biswan and Misrik; prices almost stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Prospects good; sugarcane in mill; public health good.
Rae Bareli („ 5th)	. . .	Prospects of *rabi* crops good; mustard greatly injured; health of men and condition of cattle good; prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore („ 6th)	No rain	Prospects good; slight damage to *arhar* and gram from frost; general health good; prices nearly stationary.
Farukhabad . . .	. . . .	Crops much improved by late rain; health of people fair; prices steady.
		Summary.—No rain during the week; there has been much damage to mustard in Benares and Rae Bareli, while *arhar* and gram have been slightly damaged by frost in Cawnpore and Agra, small-pox is abating in Lucknow city, and a few cases are reported in Partabgarh, Sitapur, Agra, and Meerut, but general health and prospects are good.
Punjab—(Feb. 6th)		
Delhi	. . . .	Small-pox continues in the city and district; harvest prospects good; slight rise in prices.
Hissar	. . . .	Health good; harvest prospects much improved; prices falling.
Umballa . . .	. . . .	Health good; harvest prospects much improved; but more rain wanted; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	. . . .	Health good; prices steady.
Lahore	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore . . .	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Sialkot	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices falling.
Rawalpindi . . .	·20	Cattle disease continues in the Murree tahsil; and fever in the Fattehjang tahsil; *rabi* harvest prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Peshawar . . .	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Mooltan	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; slight fall in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	. . . .	More rain wanted; health and harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—The harvest prospects throughout the province have much improved through the good fall of rain in the previous week, but more rain is still wanted in some districts; the general health is good.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Feb. 7th)	. . . .	Weather clear; prospects and public health good; prices falling.
Jubbulpore („ 6th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; *rabi* crops thriving and in good condition prospects favourable; health good; prices unchanged.
Saugor („ 5th)	. . . .	Weather clear; health good; prices steady.
Seoni („ 6th)	. . . .	Weather cold; *rabi* crops promising; prices falling.
Hoshangabad („ „)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; *rabi* crops in good condition; health good; wheat 15 and rice 11 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 3rd)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and cold; prospects good; fever and cattle disease slightly prevalent; rice 31 and wheat 26 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 1st)	·21	Weather cloudy; prospects and health good.
Khandwa („ 6th)	. . . .	Weather chilly and windy; *rabi* being reaped; small-pox prevalent; wheat 16 and rice 15 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and cold; *rabi* crops thriving; prospects favourable; small-pox prevailing in some districts; prices easy.
British Burma—		
(Feb. 3rd)		
Akyab	. . . .	One death from cholera in town and six in district; otherwise public health good; reaping finished.
Rangoon . . .	. . . .	Public health good.
Bassein . . .	. . . .	Three deaths from cholera in town, eight in district; otherwise public health good.
Prome . . .	. . . .	One death from cholera in town; otherwise public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Amherst (Moulmein) .	. . . .	Sixteen cases of cholera reported from district; otherwise public health good, both in Moulmein and district; seventeen deaths of cattle reported from one township; otherwise public health good.
Toungoo . . .	. . . .	Two deaths from small-pox reported from one township; otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Excepting some cholera, public health good.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Feb. 6th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; public health good; lands being ploughed for *aus*.
Sylhet („ 7th)	*Nil*	State and prospects of crops generally good; cholera reported from Habiganj and South Sylhet.
Cachar . („ „)	*il*	Weather unusually cold; reaping of winter crops not yet completed; common rice 24$\frac{5}{8}$ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh („ „)	·27	Weather fine; mustard doing well; small-pox reported from north Lakhimpur Sub-Division.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Feb. 7th)		
Bangalore . . .	. . . .	Crops in good condition; season prospects favourable; health good; rice 11$\frac{3}{4}$, *ragi* 34, and horse-gram 30$\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.
Mysore	. . . .	Crops in good condition; season prospects favourable; health good; prices about the same as in Bangalore.
Mercara . . .	. . . .	Threshing of rice crop continues; no improvement in prospects of coffee planters; prices of food-grains falling; fever prevalent in parts of South Coorg and Nanjarajapatna taluk.
		General Remarks.—Public health good and prospects of season favourably reported from all districts; pasturage and water-supply ample; *hallar* horse-gram and *karka* sugarcane, paddy, &c., harvested; prices rule easy.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
Amraoti (Feb. 7th) .	. . . .	Reaping of *rabi* crops continued; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . .	*Rabi* crops thriving; prospects good.
Hyderabad (Feb. 8th)	. . . .	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues; *tabi* crops thriving; fever in some places; no cattle disease; prices—wheat 16$\frac{1}{2}$, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 24$\frac{3}{4}$, yellow *juari* 31 and *tur* 25$\frac{3}{4}$ seers per halli sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
(Feb. 7th)		
Indore . . .	. . . .	Weather slightly warmer; health good; prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	. . . .	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Sutna	. . . .	Weather cold; prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	. . . .	Weather seasonable; crops doing well; public health good.
Goona . . .	. . . .	Crops and health good; wheat 22 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.
Bhopal	. . . .	Weather cool; crops and public health good.
Agar	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong . . .	·02	*Rabi* prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Manpur . . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Feb. 7th)	. . . .	Weather cold; health good.
Sirohi („ 4th)	. . . .	Weather much warmer; *kharif* crops promising extremely well; wells full; health good.
Marwar (Feb. 2nd)	. . . .	All tanks empty; water obtained from wells; health and prospects good; prices rising; cold intense.
	44	Hail in parts; weather very cold.
Jhallawar (Jan. 31st)	No rain	Health good; prospects excellent.
Ajmere (Feb. 6th)	No rain	Crops looking well; prices stationary; health good.
Jeypore („ 6th)	. . . .	Frost has damaged to some extent gram and *arhar* crops; cattle disease reported in two tahsils, and small-pox in three; wheat 19$\frac{1}{2}$, barley 30, and gram 29$\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.
Ulwur („ „)		

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 2nd February, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore Bahádur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects. He said:—"The effect of the existing law on this subject is summed up in a section of the new Criminal Procedure Code (413), which directs that

"'No Magistrate, unless he is a Justice of the Peace, and (except in the case of a Presidency Magistrate) unless he is a Magistrate of the first class and an European British subject, shall inquire into or try any charge against an European British subject.'

"Now, there is no restriction on the nationality of a Presidency Magistrate; Natives of India may hold, and have held, that office. The result of the law, therefore, is that, within the limits of the Presidency-towns, jurisdiction over European British subjects may be exercised by any person who happens to be a Presidency Magistrate, whether he is a European British subject or not; but that, outside these limits, in any part of the Mufassal, that jurisdiction cannot be exercised by any of Her Majesty's Magistrates, however complete may have been his training—however long may have been his judicial experience—however high may be his rank in the service—unless he happens to be a European British subject.

"Such is the existing law, and it was settled in this form in the year 1872, after a very remarkable debate, which resulted in a very remarkable division. The Select Committee on the Bill which afterwards became law as the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872 had adopted a resolution in which they recorded their opinion 'that the jurisdiction of Magistrates and Sessions Judges who are Justices of the Peace might with advantage be extended in the case of European British subjects.' It will be observed that there was nothing in the resolution which implied that the exercise of this jurisdiction in future was to be confined to persons who are themselves European British subjects. Such a limitation was,

however, inserted in the Bill as finally settled by the Committee; but, when it was brought before the Legislative Council, Sir Barrow Ellis (I shall take the liberty of referring to him and others by the titles which they now bear) moved an amendment which would have had the effect of striking out the limitation. It would appear that the limitation to which he objected had in fact been introduced in pursuance of some kind of bargain or compromise between members of the Committee holding different opinions on the subject. Repeated references were made in the course of the debate to the existence of this compromise. Thus, Mr. Chapman, whilst expressing his agreement with much that had fallen from Sir Barrow Ellis, said that he felt himself unable to support the amendment for the very plain and conclusive reason that he, as member of the Select Committee, considered himself bound to adhere to the pledge he had given to the European community that, under the altered law, an Englishman should retain his privilege of being tried by an Englishman. Again, Mr. Inglis said that he did not intend to go into the question on its merits, as he considered that he was bound by the terms of the recommendation which he had signed with other members of the Committee. My eminent predecessor, Sir James Stephen, who was in charge of the Bill, declared in the most emphatic terms that he could not undertake to justify on principle the terms of a compromise. And Sir J. Strachey, who also supported the proposals, admitted that the provisions of the Bill represented a compromise which was open to criticism of every kind. The amendment moved by Sir Barrow Ellis was put to the vote, and was lost on a division by a majority of 7 to 5. But the minority on the division included the majority of the Executive Council. It consisted of the then Viceroy, Lord Napier of Murchistoun, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir G. Campbell, his immediate successor, Sir R. Temple, the then Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, and Sir Barrow Ellis. Each of these distinguished members of the Government of India not only voted but spoke in support of Sir Barrow Ellis's amendment and against the proposals that are embodied in the existing law. And I shall make no apology for quoting today some of the arguments which they used, and some of the opinions which they expressed.

"Sir Barrow Ellis said that, in making the invidious distinction which was now proposed, if we excluded any Justices of the Peace from the exercise of certain powers, we were really casting a stigma on the whole educated Native population of India. He might also urge that there would be considerable inconvenience in having such a distinction. But he preferred to put it on the broad ground that, if you had Native Covenanted Civil Servants, you ought not to bar them from exercising the powers of a Civil Servant, among which powers is the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace over European British subjects, By Act II of 1869 Natives might be appointed Justices of the Peace, and on what ground, he would ask, was it proposed to restrict their powers as Justice of the Peace?

"Sir George Campbell was of opinion that the Council should adhere to the decision which had been come to by the passing of Act II of 1869, namely, that a Justice of the Peace must be either a European British subject or a Covenanted Civil Servant. To reopen that question, and to limit the powers that might be exercised by any Justices who were Covenanted Civil Servants, appeared to His Honour to be somewhat invidious, and would be, as it were, setting themselves against the policy hitherto pursued. Viewing the matter in that light, he should be inclined to vote for the motion before the Council.

"The Commander-in-Chief said that the Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service having been to Europe, having become acquainted with European feelings, ideas and customs, and having qualified themselves to take their places with European members of the Civil Service, His Excellency would frankly accept them as real members of the Covenanted Civil Service, and allow them to exercise all the functions which the European members exercised.

"Lord Napier of Murchistoun said that his vote would be given in conformity with the opinion which had been expressed by the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency thought that the restriction would embody a stigma on the

Native community in general. It was equivalent to stating that, under no circumstances, as far as the administration of the law was concerned, could the Native attain to that degree of impartiality and courage which would justify the Government in reposing in his hands the power of trying European British subjects. He thought that by the restriction we, in effect, said to the European—'You are not to be tried in the Mufassal by the agency by which you are tried in the High Courts and in the Courts of the Magistrates in the Presidency-towns with the general approval and sanction of the European and Native communities.' It was saying, in effect, that the Native who had attained to the position of a Sessions Judge was not competent to try a European British subject, but that he might try him when he became a Judge of the High Court and sat beside a European Judge. His Excellency could not but help thinking that there was practically no greater disparity in permitting these Native Civil Servants to try a European British subject, than in permitting Native Justices in the Presidency-towns to try him. There appeared to His Excellency to be no such broad distinction whatever between the conditions of society and of public opinion in this respect between the Presidency-towns and the Mufassal. There were now a great number of public-spirited men and a great deal of public spirit all over the provinces. Communications by rail, the dissemination of newspapers both in English and the Vernacular, and a great variety of other circumstances had destroyed that distinction which formerly existed between the Presidency-towns and the Mufassal. His Excellency did not himself consider that there was the slightest possibility that, in the rare case of a Civil and Sessions Judge trying a European British subject in the Mufassal, there would be an abuse of justice.

"Sir Barrow Ellis said that he desired to add his testimony to the efficiency with which Native Magistrates had performed their duties in the Presidency-towns, in the administration of justice to both Europeans and Natives, and he had no hesitation in saying that they had performed their duties with as much credit and efficiency as the European Magistrates. And, if they had done that, he saw no reason why Natives in the position of Covenanted Civil Servants or Sessions Judges should not be equally competent to administer justice to the European in the Mufassal. His Hon'ble friend Mr. Stephen had remarked that in this matter we were not to consult the feelings of the Judge, but of those who were to be subjected to the jurisdiction. In answer to that, Mr. Ellis would say that he saw no reason why that which did not hurt the feelings of Europeans in the Presidency-towns should hurt them in the Mufassal.

"And, finally, Sir Richard Temple said he thought that the inference was undeniable that, if the Natives were eligible to all the great offices of the administration, it seemed improper and unreasonable to say that they should not sit as Judges over Europeans in the Mufassal for offences of the trivial nature over which it was proposed to give Justices of the Peace cognizance.

"However, as I have said, these views, though they commended themselves to the majority of the Executive Council, did not commend themselves to the majority of the legislature, and the amendment proposed by Sir Barrow Ellis was lost.

"It was not to be expected that a decision which avowedly proceeded on the terms of a compromise, and against which such a formidable weight of official authority was arrayed, should be accepted as a permanent settlement of the question. It has not been so accepted. Whenever proposals have been made for amending the Criminal Procedure Code, the attention of the Government has been directed to the anomalous position in which Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service have been left by the legislation of 1872. In the early part of last year, Mr. Gupta, a Native member of the Bengal Civil Service, submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal a note in which he pointed out that the existing law, if maintained, would give rise to an invidious distinction, and to very practical inconveniences in the case of those Natives of the country who might expect in course of time to attain to the position of a District Magistrate or of a Sessions Judge. I may add that the anomalous nature of the present arrangements could not be better illustrated than by Mr. Gupta's own case. He officiated for some time as Presidency Magistrate here in

Calcutta, and, while so officiating, he had, under the law as it stands, full powers over European British subjects, even in comparatively serious cases, and exercised those powers to the satisfaction of the Local Government and the public. On his removal to a more responsible appointment in the interior, he ceased to be qualified to deal with even the most trivial cases affecting Europeans. Mr. Gupta's proposal was that the law should be amended by extending the jurisdiction over European British subjects to Natives of this country holding the office of a District Magistrate or of a Sessions Judge, and he suggested that the amendment might be made in the Bill which has since become law as the Criminal Procedure Code of 1882. However, that Bill had then nearly reached its final stage, and it was obvious that a question which was of such importance and difficulty, and about which it would be impossible to take action without consulting both Local Governments and the Secretary of State, could not with propriety be raised at so late a stage of the discussion on the Bill. In this, as in other matters, the Government had, as was pointed out last year by my friend Major Baring, to choose between, on the one hand, passing the new Code, with the amendments which had been generally accepted,—amendments which were of considerable importance,—or, on the other hand, postponing the Code, with all its improvements of form and substance, until all possible amendments of the law had been got together and considered.

"Of these two courses, the Government adopted—and, I think it will be generally agreed, wisely adopted—the latter, taking care, however, to make it clear that, whilst re-enacting, for the purpose of consolidation, certain provisions of the existing law, they were not to be considered as expressing an opinion that these provisions might not with advantage be amended.

"This was Sir Ashley Eden's own view, and accordingly he postponed the submission of Mr. Gupta's note to the Government of India until the new Criminal Procedure Code had become law. But, when he did submit it, he accompanied it with a strong expression of opinion as to the expediency of altering the law in the direction indicated by Mr. Gupta. He remarked that, as a question of general policy, it seemed to him right that Covenanted Native Civilians should be empowered to exercise jurisdiction over Europeans as well as over Natives who are brought before them in their capacity as Criminal Judges. Now that Native Covenanted Civilians might shortly be expected to hold the office of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, it was also, as a matter of administrative convenience, desirable that they should have the power to try all classes of persons brought before them. Moreover, if this power was not conferred upon Native members of the Civil Service, the anomaly might be presented of a European Joint Magistrate who is subordinate to a Native District Magistrate or Sessions Judge being empowered to try cases which his immediate superior cannot try. Native Presidency Magistrates within the Presidency-towns exercised the same jurisdiction over Europeans that they do over Natives, and there seemed to be no sufficient reason why Covenanted Native Civilians, with the position and training of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, should not exercise the same jurisdiction over Europeans as is exercised by other members of the service.

"For these reasons, Sir Ashley Eden was of opinion that the time had arrived when all Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service should be relieved of such restrictions of their powers as are imposed on them by Chapter XXXIII of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, or when at least Native Covenanted Civilians who have attained the position of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge should have entrusted to them full powers over all classes, whether European or Native, within their jurisdiction.

"Before taking any further action in the matter, the Government of India considered it desirable to ascertain the views of Local Governments and Administrations as to the expediency of the amendments suggested by Sir Ashley Eden; and accordingly they addressed a circular letter to the several Local Governments, inviting a confidential expression of opinion on those suggestions. The result was remarkable. There was an overwhelming consensus of opinion that some change in the law was required, and that the time had come for removing the present absolute bar on the investment of Native Magis-

trates in the interior with powers over European British subjects. As to the precise extent to which the law should be modified, there was, as might naturally be expected, some difference of opinion; but it was generally admitted that a Native Civilian in the position of a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge should have equal powers with his European colleagues, and there was a very strong body of opinion that there should be no distinction made between Native and European members of the Covenanted Civil Service at any step in respect of their judicial powers, provided that they were individually found qualified to exercise those powers.

"Under these circumstances, it has become abundantly clear that the existing law cannot be maintained, and the only question which we have to consider is not whether the law should be altered, but how it should be altered. In approaching this question, there is one consideration of which we must not lose sight, and of which it is not likely that we should lose sight, and that is, that this is a subject with respect to which it is eminently undesirable to avoid constant tinkering of the law. The settlement arrived at in 1872 may not have been satisfactory,—I do not myself think that it was satisfactory,—but, such as it was, we should not be justified in reopening this difficult question unless we saw our way to a solution which should be, I will not say final—for nothing in legislation is absolutely final—but which should contain in itself the elements of stability and durability. Can we find any such solution? If we look the question fairly in the face, and endeavour to realise distinctly the object at which we ought to aim and the facts with which we have to deal, I think that we can. As to the object at which we ought to aim, there will be no difference of opinion. It is simply the effectual and impartial administration of justice. And as to the facts with which we have to deal, no one who has studied the statistics and reports of the cases involving charges against European British subjects can fail to be struck with two things—first, that, as compared with the great mass of ordinary criminal business, they are exceptionally rare, and secondly, that they are exceptionally troublesome and difficult. To what conclusion do these two peculiarities point? They appear to me to show that, in the interests of the effectual and impartial administration of justice, it is not necessary, and that, in the same interests, it is not desirable, to clothe all Magistrates indiscriminately with the power of dealing with these cases. As we are justified in excluding from the jurisdiction of inferior Magistrates as such the cognizance of the graver classes of offences, so we should be justified in excluding from their jurisdiction the cognizance of a class of offences the trial of which, from the circumstances under which they are ordinarily committed, presents features of exceptional difficulty. It involves no disrespect to the magisterial or judicial office to say that an officer who may be fully competent to dispose of a common case of theft or assault may not be competent to dispose of a class of cases which, as will be admitted by all impartial persons, are apt to put an exceptionally severe strain on the judicial qualities of tact, judgment, patience and impartiality. We are, therefore, I conceive, fully justified, on principles of general applicability, in confining the jurisdiction exercisable in this particular class of cases to a specified class of Magistrates; and the further question which we have to determine is, how this class is to be defined. My answer is, that the line ought to be drawn with reference to the presumable fitness of the Magistrate, and with reference to that alone, and that we ought not to base any difference which we may think fit to make [illegible] on particular classes of Magistrates on race distinctions, which are as far [illegible] as may be from any fair reference to any.

"[illegible] principles by which we have been guided in framing the proposals which I am now asking leave to lay before the Council. We are of opinion that the time has come when the settlement which was arrived at in 1872 may well be reopened and ought in justice, to be reconsidered; we are of opinion that if it is reopened, it ought to be settled on a permanent and stable foundation; and, finally, we are of opinion that no change in the law can be satisfactory or stable which fails to remove at once and completely from the Code every trace of racial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions.

"Accordingly, we propose to amend the law, first, by repealing the words which confine the exercise of jurisdiction over British subjects to persons who are European British subjects themselves; secondly, by declaring that every District Magistrate and Sessions Judge shall be, by virtue of his office, a Justice of the Peace, and, as such, capable of exercising jurisdiction over European British subjects; and thirdly, by empowering Local Governments to invest with the office of Justice of the Peace, and consequently with jurisdiction over European British subjects, any person who, being either

(*a*) a member of the Covenanted Civil Service,

(*b*) a member of the Native Civil Service constituted under the statutory rules,

(*c*) an Assistant Commissioner in a non-regulation province, or

(*d*) a Cantonment Magistrate,

is for the time being invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and is, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, fit to be entrusted with those further powers. We propose to make no distinction in the law between European and Native officers. We consider that the care exercised in the selection of officers for the Covenanted Service, both in Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces, together with the subsequent training that they receive, warrants our amending the law in the manner proposed. As a fact, no officer would be eligible until he had passed all the departmental examinations and been in training long enough to show the superior authorities whether he would be likely to use any powers conferred on him with proper discretion. These proposals will completely remove from the law all distinctions based on the race of the Judge. The limitations remaining on the jurisdiction of particular classes of Magistrates will be based, not on any difference of race, but simply on differences of training and experience.

"These, then, are our proposals. I repeat that, in making them, the only object which we have in view is to provide for the impartial and effectual administration of justice. It is by that test that we desire our proposals to be tried. If they are tried by that test, I am not without a confident hope that they will commend themselves both to the European and to the Asiatic subjects of Her Majesty as reasonable and just."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said that he was not well acquainted with the rules of debate in the Council, but wished to know whether the principle of this measure should be debated on this occasion, when leave was asked to introduce a Bill, or whether the measure should be debated at a later stage. Most of the non-official members of the Council were in the same position as himself, and had heard today, for the first time, what the proposed measure was. It was, no doubt, one which had been often debated and was a vexed question. As had been pointed out, it was settled by a compromise in 1872, and MR. EVANS would also point out that there was nothing which was more dear to any man, and more especially to an Englishman, than his liberty, and nothing which he was more jealous of than any change in the tribunal which could deprive him of that liberty in a moment. He might also point out that, when an Englishman came into a tropical country, a sentence of imprisonment on him in certain seasons and places meant almost certain death. He did not propose now to discuss the principles of the settlement which it was now proposed to come to. He thought that the able speech in which it was introduced and the grave matters which were set forth in it deserved full consideration, and he did not think he would be justified in propounding any views of his own on the subject at once. But time should be given to the non-official community, considering that the question of the tribunal was one of the greatest importance—far greater than any question concerning the law of property and other such matters. Under these circumstances, he would ask His Lordship if he considered it was convenient to debate the principle of the Bill on the motion for leave to introduce it, then that the motion should be postponed so as to give time to the non-official English community in India, which was scattered far and wide in the various provinces, to make their voices heard, or, at any rate, that it should be postponed today, as he felt he could not give full consideration to it that day.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—"Nobody is pledged in the smallest degree by the introduction of this or any other Bill, and it would be obviously very unfair that Hon'ble Members of Council should be called upon to express an opinion on the principle of a Bill which they have not seen. Nothing could be more lucid than the statement made by my hon'ble and learned friend who proposes to introduce the Bill, but, until the Bill itself is in the hands of the public, it would be unfair both to them and to the Government that any opinion should be expressed upon it, or that any discussion should take place upon the measure in this Council.

"No one knows better than my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans how difficult it is to understand a Bill, even with the clearest explanations of its provisions, until you have the Bill itself before you; and the public are sometimes perhaps a little too much inclined to criticise by anticipation measures of which they know nothing and have seen nothing; and I myself should not be in the smallest degree inclined to give any sort of encouragement to a procedure which, as I have said, is unfair both to the Government and to the public.

"I need not, I am sure, say that the Government has no desire to push this matter forward without giving full time for its consideration.

"The proper occasion, I think, for discussing the principle of the Bill will be on its reference to a Select Committee.

"I look upon that stage of the procedure as standing in the place of what is called 'the second reading' in Parliament at home. In the House of Lords, a Bill is often brought in and put on the table without saying a word; in the House of Commons, this is not the case, but the occasions on which discussions arise on the introduction of a Bill are rare, and debate on the principle of the measure takes place on the second reading.

"What I would, therefore, suggest would be that leave should now be given to bring in this Bill; that it should be brought in at the next meeting of the Council, and then published; and that due time should be given, before the motion is made for its reference to a Select Committee, in order to enable Members of Council to consider it when they receive it in print, and to be prepared to discuss it fully after they have acquired a perfect knowledge of its provisions."

MAHÁRÁJÁ SIR JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE having asked permission to address the Council on the subject of the Bill, His Excellency the President remarked :—

"Although, according to strict rule, the Mahárájá has lost his turn for speaking, I am sure that this Council would wish me to give him leave to address them. And, in doing so, I should like to take the opportunity of expressing the great regret I feel that this, I believe, is the last occasion on which we shall have the presence in the Council of our hon'ble colleague Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. During the long period of his service in the Legislative Council, the Mahárájá has distinguished himself by his fairness, his enlightened views and his remarkable courtesy towards all the Members of this Council.

"The Government of India have derived very great advantage from the presence of my hon'ble friend in the Council, and it is a source of deep regret to me that the fair rule of giving a chance to others to take their place in this Council, and, therefore, of not unduly prolonging the presence in it of any one particular member, added to the Mahárájá's own desire to be relieved of duties which clash with his other engagements, have necessitated his retirement, and occasioned the great loss to the Council which must result from his absence from it."

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ SIR JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said :—"My Lord, I have listened with great interest to what has been said by my hon'ble and learned colleague opposite, and, as this may be the last occasion, as Your Lordship has observed, on which I shall have the honour of addressing this Council, I beg leave to take this opportunity of offering, on behalf of my countrymen, their grateful thanks to Your Excellency for redeeming the promise, which was held out to them during the last session of the Council, to amend that portion of the Criminal Procedure Code which relates to the trial of British-born subjects. Although it is impossible to say anything with regard to the details of the Bill before it is introduced, the very fact that something will be done now to remove the anomaly which has been a source of standing complaint with my countrymen from a very long time is in itself a matter for congratulation. Knowing the broad and statesman-like views which have always characterised Your Lordship's government, we have every reason to hope that legislation in this direction will be of a piece with those other great measures of reform,—among which I may name the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, and the Act which, for the first time, has introduced the principle of self-government in this country,—which we feel sure will mark Your Lordship's administration as an epoch in the annals of British India; and I am free to confess, my Lord, that, on this closing day of my humble career in this Council, I feel an honest pride that I have had the good fortune to occupy a seat here while these great measures have been either passed or initiated under the auspices of Your Excellency's liberal government.

"And I take this opportunity, my Lord, to tender my own most hearty and grateful thanks for the very kind manner in which Your Excellency has been pleased to speak of my humble services in this Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

UNIVERSITIES DEGREES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS introduced the Bill to authorize the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to grant certain honorary degrees, and moved that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

He said the short history of the measure was this. In the Bill which became law a short time ago for the establishment of the University in the Panjáb, permission was given to that University to confer certain honorary degrees. It would also be in the recollection of the Council that an Act conferring power on the University of Calcutta to grant honorary degrees generally was passed in 1875 very hurriedly through the Council, to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Under that Act the University also, some short time afterwards, conferred a similar distinction on three eminent scholars, two of whom were Natives, namely, Rajendralál Mitter, K. M. Banerjí and Monier Williams. Some time after, the Secretary of State addressed a despatch to Government, asking them to abstain from conferring these honorary degrees. It seems, however, to the Government of India that the time has now arrived when the Universities in this country have attained to a status and position which would warrant this power being exercised by them; and the Calcutta University, on being unofficially consulted, was of opinion that the measure which the Government proposed to introduce was one worthy of acceptance. It would repeal the Act of 1875 and limit honorary degrees being conferred by the University of Calcutta, as well as by other Universities, to that of Doctor of Laws, which was generally the honorary degree conferred by the older Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin; and, in accordance, he had now to introduce the Bill, leave to do which was obtained in Simla, to grant this power to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the two latter of which did not hitherto possess it.

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 *Fort St. George Gazette*, the *Bombay Government Gazette* and the *Calcutta Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LITTLE COCOS AND PREPARIS ISLANDS LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island. He said that these two islands, as members of the Council might be aware, lay to the north of the Andaman group, between that group and the projection of land which was formed by the mouths of the Irrawaddy. The Little Cocos Island used to form

a portion of the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans and the Nicobars, and, as such, was a portion of the scheduled districts contained in the Scheduled Districts Act. For administrative purposes, it was thought advisable a short time ago to transfer the Island to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and to attach it to the District of Hanthawaddy, in British Burma. It was considered necessary to withdraw the Little Cocos Island from the operation of the Scheduled Districts Act, and to make the law the same as in that portion of British Burma. These objects would be effected by the present Bill, and it would take effect retrospectively from the date from which they were transferred to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma. But, considering the nature of the population of the Islands, he did not think that a retrospective measure would involve any serious risk of interfering with vested rights. He had turned for information on this subject to a copy of the *Gazetteer* of Dr. Hunter, from which high authority he learnt that the inhabitants of Little Cocos, at the date when the *Gazetteer* was published, consisted of a few wild pigs and a good many birds. But he had just been informed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that there were also a lighthouse-keeper and eleven chaprásis.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NIZÁMAT ACT REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal Act XXVII of 1854.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE moved that the Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád and the Hon'ble Mr. Thomas be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money for agricultural improvements.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 9th February, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 2nd February, 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 9th February, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A, C.S.I, C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Kristo Dás Pál, Rai Bahádur, C.I.E.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble Kristo Dás Pál, Rai Bahádur, took his seat as an Additional Member.

NIZÁMAT ACT REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal Act XXVII of 1854 be taken into consideration. He said that the object of the Bill was to repeal formally an Act which, in consequence of arrangements recently made with the Nawáb Názim of Bengal, had become unworkable. The Bill was approved by the Local Government; it had been duly published in the *Calcutta* and *Bengálí Gazettes*, and the Council had received no objections or suggestions for amendment. Under these circumstances, the Committee recommended that the Bill be passed in the form in which it was introduced.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects. He said that the step which he was then taking was purely formal. He would not invite the Council to discuss the principle of the Bill until full time had been given for its consideration by the outside public.

LITTLE COCOS AND PREPARIS ISLANDS LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill to amend the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island, and moved that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *British Burma Gazette* and the *Andaman and Nicobar Gazette* in English, and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 16th February, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 9th February, 1883.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

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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 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 98, 99, 100 AND 101 OF UPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th JANUARY 1883.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
MADRAS	Kistna	6 0 0	7 0 0	13 12 0
	Anantapur	4 1 10	4 9 5	14 0 0
	Madras	5 0 0	5 8 0	13 9 6
BOMBAY	Násik	6 0 0	8 0 0	15·0 to 22·0
	Ahmednagar	7 0 0	9 0 0	15·0 to 22·0
	Belgaum (*Revised*)	8 0 0	5 0 0	16 0 0
BENGAL	Khoolna	9·0 to 10·0	5·0 to 7·0	10·0 to 15·0
	Rajshahye	5·0 to 6·0	5·0 to 7·0	12·0 to 20·0
	Darjeeling	7·0 to 8·0	8 0 0	17·0 to 20·0
	Dacca	5·0 to 6·0	5·0 to 6·0	8·0 to 20·0
	Durbhunga	3·8 to 4·0	3·0 to 5·0	5·8 to 7·8
	Purneah	4·11 to 5·10	4·0 to 5·0	7·0 to 16·0
	Lohardugga	3·0 to 4·8	3·8 to 5·0	6·0 to 12·0

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajree), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajree), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajree), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murtiwa, Nachee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murtiwa, Nachee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murtiwa, Nachee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras.	Ganjam	7 6	5 14	8 13	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	17 13	19 10	19 10	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	43 14	46 14	38 2	26 10	26 10	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	11 10	11 10	12 2	25 14	25 14	20 8	27 11	25 11	23 13	24 3	24 3	26 5	22 3	21 2	32 13	93 5	93 5	88 14	15 3	15 3	11 11	14 0	14 0	10 8	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	7 3	7 3	14 6	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 14	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 13	29 13	26 14	...	...	...	32 13	34 6	36 6	25 3	25 3	33 10	145 13	145 13	194 6	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	Godavery	
	Kistna	7 13	8 5	10 13	...	...	...	16 3	15 2	16 11	16 13	15 13	17 6	26 8	25 8	31 3	...	...	...	32 5	27 6	39 3	29 2	18 13	28 8	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	12 14	15 3	15 3	12 13	Kistna	
	Nellore	11 8	11 11	12 10	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	15 13	16 0	16 0	17 0	25 14	25 14	29 13	20 14	...	27 13	28 3	26 6	31 13	21 0	19 14	25 3	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 6	15 6	12 11	14 13	14 13	12 11	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	16 3	16 14	14 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 0	13 5	14 2	13 5	29 3	28 13	30 6	30 6	30 6	36 3	30 0	34 14	33 6	31 6	31 6	40 5	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	16 10	14 6	16 10	16 3	13 14	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 14	14 0	14 0	15 2	33 0	33 0	36 0	30 2	28 3	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 14	14 5	14 5	11 14	Anantapur	
	Bellary	20 3	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 13	13 8	13 8	13 6	41 3	41 3	35 0	30 2	30 2	26 5	34 14	34 14	33 14	35 13	35 13	35 13	94 13	94 13	97 3	15 13	15 13	13 6	15 8	15 8	13 2	Bellary	
	Kurnool	12 11	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 13	37 0	37 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	27 8	...	...	...	24 0	26 3	27 11	178 13	176 14	217 3	14 6	14 6	12 14	14 0	14 0	12 8	Kurnool	
	Madras	11 10	11 2	10 13	...	...	...	13 8	12 3	14 3	14 11	13 0	15 6	24 8	23 13	23 0	26 6	25 0	29 11	27 6	28 6	29 13	26 8	26 2	29 3	83 13	83 13	81 6	16 14	16 11	14 3	16 8	16 3	13 11	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 6	16 10	15 2	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 6	27 6	27 6	25 0	26 8	28 2	92 5	92 5	77 13	17 5	17 5	14 5	16 11	17 0	13 14	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	10 3	10 3	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	15 14	16 5	16 14	16 14	25 8	27 5	31 13	24 11	26 6	29 11	34 3	34 3	34 3	24 10	26 10	34 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 13	14 13	12 11	14 5	14 5	12 5	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	9 6	9 0	9 6	...	...	...	15 11	15 3	14 5	17 2	17 8	16 3	...	...	...	35 3	37 0	31 10	35 13	35 0	31 0	30 3	29 5	33 13	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 14	19 5	15 5	18 0	18 14	14 13	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	10 10	10 5	9 14	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	13 5	20 0	20 0	20 0	38 3	32 10	28 3	40 10	40 10	34 8	40 13	39 5	39 5	28 14	28 14	31 8	194 6	194 6	194 4	16 2	16 10	12 14	15 10	15 10	12 6	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	14 13	14 6	13 11	15 10	15 3	14 8	...	...	28 0	33 0	33 0	30 8	36 11	35 6	35 6	32 5	32 5	33 14	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	13 13	17 0	17 0	13 0	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	10 14	11 11	11 5	...	...	...	14 11	15 2	13 14	17 11	17 11	16 0	38 14	34 0	34 0	32 5	32 5	38 5	40 5	34 2	35 10	34 11	31 2	35 10	121 8	121 8	126 6	17 5	17 5	13 5	16 13	16 13	13 2	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	14 11	14 5	11 8	19 10	19 3	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 11	26 6	26 5	73 0	73 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	15 3	18 5	18 5	14 13	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	15 5	14 6	12 10	18 2	16 5	14 8	28 11	27 13	27 13	38 3	38 3	14 8	39 6	36 2	32 13	32 5	32 5	45 10	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 11	14 11	12 11	14 10	14 10	12 3	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 3	11 3	11 3	12 0	20 13	23 2	23 2	21 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	21 10	21 10	19 14	20 11	24 14	161 13	161 13	121 8	13 0	13 0	9 3	12 0	12 0	9 3	Nilgiris	
	Salem	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	14 10	16 0	15 10	15 0	30 14	27 5	25 8	26 8	26 8	23 0	34 3	34 3	30 13	31 8	35 8	36 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	16 0	16 0	13 5	15 6	15 6	12 5	Salem	
	South Canara	8 10	8 10	9 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 11	14 7	12 7	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	19 6	21 2	25 3	23 3	24 3	109 5	116 10	109 5	15 8	15 5	13 2	14 13	14 13	12 2	South Canara	
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	16 3	15 13	16 3	17 3	16 10	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	23 6	25 3	25 3	31 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	10 13	14 6	14 6	9 14	Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	10 8	10 2	8 15	16 15	16 8	...	8 1	7 8	7 2	11 7	10 12	10 4	19 10	18 6	18 14	16 2	17 10	16 1	16 8	12 13	15 7	17 2	17 5	18 15	59 9	62 6	58 0	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	11 2	Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad	13 0	13 8	16 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	25 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	13 4	16 0	16 0	13 0	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	12 5	12 5	13 5	22 14	22 14	24 9	10 0	10 0	9 2	15 4	16 0	15 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 4	16 0	15 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	12 13	Kaira	
	Surat	12 1	12 8	13 1	12 8	12 6	6 8	7 7	8 3	7 7	8 7	8 12	8 5	18 13	15 6	18 13	14 3	14 14	17 12	...	...	...	14 3	16 0	18 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	11 4	13 9	13 9	11 4	Surat	
	Broach	12 5	12 5	15 3¾	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	8 14¼	13 5	13 5	13 5¼	16 13¾	16 13¾	20 0	14 5	14 5	16 8	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	15 3¾	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 6	14 6	12 12½	14 6	14 6	12 12½	Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	8 2	9 0	8 2	10 0	11 4	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	...	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 4	14 15	15 10	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	11 7	13 4	13 13	10 2	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibág)	8 8	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	14 8	13 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 8	16 0	19 7	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	14 0	14 0	10 5	20 0	20 0	27 3	16 3	16 3	23 6¼	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	26 15	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0	13 2	14 12	14 12	13 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik	11 6	11 6	14 5	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 10	22 6	22 6	28 0	18 6	18 6	22 9	28 6	28 6	34 8	20 9	18 4	24 3	91 5	91 5	106 6	14 6	14 8	12 8¾	14 2	14 4	12 4	Násik	
	Ahmednagar	13 8	13 8	13 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 6	8 9	10 2	10 12	10 8	27 4	27 4	35 7	21 11	21 2	27 12	...	...	...	16 2	14 15	19 9	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 3	13 10	11 15	13 15	13 6	11 11	Ahmednagar	
	Poona	12 10	12 10	11 8	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 7	11 0	11 0	11 8	22 13	22 13	30 7	18 6	20 11	23 0	...	...	...	18 4	16 14	24 3	85 3	85 3	98 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 12	Poona	
	Sholápur	14 8	13 10	15 6	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	11 11	12 4	12 4	12 4	34 8	31 15	39 0	26 5	26 2	29 14	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	19 0	19 0	21 0	17 8	17 0	12 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	11 8	11 8	8 8	35 0	35 0	31 6	29 8	30 0	31 0	28 6	28 6	34 8	16 15	16 15	26 13	128 0	128 0	114 0	14 8	14 8	12 4	14 4	14 4	12 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara	10 11	10 11	12 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	9 11	10 0	10 0	11 7	20 10	21 5	30 4	20 1	20 11	27 3	...	...	...	20 9	18 4	24 3	91 5	91 5	106 6	14 6	14 8	12 8¾	14 2	14 4	12 4	Satara	
	Belgaum	19 0	19 1	18 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	13 11	11 0	14 0	14 11	11 8	27 8	28 12	28 0	25 0	25 10	26 0	...	...	...	16 2	14 15	19 9	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 3	13 10	11 15	13 15	13 6	11 11	Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	18 4	16 14	24 3	85 3	85 3	98 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 12	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri	11 3	11 3	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	10 0	15 9	15 9	16 15	29 13	30 13	30 7	18 6	20 11	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 8	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 11	16 15	129 7	129 7	137 1	13 13	13 13	11 14	13 2	13 2	11 4	Satara	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	17 12	17 12	17 12	35 0	37 11	34 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	75 0	75 0	70 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	Belgaum	
	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	9 5	9 5	9 5	31 0	35 0	31 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 15	10 3	8 0	10 0	10 0	7 12	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Asirgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	25 14	15 6	15 6	16 13	150 0	150 0	120 0	14 4	14 4	11 0	14 4	14 4	11 0	Ratnágiri	
	Baroda	9 2	9 5	12 0	14 5	14 0	14 14	9 2	9 15	8 0	12 9	12 4	12 0	17 2	...	...	14 14	15 3	15 7	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	15 0	16 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	10 8	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Disa	15 0	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 6	22 0	17 8	20 4	18 4	18 0	18 12	26 10	26 10	32 0	26 10	26 10	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	12 13	15 4	15 4	12 4	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	
	Nimach	16 0	16 8	18 12	18 0	16 8	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	23 0	23 8	27 0	17 8	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
	Nasirabad	17 8	17 8	18 4	23 10½	24 5	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Asirgarh	
	Rájkot	16 0	16 12	15 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	19 0	19 8	20 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	14 5	14 4	14 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 4	14 4	11 0	14 4	14 4	11 0	Baroda	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 4	14 4	14 8	26 8	26 8	20 0	12 4	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	35 8	35 8	31 8	26 0	26 0	...	8	9 8	13 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	17 13	17 13	14 3	17 0	17 0	14 0	Disa	
	Karachi	12 10	12 10	11 5	21 0	21 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	18 4	195 0	270 0	280 0	13 10	13 7	11 1	13 8½	13 5	11 0	Nimach	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	Nasirabad	
	Shikarpur	13 11	13 4	13 5	24 2	24 0	22 13½	12 10	12 2	11 11	19 0	18 4	20 0	29 8	23 12	21 5	25 0	24 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	Rájkot	
	Sukkur	15 0	15 8	12 8	29 8	29 8	17 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	19 8	19 8	14 0	29 8	29 8	28 0	23 8	23 0	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Karachi	
	Western Districts.																																		Haidarabad (Nakur)	
Bengal.	Burdwan	15 0*a*	14 8	15 12	30 0	36 0	30 0	24 8	25 0	32 8	28 8	27 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	Prices per md. of 40 seers.						Shikarpur	
	Bancoorah	13 12*b*	13 8	14 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 8	320 0	280 0	320 0	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	Sukkur	
	Beerbhoom	13 0*c*	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	22 8	26 0	22 8	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	22 0	180 0	200 0	180 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 14 0	13 12	13 12	9 12	Burdwan	Bengal.
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	4 4 0	13 4	13 0	9 0	Bancoorah	
	Hooghly	15 0*a*	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	22 0	180 0	200 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 1 3	4 5 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	Beerbhoom	
	Howrah	13 4	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 10 0	3 13 0	13 8	13 8	10 0	Midnapore	
																							18 0	18 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	13 9	13 9	9 0	Hooghly	
																							19 8	19 8	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	3 13 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	Howrah	

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Cutwa 13-8 seers, and Culna 16 seers per rupee.
b In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—Raipore 12 seers, Onda 16 seers, and Mejia, Bishenpore, Indas, Sonamukhy, and Kotulpore 13 seers per rupee.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers.

* Sambhur Salt. † In common use.
d Retail prices of salt at Serampore 13 seers, Dhekeapota 13-9 seers, Baidyabatti 13-4 seers, and Bhuddessur 14-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1883—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																		
	Calcutta	14 0	13 11	14 0	24 11	23 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	24 0	...	22 0	15 5	16 0	..
	24-Pergunnahs	11 8*e*	13 5	13 5	20 0	20 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 8	16 14	17 8	16 0	...	17 8	...	...	17 8
	Nuddea	16 0*f*	16 0	16 13	26 0	26 0	32 0	18 12	17 4	17 4	21 5½	18 12	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...*g*	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	13 4*h*	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	14 8	19 0	26 8	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	16 0*i*	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	13 4*j*	13 0	13 3	13 5	13 0	24 9	19 4	21 8	22 3	24 0	24 0	31 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	16 0*k*	16 8	12 12 to 18 12	40 0	30 0	48 12	15 0 to 19 8	18 0 to 18 12	20 0 to 24 0	22 8	19 11 to 22 8	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	16 0*l*	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 0*m*	17 8	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	24 8	24 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0*n*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	11 4*o*	11 4	9 0	20 0	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 5	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	14 4*p*	12 4	12 4	30 0	26 8	40 0	18 4	20 0	22 10	27 0	27 4	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	20 0*q*	20 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	17 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...*r*	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	12 4*s*	12 8	9 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	26 10	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	13 5*t*	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	27 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	10 0*u*	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...*v*	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	21 0	21 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	14 12	14 12	14 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	20 0	20 8	18 8	23 0	22 8	37 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	...	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	36 0	...	...
	Shahabad	16 8*w* to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	15 8 to 18 0	29 0	30 0	38 0	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	20 0 to 23 0	18 0 to 19 0	17 0 to 25 0	23 0 to 25 0	32 0	32 0	...	38 0	37 0 to 40 0	..
	Durbhunga	14 0*x*	14 0	17 0	40 0	40 0	...	15 0	14 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	16 0*y*	15 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	45 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 0*z*	17 0	16 8	36 0	36 0	44 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	34 0	35 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	No return received			...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	22 5*a1*	21 0	16 0	42 0	33 9	40 0	17 13	15 12	14 0	21 0	22 9	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	17 11*a2*	17 11	13 14	31 9	25 4	44 7	23 4	20 3	15 2	25 4	24 0	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	16 0*a3*	16 0	17 0	...	...	40 0	22 0	21 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0*a4*	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	10 8	11 13	17 1	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	18 6	26 4*b*	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Pooree	13 2*a5*	13 2	14 0	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	25 0	27 8	27 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0*a6*	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	16 0*a7*	16 0	14 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	15 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	12 0*a8*	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Rari, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratto, Murhwa, Naracei), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rari, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratto, Murhwa, Naracei), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rari, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratto, Murhwa, Naracei), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*															
	Calcutta	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	26 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	14 9	14 9	8 0
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	21 4	90 0	90 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	13 5	13 5	9 0
	Nuddea	...	...	...	21 5½	22 0	29 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	12 13	11 10½	9 0
	Khoolna	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	11 0	11 0	...
	Jessore	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	11 8	11 8	8 8
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	12 0	12 0	9 4
	Dinagepore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 6 0	11 8	12 0	8 8
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	20 8	22 8	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	4 6 0	12 0	12 12	9 12
	Rungpore	...	...	...	15 14	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	11 14	13 5	8 12
	Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Pubna	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	4 2 0	12 6	12 6	9 6
	Darjeeling	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	6 0 0	8 0	8 0	5 0
	Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 5	128 0	128 0	188 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	10 12	11 0	9 2
	Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 14 0	12 4	12 4	10 0
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	12 0	...	120 0	...	3 4 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	12 8	12 8	9 8
	Backergunge	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	13 0	13 0	8 0
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	12 4	12 0	9 12
	Tipperah	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	12 4	12 4	9 4
	Chittagong	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	...	3 8 0	3 11 0	10 0	11 0	10 0
	Noakholly	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	10 0	10 0	9 0
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Behar.															
	Patna	...	...	...	29 8	29 8	40 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	10 8	10 8	9 0
	Gya	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	37 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 3 0	12 0	12 0	9 0
	Shahabad	...	...	...	28 0 to 29 0	28 0 to 29 0	31 0 to 32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 10 0	12 8	12 8	9 8
	Durbhunga	45 0	45 0	45 0	22 0	23 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	12 0	12 0	9 0
	Sarun	32 0	32 0	34 0	28 8	28 8	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	4 4 0	12 0	11 8	9 0
	Chumparun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Monghyr	...	...	...	27 13	28 10	32 0	126 0	126 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	4 10 0	12 13	13 2	8 0
	Bhágalpur	...	...	...	26 8	27 12	32 13	126 4	126 8	137 8	3 2 9	3 2 9	3 14 6	12 10	12 10	9 7
	Purneah	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 7 1½	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Maldah	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 4 0	4 5 0	12 0	12 0	9 0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 6	3 4 6	...	11 8	11 0	8 0
	Orissa.															
	Cuttack	18 2	18 2	14 7	23 10	21 0	23 10	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0
	Pooree	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	125 0	125 0	105 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	...	13 4	11 0
	Balasore	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	128 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	12 3	12 12	9 3
	CHOTA NAGPUR.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.															
	Hazáribágh	88 0	86 0	40 0	22 0	20 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 7 6	3 7 6	4 7 0	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Lohardugga	86 0	86 0	46 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	4 12 0	10 0	11 0	8 0
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	24 0	28 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 8 3	9 0	9 0	7 0
	Manbhoom	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	4 5 0	10 8	10 8	8 8

* In the interior common rice is procurable at from 28-14 to 52-8 seers per rupee.

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Bassirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barripore 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

b In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 10-4 seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, Ranaghat 12-14 seers and Bongong 13 seers.

c In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bagirhat 11 seers and Satkhira 12 seers.

d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 11-8 seers.

e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Mamekgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 5½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.

f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, Bhauga 11-8 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.

g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 14 seers, and Bhola 9 seers per rupee.

h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers per rupee.

i Retail prices of salt at Kaigunge 11-8 seers and at Nitpore 12 seers per rupee.

j Retail prices of salt at Rangpore 11-8 seers per rupee.

k In Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.

l In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 11 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.

m Retail prices of salt in Serajgunge 15-8 seers per rupee.

n In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kurseong 8 seers and Silliguri 10 seers.

o Retail price of salt at Fattacotta in Alipore sub-division is 10-8 seers per rupee.

p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka 11 seers, Mudehpoora 10-8 seers and Soopoole 10 seers.

q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kusba 12 seers, Kissengunge 10 seers, and Raneegunge 12 seers per rupee.

r Retail prices of salt at Uthri 11 seers, Kusba 12 seers, Kissengunge 10 seers, and Raneegunge 12 seers per rupee.

s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Deoghur 13 seers, Rajmehal 12 seers, and Godda 11 seers per rupee.

t Retail prices of salt at Brahmunberiah 12-8 seers and Chandpore 12 seers.

u Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, Hathazaree 11 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.

v Retail prices of salt in the interior range from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.

w In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers, and Bhabooah 11 seers

x In Madhubani and Tajpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.

y In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12 seers.

z In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sewan 11-8 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.

a1 Retail price of salt in Begusarai 10-8 seers per rupee.

a2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka 11 seers, Mudehpoora 10-8 seers and Soopoole 10 seers.

a3 Retail prices of salt at Uthri 11 seers, Kusba 12 seers, Kissengunge 10 seers, and Raneegunge 12 seers per rupee.

a4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Deoghur 13 seers, Rajmehal 12 seers, and Godda 11 seers per rupee.

a5 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.

a6 Retail price of salt at Bhadrak 11 seers.

a7 Retail prices of salt at Chatra 11 seers and Khurruckdiha 12-4 seers per rupee.

a8 Retail price of salt at Buganathpore 12 seers, Burrabazar 11 seers, and Gobindpore 12 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1883 — *continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari). *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari). *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari). *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bajrah Millet (Cumbo or Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet (Cumbo or Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet (Cumbo or Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a.	R a.	R a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
																								Per maund.								
Assam.	Sylhet	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	19 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 8	3 4	4 2	11 6	12 4	9 8	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	10 10	9 2	16 10	16 0	16 0	...	19 0	19 0	21 5	21 5	21 5	25 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 13	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 8	4 4	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	22 14	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 15	22 0	21 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 9	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4	3 8	4 10	12 0	12 0	8 10	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	6 4	6 6	6 6	5 5	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 12	3 12	4 4	10 8	10 8	9 0	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 14	8 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	4 8	4 4	5 4	9 0	9 0	7 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	6 10	6 10	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	Nága Hills	
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	19 0	19 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	25 8	24 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
	Saháranpur	20 15	21 0	19 6½	30 3	30 1½	30 3	10 12	10 12	8 10	13 15½	13 15	12 15	31 6½	32 1	25 14	30 3	27 15	25 11	29 0	27 15	24 13	16 0	129 0	129 0	150 0	13 6½	12 11	10 4	12 13½	12 5	10 4	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	19 12	19 4	28 11	28 11	20 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 6	15 6	14 5	29 11	29 11	26 6	25 5	25 13	22 0	27 8	26 8	25 0	16 0	132 0	132 0	132 0	12 4	12 4	10 6	12 2	11 10	...	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	18 8	19 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	23 8	23 8	21 0	25 8	24 8	22 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	20 0	19 10	20 2	25 8	24 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 11	11 5	10 0	25 12½	24 8	24 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	25 8	24 8	24 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 8	13 0	...	12 4	12 4	...	Aligarh	Oudh.
	Aligarh	18 8	18 4	18 4	23 8	23 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	24 8	24 8	24 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	6 0	Kumaun	
	Kumaun	16 0	16 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	280 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 4	Garhwál	
	Garhwal	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	16 0	...	...	...	35 0*	35 0*	32 0*	25 10	24 12	23 0	16 0	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	11 10	10 2	Bijnor	
	Bijnor	18 0	18 0	17 12	25 5	26 12	25 5	12 6	12 2	11 13	14 1	13 12	13 8	25 14	25 14	23 10	21 15	21 6	20 13	25 0	23 2	20 12	12 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 12	12 12	...	12 8	12 8	10 15	Moradabad	
	Moradabad	18 7	19 6	19 1	26 4	22 8	24 6	9 6	9 6	7 8	16 4	17 8	14 6	32 8	30 10	26 4	23 2	23 12	22 8	22 3	22 3	19 8	12 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 11	9 9½	10 12½	11 6	10 13	Budaun	
	Budaun	18 4½	18 4½	18 2	...	...	24 0	9 9½	9 9½	8 6	17 11	18 4½	16 3	24 14	25 8	23 6	22 3	22 8	21 0	23 2	23 2	20 0	12 0	125 0	125 0	150 0	11 11	11 11	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	Bareilly	
	Bareilly	16 14	17 3	16 14	21 14	22 8	25 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 8	15 10	26 4	27 8	24 6	22 8	22 8	22 0	23 12	22 12	19 12	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	9 6	13 0	13 0	10 0	Shahjahánpur	
	Sháhjáhánpur	19 8	19 8	19 2	27 8	25 12	28 0	9 0	9 0	9 2	18 0	18 0	17 0	27 8	27 0	26 4	25 8	26 0	23 8	21 4	22 0	20 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	20 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 0	15 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	27 8	27 0	26 0	20 12	90 0	90 0	100 0	14 8	14 0	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	Muttra	
	Muttra	18 0	17 4	17 4	27 8	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	14 0	26 0	24 8	21 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	10 0	Agra	
	Agra	18 0	17 4	17 0	26 0	24 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	12 0	125 0	125 0	150 0	11 11	11 11	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	Farukhabad	
	Farukhabad	18 8	18 0	17 8	22 10	22 6	24 12	7 0	7 0	7 2	15 5	15 5	15 6	24 7	24 11	23 5	23 0	23 0	22 13	23 2	23 2	20 0	12 0	125 0	125 0	150 0	11 11	11 11	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Mainpuri	
	Mainpuri	19 0	19 0	17 8	23 0	24 0	24 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	23 0	23 8	20 8	24 0	23 0	22 13	23 12	22 12	19 12	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Etawah	
	Etawah	19 0	18 0	18 8	22 8	23 8	25 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	14 8	14 3	27 0	25 0	23 0	25 8	25 0	23 0	21 4	22 0	20 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Etah	
	Etah	19 12	19 8	19 0	25 6	25 5	24 0	7 8	7 10	6 0	16 4	14 10	14 0	23 8	22 8	...	22 12	22 5	21 0	23 10	23 5	21 0	12 0	165 0	167 0	140 0	11 14	12 0	10 8	12 8	12 8	...	Jalaun	
	Jalaun	19 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Jhánsi	
	Jhánsi	20 12	20 13	25 0	37 13	39 0	32 12	10 8	8 0	9 8	17 0	17 0	16 4½	32 0	31 4	28 8	24 8	...	26 14	31 15	31 8	30 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	Lalitpur	
	Lalitpur	20 8	20 8	26 8	42 0	43 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	35 0	36 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 4	Cawnpore	
	Cawnpore	18 4	18 8	19 0	28 8	28 8	31 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	28 0	28 9	28 0	28 7	28 8	27 8	30 0	29 8	25 8	16 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	13 4	13 4	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	Fatehpur	
	Fatehpur	16 10	15 10	17 0	26 4	26 0	25 0	12 0	11 4	10 4	18 4	18 4	18 8	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	22 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 12	...	10 12	10 8	9 10	Banda	
	Banda	18 0	17 8	21 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	24 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Allahabad	
	Allahabad	17 3	17 4	17 4	29 8	28 4	26 8	12 0	11 0	10 8	21 0	19 8	18 8	35 4	33 8	30 8	33 8	33 8	29 0	27 14	27 0	25 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 12	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	Hamirpur	
	Hamirpur	17 0	16 0	19 2	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	28 0	28 2	32 0	32 0	27 9	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 13	12 6	10 4	11 0	11 0	...	Jaunpur	
	Jaunpur	19 13	19 0	19 12	28 15	30 5	35 5	7 12	7 12	8 7	16 14	15 8	18 5	31 0	35 5	33 14	28 4	28 4	28 4	24 0	22 10	20 4	12 0	148 12	148 12	141 4	10 12	10 12	...	10 10	10 10	8 15	Gorakhpur	
	Gorakhpur	19 13	18 14	18 8	27 0	27 14	30 6¼	14 6¼	13 8	18 0	18 0	18 14	27 13	30 9½	30 9½	30 6¼	18 0	23 6¼	34 3	21 9½	22 8	20 4	16 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 6½	10 13	...	10 0	9 9½	8 6½	Basti	
	Basti	19 0	19 12	19 0	27 0	27 0	14 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	28 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Azamgarh	
	Azamgarh	17 0	17 0	17 11	24 6	25 1	35 6	10 5	10 5	10 13	16 4	15 8	17 11	...	...	38 5	20 10	20 10	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	181 0	181 0	147 6	11 0	11 2	7 11	10 8	10 8	9 3	Mirzapur	
	Mirzapur	15 8	15 8	17 0	23 0	22 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 0	18 0	30 0	29 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	23 5	23 14	25 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	90 0	11 4	11 4	...	10 2	10 2	8 2½	Benares	
	Benares	16 0	16 4	16 8	24 6	25 8½	24 3	11 15	11 15	12 7	21 2	20 1	21 11	26 0	26 0	26 8	26 4	26 0	27 0	26 6½	26 6½	28 5	16 0	103 0	130 0	103 0	10 5	10 15½	9 0	11 9½	10 5	9 10	Gházipur	
	Gházipur	18 0	18 0	16 12	26 6½	25 12	31 8½	11 9½	10 15½	11 0	18 0	16 12	18 10½	32 13½	32 13½	33 11	27 0	27 11	29 10	27 8	29 6	30 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	9 0	11 8	11 8	9 0	Balia	
	Balia	16 4	16 4	18 0	25 0	25 0	37 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 12	20 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 6	19 12	16 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pilibhít	
	Pilibhít	18 2	18 12	17 9	29 0	28 8	30 1	16 14	17 6	17 8	18 12	18 14	17 8	26 14	29 0	25 12	24 0	23 8	20 4															
Oudh.	Lucknow	17 13	17 8	18 0	25 11	25 13½	27 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	15 12	17 0	26 14	27 4	29 0	26 14	27 8	27 8	24 12	23 11½	20 0	16 0	120 0	115 0	120 0	11 1	10 14½	9 0	10 8	10 7	8 8	Lucknow	Oudh.
	Unáo	18 0	18 0	17 3½	27 0	27 0	27 6½	12 0	12 0	10 5½	18 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	35 0	31 12	28 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	21 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Unáo	
	Bára Banki	18 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	Bára Banki	
	Sitapur	20 12	21 13	21 2	28 4	26 14½	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 4	18 0	18 0	33 0	33 9½	29 4	29 0	29 5	28 8	24 14	23 8	23 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 8	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Sitapur	
	Hardui	17 8	17 6	20 6	25 5	25 5	27 11	6 9	5 10	5 10	13 2	12 14	20 6	26 4	23 7	...	23 7	23 7	...	19 6	19 11	22 8	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 7	Hardui	
	Kheri	19 8	19 8	20 8	25 0	25 0	31 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	27 0	25 8	25 6	20 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	Kheri	
	Fyzabad	17 4	17 4	17 4	26 0	27 0	29 8	12 8	12 6	12 4	20 0	19 14	17 6	33 8	35 0	33 0	23 0	23 0	23 8	25 4	25 4	25 4	16 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	10 0	10 0	8 0	Fyzabad	
	Bharaich	16 0	16 0	15 8	28 0	29 0	34 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	40 0	46 0	37 0	28 0	30 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	Bharaich	
	Gonda	20 10	20 2	18 8	32 0	28 12	39 0	16 12	16 8	18 0	19 12	19 8	21 6	43 0	43 0	42 0	31 0	32 0	30 0	30 12	30 0	26 4	16 0	220 0	220 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 12	11 12	10 0	Gonda	
	Rai Bareli	19 4	19 4	19 10	27 0	28 0	25 8	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	31 0	30 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	20 8	21 0	20 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sultánpur	20 0	20 0	19 8	32 0	32 0	32 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 8	20 0	23 0	35 8	30 8	31 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 2	12 0	...	12 0	11 8	10 0	Sultánpur	
	Partábgarh	18 12	19 6	20 2	30 12	31 14	31 6	19 0	19 10	19 0	20 8	21 0	20 8	31 4	33 6	31 2	29 4	30 5	29 0	22 8	22 12	20 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 4	10 5	8 12	Partábgarh	
Punjab.	Delhi	19 8	19 8	19 0	25 8	25 8	27 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	26 0	24 0	24 8	22 8	23 0	22 8	25 0	24 0	23 8	16 0	80 0	85 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	Delhi	Punjab.
	Gúrgaon (*a*)	20 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	29 0	30 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	23 8	16 0	120 0	100 0	115 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Gurgáon (*a*)	
	Karnál	20 0	21 0	20 8	31 0	31 0	34 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	31 0	30 0	31 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	27 8	26 8	26 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 12	...	11 12	11 8	10 0	Karnál	
	Hissar	21 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	34 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	35 0	32 0	36 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	34 0	33 0	30 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	13 0	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	Hissar	
	Rohtak	19 0	18 0	21 8	30 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	28 0	26 0	29 0	25 0	24 0	25 8	28 0	26 0	26 8	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	12 9	...	10 5	12 4	9 3	Rohtak	
	Sirsa	25 0	26 0	20 0	48 0	42 0	42 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	44 0	45 0	40 0	35 0	34 0	33 0	42 0	41 0	36 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	13 8	...	14 2	13 12	11 4	Sirsa	
	Umballa	24 0	24 8	20 8	36 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	38 0	40 0	34 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	31 8	33 0	28 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 3	14 0	...	14 8	14 8	11 8	Umballa	
	Ludhiana	27 0	26 8	22 8	42 0	42 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	41 0	41 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	37 0	38 0	32 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 14	14 10	...	14 8	14 8	11 8	Ludhiana	
	Simla	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 5	11 5	...	10 10	10 10	9 0	Simla	
	Jullundur (*b*)	26 4	26 4	22 0	45 0	44 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	40 0	31 0	24 0	20 0	23 0	35 0	34 0	30 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 14	14 10	...	14 4	14 4	11 12	Jullundur (*b*)	
	Hoshiarpur (*b*)	26 8	27 0	22 0	40 0	45 0	36 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	40 0	38 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	32 8	31 0	31 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	...	13 12	13 12	11 12	Hoshiarpur (*b*)	
	Kangra (*c*)	23 0	23 0	21 0	36 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Kángra (*c*)	

* Mandwa: present 35 seers, past 35 seers, and corresponding 32 seers.

(*a*) Firewood falling. (*b*) Bajra falling. (*c*) Barley rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1883 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugree), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugree), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugree), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	26 4	26 0	22 8	44 0	45 0	35 8	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	12 8	41 4	42 8	30 4	26 0	26 0	26 8	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 8	14 8	12 0	Amritsar	Punjab—*continued.*
	Siálkot	28 0	29 0	21 0	45 0	47 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	14 0	36 0	35 0	28 0	32 0	31 0	23 0	...	...	...	130 0	140 0	120 0	15 8	15 8	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	Siálkot	
	Gurdáspur	32 0	32 0	25 0	48 0	48 0	30 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	Gurdáspur	
	Lahore	25 0	25 0	21 0	45 0	45 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	48 0	48 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	Lahore	
	Ferozepore (*a*)	23 0	23 0	20 0	47 0	46 8	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	45 0	48 0	35 0	38 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	...	13 0	13 0	11 4	Ferozepore (*a*)	
	Gujránwála (*b*)	27 8	27 4	20 8	46 0	45 0	31 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	40 0	36 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	...	15 0	15 0	12 4	Gujránwála (*b*)	
	Ráwalpindi (*a*)	23 12	25 0	16 8	40 0	40 0	23 12	...	...	...	17 4	15 8	8 12	38 0	40 0	26 0	41 0	37 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	...	...	15 4	...	15 8	15 0	11 12	Ráwalpindi (*a*)	
	Jhelum	25 0	25 0	17 8	39 0	40 0	27 8	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	21 0	38 0	40 0	21 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	70 0	16 8	16 8	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	Jhelum	
	Gujrát	30 0	31 0	20 6	47 0	47 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	42 0	41 8	28 8	42 0	41 8	25 8	29 0	29 0	22 0	...	160 0	70 0	†	†	†	15 5	15 8	12 6	Gujrát	
	Shahpúr (*b*)	24 6	24 0	17 0	40 0	37 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	38 0	34 0	22 0	38 0	36 0	20 0	27 8	27 8	21 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	17 0	17 0	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	Shahpúr (*b*)	
	Mooltan	17 0	17 8	16 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	30 0	30 0	23 0	25 0	26 0	23 0	28 0	27 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	...	14 4	14 0	12 8	Mooltan	
	Jhang (*a*)	21 0	23 0	18 12	39 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	34 0	33 0	26 0	32 0	25 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	14 4	14 12	...	14 0	14 8	12 4	Jhang (*a*)	
	Montgomery (*b*)	21 0	20 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	32 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	24 0	28 8	31 0	24 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 4	14 12	...	14 0	14 8	12 4	Montgomery (*b*)	
	Muzaffargarh	20 0	20 0	18 8	29 0	29 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	33 0	32 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 4	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Ismáil Khán (*c*)	22 6	21 12	18 0	33 1	32 8	33 14	...	...	...	9 6	9 1	8 3	30 0	40 0	32 8	33 2	32 8	25 4	27 11	27 0	28 10	112 8	100 0	100 0	63 13	60 0	...	60 13	57 0	60 0	Dera Ismail Khán (*c*)	
	Dera Gházi Khán	18 2	18 7	16 14	30 0	30 0	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	36 4	35 0	22 8	31 4	31 14	22 8	22 8	24 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	125 0	35 0	35 0	...	32 8	32 8	35 0	Dera Ghazi Khan	
	Bannu	27 8	28 2	19 6	45 0	45 0	38 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	50 0	50 0	27 8	38 12	37 8	22 8	31 14	33 2	31 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	120 0	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannu	
	Pesháwar	17 9	19 4	12 0	35 4	37 8	27 10	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	7 14	35 6	37 6	22 8	27 0	27 0	13 13	22 0	20 6	14 0	99 0	104 0	96 0	58 8	58 8	...	56 0	56 0	49 6	Peshawar	
	Kohát (*d*)	18 3	20 6	14 0	33 2	29 5	29 5	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	11 8	38 4	40 12	21 0	38 4	38 4	19 2	17 14	17 14	21 10	178 8	178 8	105 3	102 0	102 0	...	87 0	87 0	81 9	Kohát (*d*)	
	Házára	...	...	...	44 0	43 0	27 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	160 0	13 4	13 4	...	12 0	12 0	10 12	Házára	
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	19 4	18 12	20 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 12	18 4	18 4	16 0	28 4	27 12	30 12	...	...	...	19 4	18 12	26 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 12	11 12	9 12	Nágpur	Central Provinces.
	Bhandára	19 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 4	23 12	18 12	29 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 12	10 12	9 8	Bhandára	
	Chánda	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	15 0	32 0	24 0	29 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	21 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	9 0	Chánda	
	Wardha	21 0	21 0	23 8	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	32 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	22 0	18 0	22 8	150 0	150 0	130 0	9 8	9 8	10 12	9 0	9 0	10 8	Wardha	
	Bálaghát	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	35 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	9 4	10 0	10 8	9 0	Bálaghát	
	Jubbulpore	18 8	19 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	15 8	14 0	14 0	11 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	24 8	22 0	29 0	29 0	35 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 10	12 0	9 4	11 4	11 8	8 12	Jubbulpore	
	Saugor	21 8	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	8 8	11 0	12 0	11 0	34 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	28 0	38 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	8 4	Saugor	
	Damoh	25 8	26 0	30 4	...	...	...	14 8	16 9	13 8	15 8	17 12	14 8	44 0	...	...	31 0	...	...	39 0	34 0	44 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	11 0	7 8	10 4	10 12	7 4	Damoh	
	Seoni	19 8	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	21 0	21 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 0	34 0	44 0	220 0	220 0	230 0	11 4	11 4	7 4	11 0	11 0	7 0	Seoni	
	Mandla	20 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 0	19 0	19 8	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	19 8	39 0	220 0	220 0	230 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 8	Mandla	
	Betúl	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	31 0	30 0	65 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	17 8	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	30 0	31 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	18 0	18 0	40 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára	
	Hoshangabad	16 5	16 5	19 2	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	28 0	21 0	25 8	23 0	21 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad	
	Narsinghpur	18 0	16 8	23 8	...	...	...	9 8	10 4	10 8	13 0	13 4	12 8	34 0	28 0	40 0	22 0	23 0	32 0	28 13	23 8	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	5 8	Narsinghpur	
	Nimár	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	12 8	23 4	23 4	37 14	21 4	21 4	33 14	27 8	25 12	43 0	140 0	150 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 12	10 12	8 8	Nimár	
	Raipur	25 0	24 0	36 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	40 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	12 12	12 12	11 0	Raipur	
	Sambalpur	17 8	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	42 0	35 0	32 0	52 8	52 8	52 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	33 0	80 0	85 0	60 0	11 8	10 8	8 10	11 0	10 0	8 8	Sambalpur	
	Biláspur	36 0	36 0	72 0	...	...	...	49 8	49 8	50 0	56 0	54 0	76 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	23 0	25 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 4	10 0	10 0	9 0	Biláspur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																			130 0	130 0	150 0	56 0	54 0	56 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	...	...	...		*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.
	Akyab	6 6	6 6	6 10	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 8	180 0	180 0	210 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	Akyab	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	14 11	16 8	17 4	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	22 14	26 13	26 13	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	...	...	88 14	30 0	30 0	42 0	Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																						469 11	469 11	...	...	...	...	59 0	28 6	35 7		*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town	15 5	15 5	10 0	...	...	...	13 13	12 3	12 9	15 4	12 4	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 2	21 1	19 7	320 0	320 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	14 4	11 7	14 4	17 2	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	8 4	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	22 5	27 7	27 7	14 5	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	12 2	12 2	10 6	...	...	...	14 15	13 7	13 7	18 5	17 2	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	20 12	7 12	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	29 9	18 10	18 10	18 10	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																																*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	19 8	19 8	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	32 4	29 9	29 9	32 4	Henzada	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	13 15	12 7	17 0	15 6	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 6	241 5	241 9	214 9	35 7	35 7	39 0	30 2	30 2	28 4	Bassein	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 9	14 11	14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 7	22 7	13 7	184 8	184 8	184 8	47 5	47 5	39 6	37 5	37 5	35 7	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	10 1	...	10 1	...	...	...	11 1	...*	10 3	15 9	...	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	...	10 2	245 0	...	245 0	25 2	...	25 6	18 15	...	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																																*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	9 11	15 5	15 5	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	13 12	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	32 5	32 5	35 8	22 12	22 12	19 1	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui	
	Toungoo	16 0	16 0	18 5	18 5	18 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	10 10	10 10	12 12	15 9	12 7	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	14 2	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 12	30 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	18 4	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	32 3	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 4	Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16 5	16 5	16 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 9	9 13	9 13	9 9	24 14	27 0	27 0	...	27 0	28 4	28 4	29 9	...	16 12	17 4	21 1	125 0	125 0	130 0	11 1	11 1	9 11	10 8	10 8	9 4	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum	18 3	18 1	18 15	...	...	...	7 12	7 6	7 6	9 4	9 6	9 6	29 14	30 14	30 14	...	...	...	28 4	29 9	...	18 15	18 10	25 1	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	9 10	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	13 8	13 8	11 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	33 0	30 0	34 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	...	9 8	9 8	8 12	Chudderghat	
	Amráoti	17 0	17 0	18 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	18 0	17 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Amraoti	
	Akola	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	16 0	15 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	35 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldána	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	38 0	19 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Buldána	
	Wún	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	36 0	29 4	36 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	34 0	300 0	300 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	Wún	
	Básim	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	33 0	48 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 6	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	8 0	Básim	
																				26 0	26 0	32 0											

* Rs. 45 per 100 mds. (*a*) Bajra falling. (*b*) Jowar falling. (*c*) Jowar rising. (*d*) Barley falling. † No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1883 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorgum*). Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorgum*). Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorgum*). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
MYSORE.	Bangalore	12 10	12 4	12 1	13 4	12 15	12 6	10 2	10 0	10 8	11 2	11 1	11 12	31 14	32 0	26 4	...	...	...	33 8	34 3	26 8	30 6	34 6	36 2	84 0	84 0	84 0	13 0	12 12	10 8	12 12	12 8	10 0§	Bangalore	MYSORE.
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 0	13 5	13 5	12 14	14 14	14 13	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 2	39 3	34 0	34 4	34 4	41 1	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	11 1	13 3	13 3	10 13§	Kolar	
	Túmkúr	14 8	14 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	28 0	39 0	42 0	43 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	12 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	8 8§	Túmkúr	
	Mysore	12 6	12 6	10 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 4	12 0	12 8	12 6	12 8	32 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	20 0	35 0	32 0	33 0	78 0	78 0	84 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	8 8	8 8	7 12§	Mysore	
	Hassan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hassan	
	Shimoga	15 12	15 12	15 12	16 13	16 13	18 14	12 10	12 10	9 7	16 13	16 13	12 10	39 14	42 0	26 4	...	...	...	34 10	33 1	26 4	31 8	31 8	30 7	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 8	10 8	8 6§	Shimoga	
	Kadur	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	22 0	30 0	24 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0§	Kadur	
	Chitaldroog	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chitaldroog	
COORG.	Coorg	9 9	9 8	8 5	9 7	9 6	9 12	12 0	9 13	11 0	16 3	13 15	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 9	22 14	22 5	24 12	24 4	25 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 2	...	9 7	9 3	8 3	Coorg	COORG.
RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore	16 0	17 0	16 0	23 8	24 8	21 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	18 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	14 4	14 8	12 0	Jeypore	RAJPOOTANA.
	Kishengurh	17 4	17 4	17 8	28 0	28 0	27 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	12 8	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	19 10	19 6	15 0	29 12	28 12	17 8	13 12	13 12	12 8	16 4	16 4	13 12	29 12	28 12	21 4	25 0	25 0	17 8	...	...	...	29 12	28 12	17 8	...	...	...	14 11	...	...	13 6	13 2	10 0	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	19 14	20 1	17 9	30 15	30 7	22 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	12 8	11 15	29 4	29 4	21 9	25 14	25 13	19 10	...	...	...	29 12	28 12	19 13	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	15 6	15 6	12 10	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 6	19 6	*	30 4	30 4	*	8 2	8 2	*	11 4	11 4	*	25 12	25 12	*	24 4	24 4	*	...	...	...	27 4	27 12	*	...	...	...	14 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	*	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	15 12	16 0	16 0	23 8	23 0	23 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	19 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	14 8	14 8	...	14 0	12 12	12 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	17 15	17 15	20 3	23 12	22 1	22 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	24 10	24 5	23 9	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	23 13	25 6	22 9¼	...	...	...	*R a. p.* per md.	*R a. p.* per md.	...			Deoli Cantonment	
	Erinpura	18 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	22 4	22 4	25 8	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	170 0	2 13 9	2 13 9	...	13 5	13 5	12 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	16 0	16 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	26 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	12 5	12 5	...	Sirohee	
	Abu	15 6	15 8	16 0	22 0	22 4	24 12	6 8	6 9	5 10	8 6	8 4	8 6	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	18 8	...	...	...	11 4	18 8	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	Abu	
	Anadra	17 8	17 8	18 2	25 0	25 8	29 8	7 4	7 4	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	17 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	8 4	12 4	11 8	Anadra	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	31 0	36 0	...	...	...	15 0	18 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	32 0	‡	‡	‡	3 8 0	3 10 0	...	11 8	11 0	8 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14½	13 10½	15 10	18 12	21 1½	19 8½	10 15	11 5½	11 1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 11 5½ *R a. p.* per md.	S. Ch. 11 5½ *R a. p.* per md.	S. Ch. ... *R a. p.*	11 2	10 15	8 12½	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	21 4	21 4	25 0	...	...	...	8 12	7 8	7 8	18 12	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 0	47 8	40 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 6	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	17 11	17 13	19 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 5§	9 0	14 1	13 2	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 9	25 10	26 8	...	...	...	2 6 6‖	...	...	16 9	15 12	9 0	Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	17 3	17 8	15 12	21 4	22 8	22 8	6 4	5 0	5 0	8 12	7 8	6 4	21 4	22 8	25 0	20 0	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	22 8	20 0	18 2	...	...	...	2 8 0 S. Ch.	2 8 0 S. Ch.	... S. Ch.	15 10	15 15	14 6	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
	Bikaneer	14 7	13 8	11 12	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	3 0	6 10	6 10	6 8	...	...	...	23 4	23 4	20 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	19 0	18 0	23 12	28 0	28 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4‖	13 0	10 8	10 0‖	12 8	...	Boondee	
	Kotah	18 4	17 12	21 12	17 0	16 0	26 4	10 0	10 0	7 12	13 4	13 4	10 0	28 0	26 0	31 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	28 0	27 8	26 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 8	12 4	...	12 0	11 12	10 12	Kotah	
	Tonk	16 12	16 8	17 9	24 4	24 0	20 10	7 4	7 0	7 8	10 8	10 0	9 13	28 7	26 4	23 4	23 8	20 12	19 11	...	...	...	23 6	23 2	19 5	160 0	160 0	100 0	12 0	13 0	11 11	11 12	12 12	...	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	17 3	17 1	19 0	21 12	21 4†	24 12	12 12	14 0	9 14	16 2	16 0	14 0	23 0	20 9	24 0	20 4	19 7	18 0	...	...	...	22 2	23 4	20 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 4	14 4	11 12	14 0	14 0	...	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	18 8	18 6	17 0	30 6	29 13	20 4	10 2	10 2	9 0	12 6	12 6	12 6	27 0	26 15	20 5	26 7	26 4	20 8	...	...	...	28 0	28 1	20 3	...	...	...	13 8	13 3	10 11	12 10	12 6	10 1	Dholpur	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	16 0	16 8	20 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 0	10 0	10 14	9 3	21 14	21 14	26 10	22 14	18 5	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 9	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 8	...	11 8	12 0	7 4	Indore	CENTRAL INDIA.
	Gwalior	17 13	17 7	17 15	21 15	21 8	19 3	7 13	7 13	7 7	10 5	10 5	9 10	24 0	22 13	20 1	21 15	21 6	18 1	...	...	...	24 0	24 6	20 2	109 8	91 4	118 11	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	9 15	Gwalior	
	Goona	23 0	23 8	27 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	36 0	34 0	34 0	20 0	20 0	24	...	...	...	32 8	28 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	17 1	18 14	21 1	35 2	35 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 8	20 0	20 13	42 8	40 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	26 0	...	...	...	34 13	35 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 12	11 12	10 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Not received. † Erroneously entered as 11 seers 4 chittacks in last fortnight. ‡ Eight pies per bundle. § Sea Salt. ‖ The increase in the price is stated by the Vakil to be due to the insufficient quantity imported during the fortnight.

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

D. M. BARBOUR,
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 NOVEMBER 1882.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Trinidad.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years . .	12	9	21		6	10	16		18	19	37
From 2 to 10 years	15	18	33		13	8	21		28	26	54
„ 10 to 20 „ .	67	25	92		91	48	139		158	73	231
„ 20 to 30 „ .	179	75	254		197	72	269		376	147	523
„ 30 to 40 „ .	16	10	26		11	1	12		27	11	38
„ 40 to 50 „ .	3	1	4		...	...	...		3	1	4
Above 50 „ .	...	...	...	41·88 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...	40·46 women to every 100 men.	...	...	... [1]
Grand Total .	292	138	430	...	318	139	457	...	610	277	887

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Western Bengal .	5	6	11	...	3	...	3	...	8	6	14
Central ditto . .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern ditto . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Behar . . .	47	30	77	...	20	9	29	...	67	39	106
N.-W. Provinces .	105	45	150	...	139	60	199	...	244	105	349
Oudh . . .	44	4	48	...	123	60	183	...	167	64	231
Central India . .	12	4	16	...	2	7	9	...	14	11	25
Punjab . . .	12	2	14	...	25	3	28	...	37	5	42
Nepal . . .	19	5	24	..	2	...	2	...	21	5	26
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	46	42	88	...	4	...	4	...	50	42	92
Grand Total .	292	138	430	...	318	139	457	...	610	277	887

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste	36	19	55	...	60	20	80	...	96	39	135
Hindus. Agriculturists .	66	23	89	...	102	28	130	...	168	51	219
Hindus. Artisans .	12	7	19	...	9	4	13	...	21	11	32
Hindus. Low castes .	126	60	186	...	86	37	123	...	212	97	309
Musulmans . .	39	20	59	...	60	50	110	...	99	70	169
Christians . .	13	9	22	...	1	...	1	...	14	9	23
Grand Total .	292	138	430	...	318	139	457	...	610	277	887

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus .	497	198	695
2. Musulmans .	99	70	169
3. Christians .	14	9	23
Total .	610	277	887

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1882-83, UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1882.

Canal Division.	Zone.	Water distributed during December 1882. Depth in Canal Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Allotted discharge.	Total area of irrigation during cutrent fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	Land irrigated (approximate). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rainfall. Total from 1st October to 31st December 1882.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
															Cubic feet per second.
															Supply—
															Entering head of Ganges Canal 6,247
															„ Lower Ganges Canal 2,343
															8,596
															Expended—
															Ganges Canal 4,589
															Lower Ganges Canal 3,263
															7,852
															Escaped—
															Anúpshahr Division 23
															Bulandshahr ditto 55
															Narora ditto 21
															Mainpuri ditto 1
															Cawnpore ditto 337
															Etáwah ditto 3
															Bhogaipur ditto 27
															Percolation from Naora Division 274
															Ditto Mainpuri „ 23
															744
															8,596
															Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, reports that "the canal supply was most plentiful up to 16th December; after that 160 cubic feet had to be closed off from the rajbahn heads to pass water down the canal. Owing to the cultivators giving water to old sugarcane to preserve it from frost, the *rabi* irrigation did not make so much progress as might have been expected, and at end of the month there was a large amount of rabi crop awaiting 'kor' or first watering."
															Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that "the Jumna supply is far short of the demand for water, and crops are very much in want of water."
															No remarks from other divisions.
Upper Ganges. Northern	Saháranpur .	10·00	9·47	950	34,161	39,962	26,865	639	777	571	6,344	35,136	...	1·5	
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	Muzaffarnagar .	7·00	6·40	1,100	57,165	50,353	52,003	1,453	1,454	6,304	65,759	...	1·2		
Upper Ganges. Meerut	Meerut .	8·10	7·59	925	71,990	81,627	101,714	7,638	2,571	3,235	124,908	...	1·4		
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr .	7·20	6·76	925	80,199	84,683	61,963	19,179	2,231	1,725	98,779	...	1·5		
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	Aligarh .	5·50	5·21	1,300	130,018	106,105	48,574	38,304	569	4,282	95,437	...	·9		
Lower Ganges. Narora	Muttra .	9·00	6·85	975	13,490	16,888	7,571	3,708	5,165	3,575	5,526	25,545	...	1·2	
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	Agra .	7·00	5·37	600	42,252	42,383	9,428	1,865	620	3,575	1,238	18,752	...	·8	
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	Etah .	8·20	5·3	825	83,125	87,169	24,249	11,548	236	5,601	7,920	46,526	...	1·1	
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	Mainpuri .	5·80	3·0	975	79,787	94,756	35,657	14,857	314	2,338	8,955	61,971	...	1·0	
Lower Ganges. Bhogaipur	Fatehgarh .	7·00	5·9	950	40,013	31,457	18,454	9,669	277	2,213	1,107	31,720	...	1·3	
	Etáwah .						39,450	19,645	89	452	4,821	65,217	...	1·1	
	Cawnpore .						31,652	48,173	1,391	2,510	2,631	86,357	·7	·8	
	Delhi .						13	11	7	15	46	46	·1	1·3	
	Gurgaon .						8,039	4,172	3,316	7,771	707	24,005	...	1·5	
	Dehra Dún .						5,722	147	17	197	397	6,480	·4	1·9	
	Bijnor .						2,033	26	2	25	11	2,097	·3	1·1	
	Tarái .						1,000	562	...	563	...	2,125	·1	1·2	
	Pilibhit .						1,437	625	...	625	...	2,687	...	1·3	
	Bareilly .						11,688	3,750	...	3,125	...	18,563	...	1·3	
	Jhánsi .						...	...	125	124	1	335	...	·6	
	Hamírpur .						...	...	...	426	489	915	...	·7	
Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals .							487,527	185,801	19,941	64,398	55,693	813,360	...	...	
Total for the same period last year .							545,142	176,070	18,571	73,603	33,841	846,227	...	...	
Increase .							...	10,731	1,370	...	21,852	...	...	...	
Decrease .							57,615	...	...	9,205	...	32,867	...	...	
Eastern Jumna Canal .		4·74	3·79	1,300	82,712	107,237									
Agra Canal . .		8·50	7·42	1,300	65,246	62,901									
Rohilkhand . .		...	...	...	23,375	32,891									
Bijnor . . .		...	...	...	2,097	1,308									
Dún . . .		...	...	...	6,480	6,162									
Jhánsi . . .		...	...	...	335	270									
Hamírpur . . .		...	...	...	915	75									
Total .		...	...	...	313,360	346,227									

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th January 1883.

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

Nature of Traffic.	AGRA CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat	...	...	6,450	...	6,450	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dal—						
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mûng	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	575	...	575	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	7,025	...	7,025	...
Cotton	...	...	230	...	230	...
Oilseeds	...	...	50	...	50	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	13,102	...	...	...	13,102	...
Miscellaneous goods	1,150	...	300	...	1,450	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	14,252	...	7,605	...	21,857	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	20,923	...	19,953	...	40,876	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	6,671	...	12,348	...	19,019	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal 1882.	Agra Canal 1881.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	803	1,501
Ton mileage	89,951	173,961
Value of goods R	28,888	85,168
Number of passengers	...	...

Allahabad,
The 9th January 1883.

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

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

	Upper Ganges Canal. Principal items of Local Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.	Lower Ganges Canal. Principal items of Local Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal items of Through Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal items of Local and Through Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.	Remarks.
Grains.																									
Wheat	515	...	4,252	...	4,767	...	...	...	5,517	...	5,517	...	500	...	8,725	...	9,225	...	1,015	...	18,794	...	19,809	...	
Gram	500	...	500	...	1,000	...	547	...	...	...	547	...	733	...	...	...	733	...	1,780	...	500	...	2,280	...	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	102	...	102	...	...	...	102	...	
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	...	...	...	415	...	415	...	...	...	415	...	
Dál ... Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	...	...	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	...	...	380	...	
Dál ... Mûng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	
Dál ... Arhar	707	...	...	...	707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,052	...	...	...	2,052	...	2,759	...	...	...	2,759	...	
Dál ... Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,084	...	...	...	1,084	...	1,413	...	...	...	1,413	...	2,497	...	...	...	2,497	...	
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,481	...	...	...	2,481	...	1,728	...	...	...	1,728	...	4,209	...	...	...	4,209	...	
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,770	...	...	...	11,770	...	11,770	...	...	...	11,770	...	
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	...	...	...	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	...	...	...	185	...	
Total	1,722	...	4,752	...	6,474	...	4,677	...	5,517	...	10,194	...	18,713	...	8,739	...	27,452	...	25,112	...	19,308	...	44,420	...	
Cotton	...	...	78	...	78	...	...	...	13,493	...	13,493	...	...	...	15,794	...	15,794	...	...	...	29,365	...	29,365	...	
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	935	...	935	...	1,119	...	8,000	...	9,119	...	1,119	...	8,935	...	10,054	...	
Salt	365	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	160	...	160	...	...	...	10,374	...	10,374	...	365	...	10,534	...	10,899	...	
Metals	301	...	272	...	573	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	2,108	...	621	...	2,729	...	2,421	...	893	...	3,314	...	
Building materials	23,035	...	10,040	...	33,075	...	...	...	15,750	...	15,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,035	...	25,790	...	48,825	...	
Miscellaneous goods	1,999	...	2,790	...	4,789	...	40	...	4,307	...	4,347	...	18,969	...	2,921	...	21,890	...	21,008	...	10,018	...	31,026	...	
Firewood	3,900	...	7,325	...	11,225	...	1,366	...	6,450	...	7,816	...	908	...	...	...	908	...	6,174	...	13,775	...	19,949	...	
Bamboos	...	...	5,543	110,860	5,543	110,860	...	...	1,150	23,000	1,150	23,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,693	133,860	6,693	133,860	
Timber. Poles and unsquared timber.	...	...	1,824	1,824	1,824	1,824	150	150	...	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150	1,824	1,824	1,974	1,974	
Timber. Karis and squared timber.	...	...	3,648	3,648	3,648	3,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,648	3,648	3,648	3,648	
Timber. Logs	660	33	...	...	660	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	33	...	...	660	33	
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	127	254	127	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	254	127	254	
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	31,982	33	36,399	116,586	68,381	116,619	6,245	150	47,762	23,000	54,007	23,150	41,817	...	46,449	...	88,266	...	80,044	183	130,610	139,586	210,654	139,769	
Total during corresponding period of last year.	26,429	...	54,595	215,149	81,024	215,149	23,600	200	25,523	4,000	49,123	4,200	28,387	10	26,823	...	55,210	10	78,416	210	106,941	219,149	185,357	219,359	
Increase	5,553	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,239	19,000	4,884	18,950	13,430	...	19,626	...	33,056	...	1,628	...	23,669	...	25,297	...	
Decrease	...	...	18,196	98,563	12,643	98,530	17,355	50	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	27	...	79,563	...	79,590	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1881.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1882.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1881.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1882.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1881.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1882.	Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1881.	Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	2,976	2,512	1,805	1,984	2,028	3,242	6,809	7,738
Ton mileage	308,574	126,262	210,850	163,616	436,005	751,008	955,429	1,040,886
Value of goods R	39,464	46,580	3,42,907	2,49,443	3,75,052	3,71,159	7,57,423	6,67,182
Number of passengers	...	117	...	26	...	...	...	143

Allahabad,
The 10th December 1882.

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. L OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th December 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 16th December 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th December 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th December 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
23rd Dec. 1882	Eastern Bengal . .	172	1,01,670	591	193	1,22,429	634	39,88,396	622	43,31,104	670	3,42,708	...
23rd ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,18,352	216	547	95,186	175	34,74,418	170	35,27,577	174	53,159	...
16th ditto .	Sind, Punjab & Delhi .	676	1,86,557	276	676	2,04,614	303	65,89,925	259	69,54,335	277	3,64,410	...
16th ditto .	Madras . . .	858	1,26,344	147	861	1,30,949	152	44,15,072	139	49,06,175	153	4,61,103	...
13th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	66,868	102	655	78,460	120	26,78,391	109	27,26,602	112	48,211	...
23rd ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	6,86,985	475	1,458	8,03,175	551	2,23,30,903	412	2,26,97,110	420	3,66,207	...
23rd ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	444	2,02,473	456	461	2,19,145	475	65,79,061	397	68,95,223	403	3,16,162	...
	TOTAL .	4,799	14,89,219	310	4,851	16,54,258	341	5,00,86,166	279	5,20,38,126	290	19,51,960	...
	State.												
23rd Dec. 1882	East Indian . .	1,504	10,11,038	672	1,507	9,31,159	618	3,13,17,900	558	3,15,77,806	564	2,59,906	...
23rd ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	2,191	78	33	2,871	87	1,04,605	100	1,49,657	122	45,052	...
23rd ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,484	55	27	1,335	49	45,275	45	48,873	48	3,598	...
23rd ditto .	Northern Bengal .	233	43,069	185	230	57,326	249	13,05,767	150	14,97,391	175	1,91,624	...
23rd ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	85	15,892	187	85	14,808	174	3,99,707	126	4,56,890	151	57,183	...
23rd ditto .	Patna-Gya . . .	57	10,335	181	57	8,533	150	3,57,177	168	3,55,266	167	...	1,911
16th ditto .	Muttra-Hathras . .	29	1,776	61	29	2,028	70	96,631	89	89,299	83	...	7,332
16th ditto .	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	8,414	97	87	7,254	83	2,10,400	92	2,36,052	73	25,652	...
23rd ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	692	58	12	1,217	101	27,819	62	31,722	71	3,903	...
16th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	2,22,944	219	1,116	2,15,971	194	63,76,212	153	72,16,868	174	8,40,656	...
23rd ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	12,303	273	45	12,575	279	3,39,586	202	3,84,361	230	44,775	...
23rd ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	8,637	88	149	21,354	143	1,95,815	89	3,57,090	95	1,61,275	...
23rd ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	23,539	146	161	22,615	140	9,58,384	160	9,96,836	167	38,452	...
16th ditto .	Sindia	75	6,037	80	75	6,754	90	2,15,831	77	2,21,073	79	5,242	...
16th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	363	55,750	154	419	61,963	148	20,92,474	154	21,00,782	139	8,308	...
16th ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,06,925	162	660	1,11,466	171	35,84,129	146	35,60,166	145	...	23,963
23rd ditto .	Muttra-Achnera .	23	876	38	23	1,159	50	(a)5,242	44	48,773	57	43,531	...
23rd ditto .	Kamria Dharla Tramway . . .	21	2,139	102	32	2,370	74	(b)32,093	66	62,149	52	30,056	...
	TOTAL .	3,120	5,23,003	168	3,240	5,51,599	170	1,63,47,147	143	1,78,13,248	151	14,66,101	...
	Native States.												
16th Dec. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	23,063	119	193	15,027	78	4,89,970	79	5,87,477	82	97,507	...
23rd ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	11,522	95	121	16,802	139	5,52,034	122	6,05,611	134	53,577	...
16th ditto .	Mysore . . .	58	3,409	59	86	5,308	62	1,03,530	48	2,19,297	69	1,15,767	...
16th ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	...	...	...	19	488	26	...	...	(c)13,503	28	13,503	...
	TOTAL .	372	37,994	102	419	37,625	90	11,45,534	92	14,25,888	92	2,80,354	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	9,795	30,61,284	313	10,017	31,74,641	317	9,88,96,747	273	10,28,55,068	279	39,58,321	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,01,22,624	138	5,06,01,304	137	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,87,74,123	135	5,22,53,764	142	34,79,641	...

(a) Total receipts from 12th November to 17th December 1881.
(b) Total receipts from 9th July to 17th December 1881.
(c) Total receipts from 24th June to 16th December 1882.

R. A. SERGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 16th February 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE ENGINEER AND UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Nos. 241—51G., dated Fort William, the 14th February 1883.

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

Read again—

Home Department Circular No. $\frac{21}{746-753}$, dated 10th April 1879.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1516—28G., dated 11th November 1882, and Despatches from the Secretary of State quoted in the preamble, also Secretary of State's Despatch No. 52 P. W., dated 28th September 1882, approving of the above Resolution before issue.

Read—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, No. 3351 W., dated 19th December 1882, asking for definite orders as to future appointments to the Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishments.

RESOLUTION.—The Circular of the Home Department quoted in the preamble, in furtherance of the views of Her Majesty's Government, enjoined the reservation of appointments in the uncovenanted service generally for natives, but made an exception in favor of certain Departments and amongst others, of the Public Works Department.

2. Prior, however, to the issue of this Circular, the Secretary of State had, in his Despatch, No. 41, dated 10th August 1876, followed by other Despatches quoted in the preamble of Resolution No. 1516—28G., dated 11th November 1882, impressed upon the Government of India that, as the European portion of the Superior Public Works Establishment was now recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill, the appointments from the Indian Engineering Colleges should be closely reserved for natives, and that, without the sanction of the Secretary of State, no Europeans other than Royal Engineer Officers should, in future, be appointed in India to the Engineer Establishment. At the same time his Lordship gave it to be understood that he did not intend these orders to affect the classes formed at the Thomason College for the education of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the British Army, or of Europeans and Natives, for the Subordinate Establishment of the Department.

3. The purport of the above orders was, so far as appointments from the Thomason College are concerned, summed up in Resolution No. 1516—28G., dated 11th November 1882, which directs that, commencing with the students entering the College in the year 1883, the number of appointments to the Engineer Establishment, guaranteed from time to time to that institution, shall be given in the first instance to persons of pure Asiatic origin who qualify under the usual conditions.

4. It is necessary, however, in view of the orders by the Secretary of State already quoted, and of the uncertainty in regard to this matter which the letter from the Government of Madras shows to exist, to lay down the following rules for future guidance in making appointments to the Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishments:—

1.—Without the sanction of the Secretary of State, no permanent appointment of Europeans, except of Royal Engineers, or as provided in Rule 2, shall be made to the Engineer Establishment.

2.—Subject to any guarantee that may have been already given, the appointments made to the Engineer Establishment from the Indian Engineering Colleges shall be reserved for persons of pure Asiatic origin who qualify according to the College Standard. If, however, a sufficient number of Natives do not pass the test, the appointments will be open to European or Eurasian competitors at the same examination.

3.—Appointments shall not be made under Rule 2 in excess of the numbers guaranteed from time to time. The numbers guaranteed for the years 1885 and 1886 are shown in the margin.

	1885.	1886.
Madras	1	1
Bombay	1	1
Bengal	1	1
Thomason College	3	4
	6	7

4.—Appointments in the Subordinate Establishment shall be open, under the same rules as heretofore, to Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the British Army, and to Europeans and persons of mixed descent as well as to Natives.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and the Director General of Railways; also that it be published in the *Gazette of India* and all local official Gazettes.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Agents, Governor General, for Central India and Rajputana.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Offg. Under-Secy. 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 13th FEBRUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been no rainfall to report in any part of the country except in three districts of the Madras Presidency, in two of the Bengal Presidency, and at Dibrughar in Assam.

Agricultural prospects continue generally good everywhere. More rain is however still needed in some districts of the Punjab. In Sarun, in the Bengal Presidency, the poppy crop is said to have been almost entirely damaged by the recent rains.

Harvest operations in progress in the Central Provinces, and in Bombay and Madras Presidencies. In Coorg the threshing of rice and *ragi* crops still continues, and a slight rise in price of coffee in the local market is reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 14th)		
Bellary		Standing crops cotton diseased in parts, others generally in good condition; harvest paddy, dry grains, and sugarcane, outturn average.
Kurnool		Standing crops generally in good condition; harvest dry grains, yield below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam		Standing crops cotton thriving; harvest sugarcane, outturn average; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue.
Kistna		Standing crops paddy and dry grains affected by grubs and blight in parts, elsewhere promising; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; small-pox continues; fever more general; cattle disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore		Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore	·58 (average of ten stations.)	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield average; cholera abating.
Madura	2·50 (average of seven stations.)	Standing crops withering in parts; harvest paddy and dry crops; cholera and fever in parts.
Malabar	·10 (average of one station.)	Harvest second crop paddy continues; fever and cholera in parts; small-pox slight.
Travancore		Harvest progressing; fever and small-pox continue in parts. *General Remarks.*—No rain except in Tanjore, Madura, and Malabar; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Feb. 14th).		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	Small-pox in Kurrachee, 15 fresh cases, 18 deaths from 4th to 10th February, total to latter date, cases 136, deaths 42, remaining sick 53; disease also in Dadu 1, Sehwan 4, Kotri 1, and Keti 1 case respectively; fever in 9 talukas; cattle disease in 4 talukas; river on 11th 1 foot 11 inches, against 3 feet 1 inch on same date last year; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 32, and 36 lbs., in Manjhand 32, 40, and 48 lbs., in Sakro 16, 34, and 48 lbs., and in Sajawal 36 and 48 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad		*Rabi* crops untouched by frost are reported fair; small-pox and fever in 5 and cattle disease in 3 talukas; wheat 26, *bajri* 40, *jowari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad		*Rabi* crops thriving; wheat 28½ and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda		*Rabi* crops in good condition; cotton-picking continuing; wheat ready for sickle in parts of Kadi division; small-pox in parts of Naosari division; cattle disease in Kadi and Patan talukas; *bajri* 30 and rice 26¼ lbs. per British rupee.
Surat		Cotton-picking continued; small-pox in city and Chorasi; fever in some talukas.
Nasik		Weather as in the commencement of hot season; harvesting *rabi* continued; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Average abnormal temperature 1° warm from 7th to 10th, afterwards *nil*; vapour in air in excess of normal on 7th and 8th, afterwards slightly in defect of normal; abnormal wind northerly on 11th and 12th; wind normal on all other days.
Poona		Reaping of *rabi* progressing; small-pox in 6 talukas; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 60 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 48 lbs per rupee,
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest in progress; *bajri* maximum 54 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 45 lbs. in Kopargaon; *jowari* maximum 75 lbs. per rupee in Shrigonda, minimum 54 lbs. in Akola; fever in a few villages in Sheogaon taluka; cattle disease in 2 villages in Karjat taluka.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Sholapore		Reaping of *rabi* crops in progress; *jowari* 73 lbs. 8 tolas and *bajri* 57 lbs. 21 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar		Harvesting of early crops nearly completed; that of late crops commenced; cotton suffering from blight in 10, and wheat in 3 talukas; other late crops good; fever and ague in 3 and cattle disease in 1 taluka; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara		Second crop rice plants healthy; sugarcane harvest continues; small-pox in Sirsi; fever in 2 talukas and 1 petta; cattle disease in 1; common rice in Karwar 14 seers per rupee; in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather fair and hot.
Rajkot		Weather cold; general health good; cholera disappeared from Navanagar and Morvi; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* generally good; harvesting in progress; locusts in Chandgad Mahal of Belgaum; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in several districts.
Bengal—**(Feb. 13th)**		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold; prospects of winter crops fair; prices stationary; cholera and cattle disease not yet ceased.
Dacca	*Nil*	Harvesting of mustard seed commenced; other winter crops promising; *boro* paddy being sown.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane nearly over, yield estimated at from 12 to 14 annas; *rabi* crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; public health good; cholera and fever have abated.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Winter crops doing well, except in some places where rain is wanted; cholera still prevalent in thanas Shahanagore and Manullabazar, and outpost Mohimapore, but has somewhat abated; small-pox reported from Dowlatabad.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; prospects of *rabi* crops generally favourable; *ganja* being reaped, it will be a fair crop; general health fair.
Burdwan	0·5	Weather cool; winter crops being harvested; prospects tolerable; public health fair.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Prospects of cold-weather crops favourable; land being prepared for autumn crops; cholera still somewhat prevalent in south of district.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	Prospects fair; *rabi* crops near the town damaged by insects, good elsewhere; public health good.
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects of crops continue good; public health improving.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of wheat, barley, and gram good; late rain has caused some injury to *massoor*, pulse, and peas; public health good.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	Rice crop harvested; prospects of *rabi* crops favourable; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazaribagh	0·2	Weather cold and seasonable; late rain said to have done some injury to standing crops; a few cases of small-pox still reported; general health otherwise good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Reaping of late rice completed, except in a very few places; *rabi* crops being gathered; public health generally good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rainfall reported from Burdwan and Hazaribagh, but none from the other reporting districts; prospects of standing *rabi* crops continue generally favourable, but the late rainy weather has caused some injury to these crops, especially oilseeds in some places; poppy is said to have been almost entirely lost in Sarun; sugarcane harvest is proceeding, and is generally yielding a good outturn; mustard and other *rabi* crops have commenced to be gathered in some districts; *boro* or spring rice is still being sown; fever and cholera have generally abated, but the latter is said to be still prevalent in places in Moorshedabad and Rungpore; cases of small-pox reported from a few districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 12th)	No rain	Weather growing warm; prospects for *rabi* crops good; peas being cut; no sickness; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 14th)	No rain	Crops beginning to ripen; prices falling slightly.
Gorakhpur („ 12th)		Weather fine; crops promising; demand for labour; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ „)		*Rabi* prospects good; crops flourishing; prices fluctuating; small-pox amongst children still continues; cattle disease in a few villages of pargana Jhansi continues.
Agra („ 13th)	No rain	*Arhar* and gram slightly injured by frost; small-pox in 4 parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)		Weather cold and seasonable; crops excellent; health good.
Meerut („ „)		Weather clear but less cold; high westerly wind; crops flourishing; health good; supplies sufficient; prices stationary.
Kumaon („ „)		Weather fair; crops doing very well; general health good; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)		Prospects of crops excellent; prices stationary; general health good; small-pox in the city abating.
Partabgarh („ „)	No rain	Prospects of crops continue favourable; sugarcane in mill; prices almost steady; health good; a few cases of small-pox in Kunda tahsil.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Sitapur (Feb. 13th)		Weather clear during week; crops promise well; general health good; prices steady.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Crops promise well; public health good; condition of cattle good; prices almost stationary.
Rae Bareli („ 14th)		Weather clear and cold; aspect of *rabi* crops promising; health of men good; condition of cattle normal; prices unchanged.
Cawnpore („ 13th)	No rain	Prospects good; *arhar*, gram, and *sarson* slightly damaged from frost; sowing of melon begun; health good; prices steady.
Farukhabad („ „)		Weather seasonable; crops promise fair; markets well supplied; condition of the people good; small-pox is lingering in one tahsil.
		General Remarks.—There has been no rain during the week; the prospects of crops are good, but some slight damage has been done by frost in Cawnpore and Aligarh; small-pox is abating in Lucknow and is still lingering in Partabgarh, Farrukabad, Agra, and Jhansi, otherwise the general health is good; cattle disease is reported from Moradabad, Kumaon, and Jhansi; prices are steady as a rule, but are falling in Allahabad.
Punjab—(Feb. 13th)		
Delhi		Small-pox continues in the city and district; harvest prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Hissar		Health good; crops flourishing; prices falling.
Umballa		Good *rabi* crops flourishing, average yield expected; prices stationary.
Jullundur		Health good; prices falling.
Amritsar		Health good; crops progressing favourably; prices steady.
Lahore		Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Ferozepore		Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Sialkot		Health and harvest prospects good; prices falling.
Rawalpindi		Slight fever in the Attock and Kahuta tahsil; cattle disease abating; *rabi* prospects good; slight fall in prices.
Peshawar		Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Mooltan		Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan		Health and harvest prospects fair; rain wanted; prices almost stationary.
		General Remarks.—The harvest prospects throughout the province promise well, although rain is wanted in some districts; the general health continues good.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Feb. 14th)		Weather warm; prospects of crops good; public health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ 13th)		Weather cool; *rabi* crops in good condition; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor („ 12th)		Weather cool and clear; *rabi* slightly injured by frost; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni („ 13th)		Weather cloudy and warm; pulses being reaped; fever increasing; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad („ „)		Weather seasonable; *rabi* harvest commenced; a few cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; prices steady.
Raipur („ 10th)		Weather clear; *rabi* prospects good; slight cattle disease; health good; rice 34 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 8th)		Weather clear and cold; prospects of crops and health good; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 13th)		Occasional winds; *rabi* reaping in progress; small-pox reported; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather getting warm; *rabi* harvest in progress; slight cattle disease and fever in two or three districts; public health good; prices steady.
British Burma— **(Feb 10th)**		
Akyab		One death from cholera and one from small-pox in town; eight deaths from small-pox in district; cholera reported from one circle, otherwise public health good.
Rangoon		One death from small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein		Three deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good.
Prome		One death from cholera in district, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein)		Two deaths from cholera in district, otherwise public heath good both in Moulmein and district; no cattle disease reported.
Toungoo		One death from small-pox in district, otherwise public health good; crops reaped and housed.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Feb. 13th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; public heath good; lands being ploughed for *aus*; mustard being gathered.
Sylhet („ 14th)	*Nil*	Ploughing for *aman* has begun; prospects of *boro* paddy generally good; a few cases of cholera and small-pox here and there.
Cachar („ „)	*Nil*	Weather rapidly getting warmer; reaping of winter crops finished common rice 26⅝ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh („ „)	·25	Weather fine; mustard doing well; no further report of small-pox received from North Lakimpur Sub-division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 14th)		
Bangalore		Crops in good condition; prospects fair.
Mysore		Crops in good condition; prospects fair.
Mercara		Threshing of rice and *ragi* crops not completed; slight rise in price of coffee in local market; further fall in price of food grains; fever and small-pox prevailing in Yedenalknad and North Coorg, *General Remarks.*—The crops in the province are in good condition; agricultural operations continue in active progress; prospects fair; public health good; prices unaltered.
Berar and Hyderabad- (Feb. 14th)		
Amraoti		Threshing nearly finished; *rahi* crops being reaped; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola		*Rabi* crops in good condition; reaping commenced.
Hyderabad		*Rabi* crops in good condition and in some places being reaped; *tahi* crops prospering; small pox and fever prevail in some places; no cattle disease; prices—wheat 16¾, coarse rice 11, white *jowari* 26, yellow *jowari* 31, and *tur* 26¼ seers per halli sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Feb. 14th)		
Indore		Weather warm but seasonable; health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior)		Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna		Health and prospects good.
Neemuch		Weather seasonable; opium and gram crops in places are reported to have slightly suffered from extreme cold in last fortnight; public health good.
Goona		Health and crops good; wheat 23 seers per rupee.
Bhopal		Weather cool; crops and public health good.
Nowgong		Health good; prices steady; *rabi* prospects favourable.
Manpur		Health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Feb. 14th)		Weather cloudy; health good.
Sirohi („ 11th)		Wells full; health and prospects good.
Marwar („ 9th)		Wells resorted to; health good; prospects much improved since the recent rain.
Harowtee („ 12th)		Weather seasonable; prospects of crops and health good.
Jhallawar („ 10th)		A little damage to crops by frost; small-pox in some parts.
Ajmere („ 13th)		Slight fever prevalent; prospects excellent; weather getting warmer.
Jeypore („ 13th)		Health and prospects good; weather seasonable; prices steady.
Ulwur („ „)		Prospects of wheat-barley continue favourable; *arhar* destroyed entirely, and gram partly by frost.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 8. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1883.

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 OCTOBER 1882.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. WEST. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	EAST. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Via Rangoon. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	Via Paumben. No.	Via Paumben. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
IN[illegible]																				
Sent	1,903	₹ a. 7,076 10	268	₹ a. 769 13	38	₹ a. 133 6	4,006	₹ a. 17,350 8	29	₹ a. 82 3	690	₹ a. 2,565 9	116	₹ a. 316 3	349	₹ a. 498 5	1,563	₹ a. 3,167 9	8,952	₹ a. 31,960 2
Received	1,509	8,143 3	87	260 15	38	149 6	4,402	18,114 9	76	141 10	727	2,061 3	126	346 15	...	...	1,690	3,375 7	8,655	32,593 4
	3,412	15,219 13	355	1,030 12	76	282 12	8,408	35,465 1	105	223 13	1,407	4,626 12	242	663 2	349	498 5	3,253	6,543 0	17,607	64,553 6
TRA[illegible]																				
From [illegible] to West—																				
Received. *Vid* Madras	1,861	7,538 5	4	18 7	7	12 10	2,535	10,043 6	17	37 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,424	17,650 11
„ Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paumben	199	704 1	...	...	...	...	262	976 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	1,680 12
From West to East—																				
Sent. *Vid* Madras	1,357	5,452 14	5	148 6	5	10 8	2,767	10,253 0	21	47 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200	15,912 2
„ Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paumben	99	404 12	...	...	...	...	269	1,020 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	368	1,425 2
From West to West—																				
Vid Bombay and Karachi.	2	18 7	2	18 7	4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	48 2
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	2	6 14	9	44 7	5	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	70 13
From East to East—																				
Vid Paumben	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	402 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	402 12
„ Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	204 3	...	...	...	...	50	204 3
TOTAL	3,520	14,125 5	65	229 11	21	53 14	5,833	22,293 7	38	85 5	91	402 12	50	204 3	...	...	...	...	9,618	37,394 9
																		GRAND TOTAL	27,225	1,01,947 15

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

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	1,509	1,903	3,412	25·00	30·62	27·85
	„ Turkey	87	268	355	1·44	4·31	2·90
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	38	38	76	0·63	0·61	0·62
Red Sea	*Vid* Suez	4,402	4,006	8,408	72·93	64·46	68·63
	Total	6,036	6,215	12,251	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*). Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*). Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bajrum Millet (Bajri, Bajra, *Penicillaria Spicata*). Present fortnight.	Bajrum Millet (Bajri, Bajra, *Penicillaria Spicata*). Past fortnight.	Bajrum Millet (Bajri, Bajra, *Penicillaria Spicata*). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kezvaragu, Varagu, sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Arumwa, Nurlee, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kezvaragu, Varagu, sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Arumwa, Nurlee, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kezvaragu, Varagu, sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Arumwa, Nurlee, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
Madras.	Ganjam	5 14	7 6	11 13	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	17 13	19 10	19 10	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 0	43 14	38 2	40 0	26 10	33 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 10	9 8	12 6	11 10	12 2	17 5	25 14	23 13	27 11	27 11	22 13	24 3	24 3	23 3	37 6	22 3	37 6	93 5	93 5	89 14	14 0	15 3	11 11	13 6	14 0	10 8	Vizagapatam
	Godavery	8 2	7 3	14 6	...	...	...	13 14	13 11	14 13	18 0	18 0	19 0	28 13	28 13	30 11	...	...	...	34 10	32 13	40 0	25 3	25 3	35 11	145 13	145 13	194 6	14 10	14 10	13 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	Godavery
	Kistna	8 13	7 13	10 13	...	...	...	13 3	16 3	17 5	16 13	16 13	17 14	26 8	26 8	32 3	...	...	...	34 13	32 5	39 3	26 13	29 2	28 8	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	12 14	15 3	15 3	12 13	Kistna
	Nellore	11 11	11 8	12 10	...	...	...	13 14	14 13	15 13	14 8	16 0	17 0	25 14	25 14	29 13	20 14	20 14	27 13	28 3	28 3	31 13	21 0	21 0	25 3	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 6	15 6	12 11	14 13	14 13	12 11	Nellore
	Cuddapah	16 3	16 3	14 11	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	14 2	28 6	29 3	30 13	30 6	30 6	37 0	31 8	30 0	33 0	31 0	27 8	37 13	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	14 6	16 10	16 10	13 14	Cuddapah
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 14	14 0	14 0	15 2	33 0	33 0	36 0	30 2	30 2	38 13	34 14	34 14	34 14	29 2	35 13	30 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 14	14 5	14 5	11 14	Anantapur
	Bellary	9 3	20 3	19 8	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 13	13 8	13 8	13 0	16 5	41 3	35 0	32 14	35 2	26 5	43 10	34 14	31 0	29 2	35 13	30 3	94 13	94 13	97 3	15 13	15 13	12 13	15 8	15 8	12 8	Bellary
	Kurnool	12 11	12 11	15 3	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 13	35 10	37 0	34 3	30 0	30 0	37 0	...	...	...	25 8	24 0	33 0	190 8	178 13	186 10	14 6	14 6	12 14	14 0	14 0	12 8	Kurnool
	Madras	11 10	11 10	11 0	...	...	...	11 8	13 8	14 2	14 11	14 11	15 6	24 8	24 8	24 0	26 6	26 6	29 11	27 6	27 6	27 6	29 13	26 8	28 14	83 13	83 13	81 6	16 14	16 14	14 3	16 8	16 8	13 11	Madras
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 2	16 10	15 13	...	...	...	21 2	...	...	27 6	27 6	27 6	17 3	25 0	26 8	92 5	92 5	77 13	17 5	17 5	14 5	16 14	16 11	13 14	Chingleput
	North Arcot	10 3	10 3	11 0	...	...	...	14 6	14 0	15 14	17 5	16 5	16 14	25 8	25 8	31 13	29 11	24 11	29 11	35 14	34 3	34 3	25 10	24 10	34 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 13	14 13	12 11	14 5	14 5	12 5	North Arcot
	South Arcot	9 6	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	15 3	15 11	14 5	18 6	17 2	16 3	...	...	...	35 6	36 3	33 14	37 6	35 13	32 10	23 13	30 3	34 13	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 14	18 14	15 5	18 0	18 0	14 13	South Arcot
	Tanjore	9 14	10 10	8 13	...	...	...	18 5	16 10	18 5	19 10	20 0	20 0	12 2	38 7	29 11	39 2	40 10	37 0	42 5	40 13	43 13	31 8	28 14	31 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 2	16 2	12 14	15 10	15 10	12 14	Tanjore
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	14 6	14 13	14 6	15 3	15 10	15 3	30 13	..	30 13	33 0	33 0	34 5	36 11	36 11	36 11	32 5	32 5	35 6	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	14 10	17 0	17 0	13 13	Trichinopoly
	Madura	10 14	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	15 8	14 11	16 0	18 3	17 11	17 11	35 10	38 1	38 14	35 5	32 5	35 5	40 5	40 5	37 3	32 0	34 11	44 8	121 8	121 8	126 6	17 5	17 5	13 11	16 13	16 13	13 8	Madura
	Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	14 3	14 11	14 13	19 10	19 10	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 11	29 11	26 5	73 0	73 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	15 3	18 5	18 5	14 13	Tinnevelly
	Coimbatore	11 14	11 8	11 14	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	12 19	18 2	18 2	14 8	28 11	28 11	27 13	38 3	38 3	38 2	32 13	39 6	32 13	38 0	32 5	36 2	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	14 11	12 11	14 10	14 10	12 3	Coimbatore
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	10 10	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 3	12 0	11 3	12 0	20 0	20 0	21 10	18 3	21 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 3	19 14	24 14	161 13	161 13	121 8	13 0	13 0	9 3	12 0	12 0	9 3	Nilgiris
	Salem	11 0	11 6	11 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 10	16 0	16 0	17 14	26 6	30 11	25 8	26 8	25 8	23 0	30 13	34 3	34 3	33 8	31 8	39 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	16 6	16 0	13 5	15 6	15 6	12 5	Salem
	South Canara	8 10	8 10	9 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 11	14 11	14 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 5	22 0	21 2	25 3	25 3	24 3	109 5	109 5	109 5	15 8	15 8	13 2	14 13	14 13	12 2	South Canara
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	16 10	17 3	17 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	23 6	23 6	25 3	25 3	31 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 3	11 11	14 6	14 6	10 13	Malabar
Bombay.	Bombay	10 2	10 8	8 15	16 15	16 15	...	8 3	8 1	7 2	11 6	11 6	10 7	19 10	19 10	19 1	15 11	16 2	21 6	16 8	16 8	16 8	15 7	17 2	17 2	8 10	58 3	59 9	58 0	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	11 2	Bombay
	Ahmedabad	13 0	13 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 4	16 0	16 0	19 8	19 8	26 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	13 4	16 0	16 0	13 0	Ahmedabad
	Kaira	12 5	12 5	13 5	22 14	22 14	24 9	10 0	10 0	9 2	15 4	15 4	15 4	21 0	20 0	20 0	15 4	15 4	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	12 13	Kaira
	Surat	12 1	12 1	13 8	12 8	12 8	6 3	7 7	7 7	7 7	8 7	8 7	8 5	18 13	18 13	16 12	14 12	11 14	15 10	...	...	...	14 3	16 3	16 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	11 4	13 9	13 9	11 4	Surat
	Broach	12 5	12 5	14 1	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 9	13 5	13 5	13 0	16 13	16 13	17 8	14 14	14 14	16 0	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	19 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 6	14 6	12 12½	14 6	14 6	12 12½	Broach
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 0	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	14 8	15 0	16 4	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 4	13 4	15 10	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	11 7	13 4	13 4	11 2	Tanna (Salsette)
	Colába (Alibag)	9 8	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 8	7 8	10 0	15 0	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	15 10	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	11 8	12 0	14 0	11 8	Colába (Alibag)
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 8	15 8	19 7	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	10 15	20 0	20 0	27 3	15 3	16 3	23 6½	25 11	25 11	13 4	13 8	14 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	15 0	15 0	13 2	14 12	14 12	13 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)
	Násik	11 6	11 6	14 5	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 10	22 6	22 6	...	18 6	18 6	22 9	28 8	28 6	24 8	22 11	20 9	25 4	91 4	91 5	106 6	14 6	14 6	12 8	14 2	14 2	12 4	Násik
	Ahmednagar	13 8	13 8	13 11	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 13	11 1½	10 2	11 1½	27 1	27 1	33 6	7 21	11 21	11 27	3	...	...	16 2	16 2	20 11	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 3	14 3	11 5	13 15	13 15	11 11	Ahmednagar
	Poona	12 10	12 10	11 8	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 4	23 15	22 13	30 7	18 6	18 6	23 0	...	...	...	20 12	18 4	23 4	88 4	85 3	98 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	Poona
	Sholápur	14 1	14 8	15 6	...	...	...	11 3	10 15	11 7	12 4	12 4	12 4	33 10	34 8	37 8	26 10	26 5	29 6	...	...	...	14 8	12 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	11 10	12 8	12 0	11 0	Sholápur
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	19 0	19 0	21 0	17 8	17 8	12 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	12 0	11 8	9 0	32 0	35 0	32 5	29 8	29 8	30 0	...	...	...	15 1	13 0	15 13	129 7	129 7	137 1	13 13	13 13	11 14	13 2	13 2	11 4	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)
	Satara	11 6	10 11	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 3	9 11	10 12	10 0	11 7	20 10	20 10	20 4	19 6	20 1	26 1	34 0	35 0	34 0	15 6	14 0	17 0	75 0	75 0	70 0	12 10	13 0	11 0	12 2	12 8	10 0	Satara
	Belgaum	19 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	24 0	27 8	28 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	31 0	31 0	35 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 5	10 5	9 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	Belgaum
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	..	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	25 3	26 0	26 0	24 0	21 2	21 2	25 14	15 6	15 6	16 13	150 0	150 0	120 0	14 4	14 4	11 0	14 4	14 4	11 0	Dharwar (Hubli)
	Ratnágiri	11 3	11 3	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 11	16 4	15 9	17 10	23 13	23 13	20 13	15 15	15 15	19 10	22 0	22 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	15 0	15 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	10 8	Ratnágiri
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 8	10 8	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	26 10	26 10	26 10	32 0	32 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	12 4	15 4	15 4	12 4	Kanara (Karwar)
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	26 10	32 0	32 0	17 12	17 12	17 12	26 10	26 10	32 0	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)
	Aden	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 3	11 3	11 3	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Aden
	Asirgarh	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	30 12	24 0	24 0	36 12	...	...	...	14 14	14 5	18 0	85 11	85 11	85 0	14 5	14 5	12 9	14 14	14 14	12 9	Asirgarh
	Baroda	9 2	9 2	12 0	14 5	14 5	11 14	9 11	9 2	8 0	12 9	12 9	12 0	17 2	17 2	...	14 5	14 8	15 4	...	...	...	20 14	19 4	17 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	Baroda
	Diesa	15 2	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 6	22 0	22 0	24 0	18 12	18 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Diesa
	Nimach	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 11	25 0	24 9½	80 0	80 0	76 14	16 2	16 6½	13 10	15 13½	16 0	12 13½	Nimach
	Nasirabad	17 7	17 8	8 8	24 2	22 10½	23 10½	24 14	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	26 0	26 0	28 5	18 11	18 0	19 0	...	...	21 4	19 4	23 8	90 0	80 0	80 0	14 13	14 13	12 11	14 5	14 5	12 5	Nasirabad
	Rajkot	16 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 12	11 8	11 8	11 0	29 4	19 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	17 13	17 13	14 3	17 0	17 0	14 0	Rajkot
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 4	14 4	14 0	29 0	26 8	21 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	35 8	35 8	31 8	26 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	12 4½*	12 4½*	10 0*	12 4	12 4	10 0	Upper Sindh Frontier
	Karachi	13 0	12 10	11 8	22 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	Karachi
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	15 0	12 8	26 0	24 0	20 0	12 4	13 0	12 4	17 8	18 0	20 0	26 8	26 0	30 0	25 12	24 0	28 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	195 0	270 0	280 0	13 10	13 7	11 1	13 8½	13 5	11 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)
	Shikarpur	13 11	13 4	13 5	24 2	24 0	22 13½	12 10	12 2	11 11	19 0	18 4	20 0	29 8	23 12	24 5	25 0	24 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	Shikarpur
	Sukkur	14 8	15 0	12 8	29 8	29 8	17 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	19 8	19 8	14 0	25 8	29 8	28 0	27 8	23 8	28 0	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 5	11 5	9 10	11 5	11 5	9 10	Sukkur
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	14 8	14 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 13	10 8	...	...	...	18 15	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)
	Western Districts.																																		*Western Districts.*
Bengal.	Burdwan	13 12	15 0	13 4	30 0	30 0	34 0	26 4	24 8	31 0	30 12	28 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	20 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	13 5	13 12	10 0	Burdwan
	Bancoorah	14 8	13 12	13 12	16 0	15 0	13 8	20 0	21 0	30 0	25 0	27 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	4 4 0	13 4	13 4	9 0	Bancoorah
	Beerbhoom	14 0	13 0	12 0	..	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 5 0	12 0	12 0	9 4	Beerbhoom
	Midnapore	12 0d	12 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	13 9	13 9	9 0	Midnapore
	Hooghly	15 0e	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	4 0 0	13 9	13 9	9 0	Hooghly
	Howrah	13 0	13 4	15 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	3 12 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	Howrah

Prices per md. of 40 seers.

R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.							
3 0 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	13 5	13 12	10 0	Burdwan	Bengal.		
2 15 0	2 15 0	4 4 0	13 4	13 4	9 0	Bancoorah			
3 4 0	3 4 0	4 5 0	12 0	12 0	9 4	Beerbhoom			
2 14 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	13 0	13 8	10 0	Midnapore			
2 14 0	2 14 0	4 0 0	13 9	13 9	9 0	Hooghly			
2 13 0	2 13 0	3 12 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	Howrah			

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Cuttack 13-8 seers, Cuttack 15 seers 8, and Ramerguage 13-4 seers.
b In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—Rajpore 12 seers, Oodla 10 seers, and Mejia, Bishenpore, Judas, Sonamukhy, and Kotulpore 13 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

* In common use.

d Retail price of salt at Ghattal 14-8 seers per rupee.
e Retail prices of salt at Serampore 13 seers, Bhuddesur 14-8 seers, and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1883—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bura), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bura), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bura), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*	
	Calcutta	14 0	14 0	13 5	24 11	24 11	26 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	29 8	24 0	29 0	17 0	15 5	...	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	24 12	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	14 9	14 9	8 0	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	13 0*f*	11 8	13 5	20 0	20 0	26 8	9 0	8 0	10 8	16 0	17 8	20 0	17 8	16 0	17 8	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 12	21 4	90 0	90 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	13 5	13 5	...	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	16 0*g*	16 0	16 13	26 0	26 0	32 0	18 12	18 12	17 4	21 5½	21 5½	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5½	21 5½	29 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	11 10½	12 13	9 0	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...*h*	...	...	..	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	11 0	11 0	...	Khoolna	
	Jessore	13 0*i*	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	25 8	26 8	29 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	16 0*j*	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	17 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	12 8	12 0	9 4	Moorshedabad	
	Dinagepore	13 2*k*	13 4	13 0	13 8	13 5	24 0	17 0	19 4	24 0	20 0	24 0	31 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 6 0	11 8	11 8	9 0	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	16 8*l*	16 0	13 8 to 16 8	32 0	40 0	48 12	18 12	15 0 to 19 8	12 8 to 14 0	21 0 to 22 8	22 8	28 2 to 30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	20 8	24 6 to 30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	4 6 0	12 12	12 0	9 6	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	16 0*m*	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	12 0	120 0	120 0	135 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	4 6 0	11 14	11 14	9 0	Rungpore	
	Bogra	11 4	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	30 0	28 2	33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	15 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	4 4 4	12 0	12 0	8 10	Bogra	
	Pubna	18 0*n*	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 8	24 8	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 3	3 4 0	4 2 0	...	12 6	9 10	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	8 0*o*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	6 0 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	Darjeeling	
	Jalpaiguri	11 8*p*	11 4	9 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 5	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 5	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	11 0	10 12	9 0	Jalpaiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																															*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	14 8*q*	14 4	13 5	26 0	30 0	40 0	20 0	18 4	25 0	26 4	27 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	20 0*r*	20 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	...	...	3 2 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	12 8	12 8	9 8	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...*s*	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	13 0*t*	12 4	9 12	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 12	27 0	26 10	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	Mymensingh	
	Tipperah	13 5*u*	13 5	11 12	...	...	...	21 0	22 8	27 8	31 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	12 4	12 4	9 4	Tipperah	
	Chittagong	10 0*v*	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...*w*	...	...	..	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Noakholly	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 5	13 5	17 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	23 0	32 0	30 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																															*Behar.*	
	Patna	21 0	21 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	14 12	14 12	12 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	29 8	35 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 15 6	10 8	10 8	9 1	Patna	
	Gya	20 0*x*	20 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	36 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	35 0	180 0	180 0	149 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	16 0*y* to 17 0	16 8 to 18 0	15 0 to 17 0	30 0	29 0	38 0	11 0 to 13 0	11 0 to 12 0	20 0 to 22 0	19 8 to 20 0	18 0 to 19 0	23 0 to 25 0	31 0	32 0	...	35 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	28 8 to 29 0	28 0 to 29 0	32 0 to 34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	14 0*z*	14 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 0	45 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 6 10	11 0	11 0	8 0	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	15 0*z1*	16 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	17 0*z2*	17 0	16 0	30 0	36 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	32 0	34 0	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	4 4 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	Sarun	
	Chumparun	17 0*z3*	...	17 0	28 0	30 0	50 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	...	19 0	28 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	32 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	10 8	10 8	8 8	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	21 0*z4*	22 5	17 0	33 9	42 0	45 0	16 13	17 13	18 0	19 15	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 4	27 13	32 0	126 0	126 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	4 8 0	12 13	12 13	...	Monghyr	
	Bhágalpur	17 11*z5*	17 11	13 4	37 14	31 9	46 0	19 8	23 4	15 2	20 13	25 4	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 4	26 8	32 12	126 4	126 4	137 8	3 2 9	3 2 9	3 13 6	12 10	12 10	9 7	Bhágalpur	
	Purneah	16 0*z6*	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 11 0	10 0	11 0	...	Purneah	
	Maldah	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 1 0	4 5 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	Maldah	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	15 0*z7*	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	25 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 7 0	3 4 6	4 8 0	11 0	11 8	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.																															*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	11 13	10 8	18 6	...	..	...	15 12	15 12	18 6	28 14*	26 4	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	13 2	14 7	23 10	23 10	23 10	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	Cuttack	
	Pooree	14 0*z8*	13 2	13 12	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	20 0	27 8	27 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	125 0	125 0	105 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	Pooree	
	Balasore	14 0*z9*	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	22 0	30 0	27 0	32 0	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	128 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	12 12	12 3	9 3	Balasore	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																															CHOTA NAGPUR.	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																															*South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribágh	16 8*z10*	16 0	12 0	24 0	21 0	24 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	33 0	36 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 6 0	3 7 6	4 2 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	13 0*z11*	15 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	36 0	46 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	5 0 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	28 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 8 3	9 0	9 0	7 0	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	13 0*z12*	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	27 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	18 0	18 0	19 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	4 6 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	Manbhoom	

BENGAL—*continued.*

* In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 32-13 to 42 seers per rupee.

f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Bashirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barripore 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 13 seers.

g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea and Bongong 16 seers, Meherpore 10-4 seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.

h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bagirhat 11 seers and Satkhira 12 seers.

i In Jhenidah, Magoorah and Narail sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.

j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 10-14 seers and Kandi 12 seers.

k In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Raigange 11-8 seers and Nitpore 12 seers.

l In Nattore retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.

m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gaibanda 11 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.

n In Serajgunge retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.

o In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kurseong 8 seers and Silligori 10 seers.

p Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10-8 seers.

q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge and Naraingunge 12 seers, and Moonsheegunge 10 seers 5½ chittacks.

r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 12 seers, Madaripore 14 seers, Bhanga 11-8 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.

s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.

t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea and Jamalpore 12 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

u In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Brahmunberiah 13 seers and Chandpore 12 seers.

v Retail price of salt at Hathazaree 9 seers, Kumeriah 10 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.

w In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12-4 seers.

x In Nowaua retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee

y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers, and Sasseram and Bhabooah 11 seers.

z Retail price of salt in Madhubani and Tajpore sub-divisions 12 seers.

z1 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 16 to 13 seers.

z2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sewan 11-9 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.

z3 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 16 to 13 seers.

z4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 12 seers, and Jumai 12-5 seers.

z5 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka and Soopoole 10 seers, Mudehpoora 10-8 seers.

z6 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers, and Raneegunge in Arrareah sub-division 12 seers.

z7 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Deoghur and Rajmehal 13 seers, and Godda 11 seers.

z8 In Khoorda sub-division retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.

z9 Retail price of salt at Bhadrak 10 seers.

z10 Retail price of salt at Chutra and Khurrueckdiha 12 seers.

z11 Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 16 seers.

z12 Retail price of salt at Ragunathpore 12 seers and Burrabazar 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1883—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Chumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Chumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Chumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. per maund.	R a. per maund.	R a. per maund.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 8	14 0	17 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	17 12	19 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 6	3 8	4 2	11 12	11 6	9 8	Sylhet	
	Cachar	9 2	10 10	10 10	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	22 12	21 5	21 5	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 6	3 8	4 4	10 10	10 10	9 6	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	22 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 5	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 9	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6	3 4	4 8	12 0	12 0	8 14	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	6 4	6 6	6 6	5 5	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 12	3 12	4 4	10 8	10 8	9 0	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 13	8 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	4 8	4 8	5 4	9 0	9 0	7 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	6 10	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	Nága Hills	
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	19 0	19 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	25 8	24 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Dehra Dún	
	Saháranpur	21 0	20 15	19 6½	30 1¼	30 3	30 3	10 12	10 12	8 10	14 8	13 15½	12 15	34 6½	31 6½	25 14	26 14	30 3	25 14	29 0½	29 0½	24 13	129 0	129 0	150 0	12 14½	13 6½	12 13½	10 4	12 5½	10 4	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	20 4	19 12	20 4	28 11	28 11	30 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 6	15 6	14 5	30 0	29 11	29 4	25 5	25 5	22 0	26 14	27 8	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	12 4	12 4	...	10 6	12 2	12 2	...	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	18 8	18 8	19 8	28 0	27 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	29 0	28 0	27 0	23 8	23 8	21 0	26 14	27 0	26 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	10 12	11 8	11 8	10 4	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	19 15	20 0	20 2	25 0	25 0	27 8	6 4	6 0	6 0	10 11	10 11	10 0	26 8	25 12	26 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	26 14	25 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	19 0	18 8	17 8	24 8	23 8	24 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	26 8	25 12	25 0	23 8	23 0	22 0	26 14	25 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 4	12 4	...	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	22 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	18 4	18 0	18 9	24 12	25 5	25 14	11 13	12 6	11 13	13 12	14 1	13 8	25 14	25 14	25 5	21 6	21 15	21 6	24 12	25 10	23 10	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	9 15	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	18 12	18 7	19 6	28 12	26 4	23 12	11 4	9 6	7 8	16 14	16 4	14 6	30 10	32 8	27 8	24 6	23 2	22 8	25 10	25 0	20 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 12	12 12	...	12 8	12 8	10 15	Moradabad	
	Budaun	18 9½	18 4½	18 9	24 0	...	...	9 9½	9 9½	8 6	17 6	17 11	15 14	26 10½	24 14	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	23 11	23 3	19 12½	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	11 4	9 4	10 12½	10 12½	10 14	Budaun	
	Bareilly	16 14	16 14	17 3	22 8	21 14	25 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 8	15 10	26 4	26 4	23 12	23 7	22 8	23 2	24 6	23 2	21 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 14	11 14	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	Bareilly	
	Sháhjáhánpur	19 8	19 8	19 6	27 4	27 4	29 0	9 2	9 0	9 4	18 0	18 0	16 12	29 0	27 8	27 8	26 4	25 8	25 8	25 12	23 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	10 12	10 12	9 8	Sháhjáhánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 0	20 0	20 0	37 8	30 0	35 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	32 0	31 0	30 0	26 4	25 0	25 0	21 4	21 4	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	18 0	18 0	17 0	27 8	27 8	23 0	...	...	8 0	15 8	15 8	14 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	27 8	27 8	22 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	14 8	14 8	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	Muttra	
	Agra	18 0	18 0	17 0	27 8	26 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	25 11	24 13	21 11	156 8	156 8	149 14	12 2	12 0	9 5½	11 4	11 8	9 15½	Agra	
	Farukhabad	19 4	18 8	18 10	23 9	22 10	26 2	7 0	7 0	7 2½	15 0	15 4	16 2½	24 13	24 7	24 6	24 4	23 0	23 11	26 0	26 8	21 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	19 0	19 0	18 8	24 0	23 0	25 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	29 0	27 8	23 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	Mainpuri	
	Etawah	19 8	19 0	18 8	22 8	22 8	25 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	29 0	27 0	23 0	26 0	25 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etawah	
	Etah	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Etah	
	Jalaun	19 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	32 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	21 0	20 12	25 3	38 12	37 13	32 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	33 4	32 0	31 0	25 8	24 8	24 0	33 7	31 15	30 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	19 8	20 8	26 0	42 0	42 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	37 8	35 0	33 0	30 0	28 0	29 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	9 8	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	19 8	18 4	19 4	29 8	28 8	31 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	30 8	28 8	29 0	29 0	27 8	28 0	33 0	30 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 4	13 4	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	17 4	16 10	17 14	28 4	26 4	26 0	12 0	10 10	10 4	18 4	18 4	19 8	31 0	30 0	31 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 12	10 12	9 10	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	18 0	18 0	21 8	35 0	26 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	37 0	40 0	34 0	32 0	33 8	32 8	40 0	40 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Bánda	
	Allahabad	17 1	17 3	18 0	28 8	29 8	27 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	19 8	21 0	19 0	33 4	35 4	35 0	32 0	33 8	30 8	28 12	27 14	26 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 12	...	11 0	11 0	...	Allahabad	
	Hamirpur	18 0	17 0	21 9	...	...	22 8	11 8	12 0	13 5	...	...	16 0	30 0	29 0	32 0	27 0	26 0	30 1	24 0	24 0	28 15	148 12	148 12	141 4	10 12	10 12	...	10 10	10 10	8 15	Hamirpur	
	Jaunpur	19 9	19 13	19 1	28 4	28 15	35 5	7 12	7 12	8 7	16 14	16 14	18 5	31 0	31 0	34 0	28 4	28 4	25 6	21 9½	21 9½	36 13	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 13	10 6½	...	9 9½	10 0	8 6½	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	19 13	19 13	18 0	25 3	27 0	46 12½	14 6½	14 6½	19 12½	18 0	18 0	27 13	28 13	30 9½	50 6½	18 0	18 0	34 3	24 0	25 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	18 8	19 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	44 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	54 0	...	...	...	21 6	22 2	28 0	181 0	181 0	147 8	11 0	11 0	7 14	10 8	10 8	9 3	Basti	
	Azamgarh	17 0	17 0	17 11	24 0	24 6	33 14	10 5	10 5	10 1	16 4	16 4	17 11	...	...	41 5	20 10	20 10	...	24 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	15 8	15 8	13 8	23 0	23 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 8	18 0	28 0	30 0	27 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	23 14	23 5	26 0	140 0	120 0	90 0	11 4	11 4	...	10 2	10 2	8 11½	Mirzapur	
	Benares	16 0	16 0	16 4	24 6	24 6	28 3	11 15	11 15	12 12	20 10	21 2	20 9½	27 2	26 0	26 0	26 4	26 4	27 10	26 6½	26 6½	27 1	103 0	103 0	103 0	11 9½	11 4	6 6	11 8	11 8	...	Benares	
	Gházipur	18 0	18 0	14 2½	25 2	26 6½	29 10	11 9½	11 9½	11 0	17 6½	18 0½	18 10	33 7	32 13½	36 1	27 0½	27 0½	29 10	27 8	27 8	28 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	6 6	11 8	11 8	...	Gházipur	
	Balia	16 4	16 4	16 4	26 4	25 0	33 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 11	20 10	22 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	10 3	Balia	
	Pilibhít	18 3	18 2	17 8	29 10	29 0	28 13	16 4	16 14	15 9	19 12	18 12	17 8	26 14	26 14	24 12	23 3	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pilibhít	
Oudh.	Lucknow	18 0	17 13	17 2	27 3	25 11	28 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 8½	16 0	17 0	26 8	26 14	28 4	27 0	26 14	27 13	25 3	24 12	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 1	9 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	Lucknow	
	Unáo	18 0	18 0	17 8	27 0	27 0	27 15	12 8	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	34 0	35 0	32 10	28 8	28 0	26 5	27 0	26 0	21 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	Unáo	
	Bára Banki	18 0	18 0	17 12	26 0	26 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	Bára Banki	
	Sitapur	20 0	20 12	21 0	29 0	28 4	28 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	20 4	32 2	33 0	30 0	28 12	29 0	28 8	26 8	24 14	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Sitapur	
	Hardui	17 9	17 8	20 6	25 5	25 5	27 11	6 9	6 9	5 10	13 2	13 2	13 3	26 4	26 4	...	23 7	23 7	...	25 0	20 6	22 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 7	Hardui	
	Kheri	19 4	19 8	20 8	23 0	25 0	31 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	36 0	40 0	34 0	30 0	34 0	29 0	22 8	18 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	8 8	Kheri	
	Fyzabad	17 8	17 4	17 0	27 0	26 0	27 12	12 14	12 8	11 8	20 4	20 0	17 8	33 0	33 8	39 8	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 12	25 8	26 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	10 0	10 0	8 0	Fyzabad	
	Bharaich	16 0	16 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	40 0	40 0	45 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 4	Bharaich	
	Gonda	20 8	20 10	18 8	34 8	32 0	32 12	16 4	16 12	18 8	19 8	19 12	21 8	43 0	43 0	45 0	29 12	31 0	29 8	30 0	30 12	26 4	200 0	200 0	220 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 12	11 12	10 0	Gonda	
	Rai Bareli	19 8	19 4	19 10	27 0	27 0	25 8	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	30 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	21 0	20 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sultánpur	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 8	23 0	30 0	30 8	31 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 2	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	Sultánpur	
	Partábgarh	18 13	18 12	19 12	32 12	30 12	31 5	19 4	19 0	18 0	20 8	20 8	23 5	31 13	31 4	29 0	30 15	29 4	29 1	24 13	22 8	20 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 9	10 4	8 14	Partábgarh	
Punjab.	Delhi	19 8	19 8	19 0	26 0	25 8	26 8	•...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	26 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	22 8	20 8	25 8	25 0	23 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	Delhi	
	Gurgaon	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Gurgáon	
	Karnal	20 0	20 0	20 4	31 0	31 0	34 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	28 8	27 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 12	11 12	10 4	Karnál	
	Hissar (*a*)	21 0	21 0	20 0	38 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	38 0	34 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 0	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	Hissar (*a*)	
	Rohtak	18 12	19 0	21 8	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	25 0	25 0	25 8	28 0	28 0	26 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	11 4	...	12 4	10 5	9 3	Rohtak	
	Sirsa	24 0	25 0	20 0	49 0	48 0	50 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	44 0	44 0	40 0	36 0	35 0	36 0	42 0	42 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Sirsa	
	Umballa (*a*)	25 0	24 0	22 0	37 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	38 0	38 0	31 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	35 8	31 8	28 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	14 3	14 3	...	14 2	14 2	11 4	Umballa (*a*)	
	Ludhiana	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Ludhiana	
	Simla																																		Simla	
	Jullundur	26 0	26 4	23 0	45 0	45 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	38 0	38 9	33 0	33 8	24 0	24 0	34 8	35 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	14 14	...	14 8	14 4	11 8	Jullundur	
	Hoshiárpur	27 0	26 8	23 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	13 0•	40 0	40 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	34 0	32 8	31 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	...	13 12	13 12	11 8	Hoshiarpur	
	Kángra	24 0	23 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Kángra	

• Mandwa: present 35 seers, past 35 seers, and corresponding 32 seers.

(*a*) Gram falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1883 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri, *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri, *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri, *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, &c. (Kavarn, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murrua, Sanjeed, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, &c. (Kavarn, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murrua, Sanjeed, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, &c. (Kavarn, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murrua, Sanjeed, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	26 4	26 4	22 8	44 0	44 0	37 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 8	41 4	41 4	30 1	26 8	26 0	27 8	39 0	38 0	30 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 8	14 8	12 0	Amritsar	Punjab—*continued.*
	Siálkot	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Siálkot	
	Gurdáspur	31 0	32 0	26 0	45 0	48 0	30 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	36 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	Gurdáspur	
	Lahore	23 0	25 0	21 0	45 0	45 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	34 0	36 0	30 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	Lahore	
	Ferozepore	23 0	23 0	22 0	48 0	47 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	45 0	45 0	36 0	40 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	30 0	90 0	100 0	80 0	13 4	13 0	...	13 0	13 0	11 4	Ferozepore	
	Gujránwála	26 8	27 8	20 8	45 0	46 0	33 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	23 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	...	15 0	15 0	12 4	Gujránwála	
	Ráwalpindi	23 12	23 12	17 0	40 0	40 0	27 0	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	9 0	38 0	38 0	27 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	26 12	26 12	23 0	85 0	85 0	80 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 8	11 8	Rawalpindi	
	Jhelum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jhelum	
	Gujrát	30 0	30 0	21 8	47 0	47 0	33 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 6	42 0	42 0	29 0	12 0	12 0	26 12	27 8	27 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	15 2	15 5	12 6	Gujrát	
	Shahpúr	25 0	24 6	17 8	40 0	40 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	38 0	22 0	40 0	38 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	...	17 0	...	17 0	16 0	13 0	Shahpúr	
	Mooltan	17 0	17 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	80 0	70 0	90 0	14 8	14 8	...	14 4	14 0	12 4	Mooltan	
	Jhung	21 8	21 0	19 0	42 0	39 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	34 0	26 0	29 0	32 0	23 0	30 0	28 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 12	14 4	...	14 4	14 0	12 4	Jhung	
	Montgomery	21 0	21 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	32 0	32 0	25 0	0	...	24 0	33 0	33 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	*	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	Montgomery	
	Muzaffargarh	19 0	20 0	17 8	28 0	29 0	25 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	5 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	2 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 8	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Ismail Khán (*a*)	21 12	22 6	18 1	32 8	33 1	55 0	...	...	...	9 1	9 6	8 2	40 0	30 0	32 8	32 8	33 2	25 0	27 0	27 11	28 12	100 0	112 8	100 0	60 0	63 13	...	57 0	60 13	60 0	Dera Ismail Khán (*a*)	
	Dera Ghází Khán	18 2	17 2	12 8	30 0	23 12	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	38 12	36 4	22 8	33 2	31 4	22 8	22 8	22 8	24 6	100 0	100 0	125 0	35 0	35 0	...	32 8	32 8	31 4	Dera Ghází Khán	
	Bannu	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bannu	
	Peshávar	17 12	17 9	12 10	37 0	35 4	30 8	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	8 4	36 0	35 6	23 2	30 0	27 0	13 13	...	...	...	99 0	99 0	87 0	59 13	58 8	...	57 13	56 0	53 4	Peshávar	
	Kohát (*b*)	19 7	18 3	14 0	34 6	33 2	29 5	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	11 8	37 0	38 4	20 6	37 0	38 4	18 8	21 6	22 0	16 3	102 0	178 8	102 0	102 0	102 0	...	87 0	87 0	81 9	Kohát (*b*)	
	Házára	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Házára	
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	18 8	19 4	19 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 12	17 8	18 4	17 4	27 12	28 4	30 12	...	...	...	18 12	19 4	26 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 8	12 0	10 8	12 4	11 12	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.
	Bhandára	19 4	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 0	23 12	26 4	20 0	35 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 12	10 12	9 8	Bhandára	
	Chanda	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	14 8	32 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 8	Chánda	
	Wardha	22 0	21 0	23 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	15 0	16 0	16 12	31 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	22 8	150 0	150 0	135 0	11 0	9 8	10 12	10 0	9 0	10 8	Wardha	
	Bálaghát	17 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	35 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	9 10	10 8	10 0	9 8	Bálaghát	
	Jubbulpore	19 0	18 8	20 0	21 0	22 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	25 0	21 8	29 0	29 0	36 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	11 10	11 10	9 0	11 4	11 4	8 8	Jubbulpore	
	Saugor	21 8	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	31 0	35 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	8 4	10 0	10 0	8 0	Saugor	
	Damoh	25 8	25 8	29 0	...	...	...	15 12	14 8	13 8	16 8	15 8	14 8	19 0	14 0	...	31 0	31 0	...	39 0	39 0	44 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	10 4	19 4	8 12	Damoh	
	Seoni	19 8	19 8	24 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	21 8	21 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	35 0	220 0	220 0	230 0	11 8	11 4	7 4	11 4	11 0	7 0	Seoni	
	Mandla	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 0	22 8	19 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	60 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	8 0	Mandla	
	Betúl	17 0	17 0	18 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	17 8	17 8	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára	
	Hoshangabad	17 6	16 5	18 13	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	4 0	13 8	13 8	11 11	24 0	28 0	23 11	19 4	23 0	21 5	28 14	28 13	33 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	8 13	10 12	10 12	8 8	Hoshangabad	
	Narsinghpur	18 8	18 0	21 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	10 8	12 8	13 0	12 8	27 8	34 0	40 0	24 8	22 0	32 0	28 0	27 8	41 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0	9 10	10 8	12 12	12 12	Narsinghpur	
	Nimar	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 4	12 8	24 0	23 4	35 14	28 0	21 4	33 1	21 0	21 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	12 12	12 12	11 0	Nimár	
	Raipur	25 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	32 0	44 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8	9 2	11 0	11 0	8 12	Raipur	
	Sambalpur	17 8	17 8	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	35 0	52 8	52 8	52 0	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 6	25 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Sambalpur	
	Biláspur	36 0	36 0	54 0	...	...	...	32 0	49 8	40 0	59 0	56 0	67 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	130 0	160 0	140 0	130 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	Biláspur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																															*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.
	Akyab	6 6	6 6	6 10	...	...	...	14 8	15 10	16 10	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	180 0	180 0	210 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	Akyab	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	22 14	26 13	26 13	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	39 0	59 0	35 7	Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																															*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town	15 5	15 5	9 0	...	...	...	15 4	13 13	14 2	16 4	15 4	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	27 2	18 5	324 0	320 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	12 2	12 2	10 6	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	14 15	19 10	18 5	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	20 12	7 12	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	29 9	18 10	18 10	18 10	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																															*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	14 5	17 15	26 0	19 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	32 4	29 9	29 9	32 4	Henzada	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	13 11	17 7	14 11	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 15	22 7	14 15	184 8	184 8	184 8	41 12	47 5	50 0	39 6	37 5	44 5	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	10 1	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	10 3	15 9	15 9	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	10 2	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 6	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																															*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	9 11	15 5	15 5	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	32 5	32 5	35 8	22 12	22 12	19 1	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 5	18 5	18 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 12	30 12	30 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	10 10	12 12	15 9	15 9	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 9	11 5	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	32 3	29 8	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16 12	16 5	17 12	...	...	...	7 11	7 8	6 9	9 13	9 13	9 13	25 11	21 14	25 11	...	...	...	28 4	25 14	17 12	125 0	125 0	130 0	11 1	11 1	9 9	10 8	10 8	9 2	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum	18 3	18 3	18 15	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 6	9 4	9 4	9 6	29 11	29 14	30 11	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	11 1	11 0	9 10	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	13 8	13 8	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	33 0	34 0	...	...	18 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 8	11 8	11 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	Chudderghat	
	Amraoti	17 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	17 0	17 0	26 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Amraoti	
	Akola	16 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	16 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	26 0	27 0	36 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldana	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	Buldána	
	Wún	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	Wún	
	Basim	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	32 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	23 0	22 6	25 0	300 0	300 0	100 0	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	32 0	Basim	
																				18 0	18 0	18 0	300 0	300 0	100 0	9 8	10 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 0		
																				25 0	26 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0								

(*a*) Jowar falling and firewood rising.

(*b*) Firewood rising.

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1883 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Mysore	Bangalore																													Bangalore	Mysore
	Kolar																													Kolar	
	Túmkúr																													Túmkúr	
	Mysore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Mysore	
	Hassan																													Hassan	
	Shimoga																													Shimoga	
	Kadur																													Kadur	
	Chitaldroog																													Chitaldroog	
Coorg	Coorg	9 12	9 9	8 6	9 14	9 7	9 12	12 13	12 0	10 14	16 13	16 3	14 8	...	...	...	..	...	...	26 10	24 9	22 10	27 1	24 12	25 13	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 5	10 4	...	9 4	9 7	8 9	Coorg	Coorg.
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	17 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 8	22 0	6 0	4 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	28 0	25 0	20 0	22 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	22 4	22 0	18 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	14 4	14 4	12 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	16 0	17 4	16 0	25 8	28 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	11 0	10 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	27 8	19 8	19 0	21 8	...	...	...	24 8	26 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 12	13 6	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	20 10	19 10	*	30 0	29 12	*	13 12	13 12	*	16 4	16 4	*	28 14	29 4	21 1	25 11	25 14	19 7	...	...	...	30 0	29 12	*	...	...	...	14 11	...	...	13 3	13 6	*	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	19 14	19 14	17 7	29 13	30 15	22 13	8 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	28 12	29 12	*	26 4	25 0	*	...	...	...	29 0	29 4	19 8	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	15 6	15 6	12 10	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 11	19 6	*	29 12	30 4	*	8 2	8 2	*	11 0	11 4	*	26 12	25 12	*	23 12	24 4	*	...	...	...	28 4	27 4	*	...	...	...	12 6	...	...	12 6	14 0	*	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	15 0	15 12	17 0	22 0	23 8	25 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	24 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	18 5	17 15	19 14	23 8	23 12	23 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	25 5	24 10	23 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	25 4	23 13	23 10	...	...	...	14 12	14 8	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	Deoli Cantonment	
																													R a. p. per md.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p*					
	Erinpura	17 12	18 0	17 4	31 4	32 0	31 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	21 0	22 4	23 0	...	...	...	23 6	23 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	2 13 9	2 13 9	...	13 0	13 5	12 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	17 0	16 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	12 5	12 5	11 7	Sirohee	
	Abu	15 4	15 6	16 0	23 8	22 0	27 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	8 4	8 6	7 12	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	19 8	...	...	...	18 8	11 4	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	Abu	
	Anadra	17 4	17 8	18 2	25 0	25 0	34 0	7 6	7 4	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 8	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 4	12 4	11 8	Anadra	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	32 0	†	†	†	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	11 6½	11 0½	8 0½	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
																													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4½	12 14½	15 7	19 2½	18 1	18 12	10 8½	10 15	11 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5½	18 12	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 5½	11 5½	...	10 15	11 2	8 12½	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
																													R a. p. per md.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*					
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	21 4	21 4	25 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	18 12	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 8	45 0	40 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	...	...	11 14	11 4	9 6	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	17 0	17 11	19 1	...	...	...	11 9	11 4	9 1	14 11	14 1	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 9	26 9	25 10	...	...	...	2 5 6	...	...	17 1	16 9	9 6	Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 4	17 3	...	22 8	21 4	...	6 4	6 4	...	8 12	8 12	...	22 8	21 4	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	22 3	22 8	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	15 0	15 10	...	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
																													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Bikaneer	14 12	14 7	12 4	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	2 15	6 10	6 10	7 0	...	...	...	22 12	23 4	20 9	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	19 0	19 0	23 0	27 0	28 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	11 0	10 8	10 0	27 0	28 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	10 4	11 0	12 8	10 0	...	Boondee	
	Kotah	18 4	18 4	21 8	17 0	17 0	24 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 4	13 4	10 0	28 0	28 0	26 4	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	26 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 4	12 8	11 6	12 12	12 0	11 0	Kotah	
	Tonk	16 7	16 12	17 5	24 0	24 4	21 12	7 8	7 4	7 8	10 0	10 8	10 13	31 0	28 7	24 3	24 5	23 8	21 12	...	...	...	23 0	23 6	21 5	160 0	160 0	100 0	12 10	12 0	11 8	12 6	11 12	...	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	17 2½	17 5	18 12	8 0	8 0	23 14	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	8 13½	24 4	23 5	22 0	18 6	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	25 15	26 2	22 1¼	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	10 10	10 10	8 13½	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	16 6	17 3	19 3	21 0	21 12	24 6	13 0	12 12	9 14	16 1	16 2	14 2	21 8	23 0	24 1	19 4	20 4	18 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 2	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 4	14 4	11 12	14 0	14 0	...	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	18 8	18 8	17 8	31 8	30 6	20 6	10 2	10 2	9 0	12 6	12 6	12 6	28 4	27 0	20 10	27 7	26 7	21 3	...	...	...	29 5	28 0	20 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 11	12 10	12 10	10 1	Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	15 0	16 0	19 9	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 3	20 13	21 14	26 10	20 0	22 14	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 0	...	12 0	11 8	7 4	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	17 5	17 13	17 14	22 13	21 15	19 3	7 13	7 13	7 5	10 5	10 5	10 1	24 6	24 0	20 9	21 0	21 15	18 4	...	...	...	24 8	24 0	19 7	109 8	109 8	118 10	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	10 1	Gwalior	
	Goona	22 0	23 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	37 0	36 0	34 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	28 0	32 8	32 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	16 8	17 1	21 8	35 0	35 2	30 2	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 8	20 0	42 8	42 8	34 8	33 8	35 0	26 0	...	...	...	34 8	34 13	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 12	11 12	10 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Not received.

† Eight pies per bundle.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1882 AND 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 98, 99, 214 AND 215 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th JANUARY AND 17th FEBRUARY 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kararu, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kararu, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kararu, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
	2nd half of December 1882.																																					
MADRAS.	Godavery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
MADRAS.	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 0	4 0 0	11 10 0
MADRAS.	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	21 4 0
	1st half of January 1883.																																					
BOMBAY.	Haidarabad (Nakur)	15	0 14	0 12	0 24	0 20	0 20	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 18	0 18	0 18	8 26	0 26	0 28	0 24	0 24	0 28	0 24	0 24	0	...	17	0 16	0 10	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0	...	...	...

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY. Bengal. On Imports of Liquors.	Bengal. On other Imports.	Bengal. On Exports.	Bengal. Total Revenue.	Bombay. On Imports of Liquors.	Bombay. On other Imports.	Bombay. On Exports.	Bombay. Total Revenue.	Sindh. On Imports of Liquors.	Sindh. On other Imports.	Sindh. On Exports.	Sindh. Total Revenue.	Madras. On Imports of Liquors.	Madras. On other Imports.	Madras. On Exports.	Madras. Total Revenue.	British Burma. On Imports of Liquors.	British Burma. On other Imports.	British Burma. On Exports.	British Burma. Total Revenue.	Total British India. On Imports of Liquors.	Total British India. On other Imports.	Total British India. Total Import Revenue.	Total British India. Export Revenue.	Total British India. Total Revenue.	YEAR.
1871-72 . .	8,81	61,03	20,58	90,42	5,40	39,86	3,69	48,95	1,01	1,11	1,72	3,84	3,14	10,40	11,51	25,05	1,32	3,56	13,64	18,52	19,68	1,15,96	1,35,64	51,14	1,86,78	1871-72.
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	29,96	21,23	1,10,56	1,31,79	59,96	1,91,75	1872-73.
1873-74 . .	8,86	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	1873-74.
1874-75 . .	9,76	65,37	15,03	90,16	5,63	40,48	3,68	49,79	95	76	1,25	2,96	3,10	11,38	11,09	25,57	3,12	5,74	11,68	20,54	22,56	1,23,73	1,46,29	42,73	1,89,02	1874-75.
1875-76 . .	10,49	62,56	15,89	88,94	5,92	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	1875-76.
1876-77 . .	10,84	54,88	15,17	80,89	6,93	35,18	94	43,05	1,23	65	25	2,13	4,49	10,10	5,88	20,47	3,47	4,43	15,25	23,15	26,96	1,05,24	1,32,20	37,49	1,69,69	1876-77.
1877-78 . .	12,12	68,56	16,89	97,57	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	1,85,85	1877-78.
1878-79 . .	10,99	55,12	16,48	82,59	7,20	38,47	1,88	47,55	1,60	52	23	2,35	4,62	7,98	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	1878-79.
1879-80 . .	10,33	50,89	11,32	72,54	7,98	33,47	1,90	43,35	2,64	62	25	3,51	4,28	7,71	6,43	18,42	5,71	5,73	18,99	30,43	30,94	98,42	1,29,36	38,89	1,68,25	1879-80.
1880-81 . .	10,89	50,57	12,41	73,87	7,24	46,61	2,07	55,92	4,10	1,06	21	5,37	4,39	8.86	6,38	19,63	3,98	6,81	22,70	33,49	30,60	1,13,91	1,44,51	43,77	1,88,28	1880-81.
1881-82 .	10,88	45,03	14,51	70,42	8,41	40,14	1,53	50,08	3,17	1,09	32	4,53	4,18	8,20	3,95	16,33	5,89	6,73	26,24	38,86	32,53	1,01,19	1,33,72	46,55	1,80,27	1881-82.
1882-83 . .	11,82	14	15,42	27,38	8,49	-1,01*	1,52	9,00	2,86	5	49	3,40	4,46	4	3,14	7,64	6,53	8	31,09	37,70	34,16	—70*	33,46	51,66	85,12	1882-83.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 20th February 1883.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REVIEWING THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA AND OF THE GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, CALCUTTA, FOR 1882.

No. 66S.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated Calcutta, the 16th February 1883.

Surveys.

Read—

The Report of the Geological Survey of India and of the Geological Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1882, received with the Superintendent's letter No. 39, dated 29th January 1883.

RESOLUTION.

The following field-work was done by the Department during the year:—

Mr. Hughes was engaged in investigating the new coal-field of Umaria at the west end of the South Rewah Gondwaná basin, within 34 miles of Kutni station on the East Indian Railway. Borings to test the depth of the seams and the quality of the coal were made with highly favourable results by the local authorities. Mr. LaTouche was employed in examining the cretaceous coal-field of Darangiri in the Garo Hills. Mr. Foote has been engaged in the districts of Madura and Tinnevelly, principally in completing his map of the coastal region; he also made a traverse across part of the Mysore gold-fields later on in the season. Mr. Bose has been continuing his work in Khandesh for another season, reporting on the cretaceous rocks of the Narbada valley. Mr. Hacket surveyed parts of the Arvali range in Southern Meywar, and also examined some intricate features along the Vindhyan boundary to the north-east of Neemuch. Mr. Fedden surveyed a large area along the coastal region of Kattywar from Bhávnagar to Madhapur. Mr. Blanford reported upon the coal deposits to the west of Sibi. Mr. Greisbach, on his return from England, was employed in the high Himalayas in continuation of his previous explorations. Mr. Oldham, after accomplishing his tour with the Manipur-Burma Boundary Commission, explored the Naga Hills and returned *viâ* the Assam valley.

2. The more detailed examination of the coal and iron beds of Central India, in connection with various railway projects is one of the chief features of the past season's work. The coal measures of Umaria in South Rewah, within easy distance of the East Indian Railway, have been very favourably reported on, and if these expectations are realized, a very extensive field has been opened to enterprise. First class iron ores abound in the same locality, and the railway extensions which are under contemplation will, if carried out, render the country easily accessible to the practical miner. The borings in the Shahpur field in the Central Provinces, which were brought to a close in October last, were less successful, and so far no valuable seams in the Sathpura region have been discovered. In the Garo and Jaintia Hills similar investigations for coal were conducted, and some considerable beds have been traced and mapped. The assistance the Geological Department can afford the Department of Public Works when new railway lines are under consideration, has long been recognised, and arrangements have now been made to ensure that the Geological Department should be invariably consulted in regard to all projected lines which would pass through mineral tracts.

3. Important work, though of a more purely scientific interest, was also accomplished in Manipur, the middle Himalayas, and the North-West Frontier by Messrs. Oldham, Greisbach and Blanford. The great services done by the last-named officer in the cause of Indian Geology are fittingly recognised in the Report in connection with his enforced retirement from the service through ill-health.

4. Two parts of the Memoirs, and Volume XV of the Records, of the Geological Survey were published during the year. They contain as usual a large number of interesting and valuable papers on Geological and other kindred subjects.

5. The Department continued under the charge of Mr. Medlicott, and the Government of India desires to record its sense of the zeal and ability with which it continues to be administered.

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.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING DECEMBER 1882. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in acres	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal— 1st Division	4·9	3·6	3,073·60	774	...	...	Gurdáspur	9,358	0·94	...	Wheat	117,334	The amount entering the Bari Doab Canal Head was 1,713 cubic feet per second. Compared with the same period of last year, there is a decrease of 21,819 acres; again, as compared with December 1880-81, there is a falling-off of 59,268 acres. The decrease during the present season is said to be due to the heavy rainfall in the middle of September last, which rendered the cultivators somewhat in an unusual area of grain, which does not require irrigation; and to the wheat market being very dull, there was no inducement to largely sow this class of crop. The falling-off is entirely in the Lahore and Amritsar Districts.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	1·70		703	...	...	Amritsar	70,719	1·14	...	Barley	1,713	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	2·40		407	...	...	Lahore	99,785	0·72	...	Mixed grains	9,480	
Passing through Escapes	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous	51,335	
TOTAL BÁRI DOÁB CANAL	...	...	3,073·60	1,941	...	...	...	179,862	...	...	...	179,862	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·60	1,786·19	...	...	...	201,481	...	...	...	201,481	
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL— Kamál Division	4·33	3·78	2,546	279	211,949 kurries, bullies, &c.; 8,231 cubic feet timber, and 6,737 mds. fuel, &c.		Umballa	382	0·76	...	Wheat	118,435	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,129 cubic feet per second. Compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, there is an increase of 61,201 acres, of which two-thirds is in wheat.
Delhi do.	5·70	4·85		579			Karnál	37,676	0·61	...	Barley	293	
Hánsi do.	9·03	8·08		980			Delhi	19,362	0·70	...	Mixed grains	24,229	
Do. Bulla Head	9·03	8·08		980			Rohtak	32,803	0·60	...	Miscellaneous	14,099	
Passing through Escapes	8·80	7·02		232			Hissár	34,417	0·30	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	59			Jhind	32,127	...	...	...	...	
							Bikaner	130	...	...	...	...	
							Kulsia State	159	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	...	...	2,546	2,129	...	...	...	157,056	...	...	...	157,056	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,038	...	...	...	95,765	...	...	...	95,765	
INUNDATION CANALS— Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		Lahore	30,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	On the Inundation Canals, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, there is an increase of 39,053 acres.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...			Montgomery	70,000	0·52	...		...	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...			Mooltan	180,428	0·25	...		...	
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...			Dera Ghází Khan	48,295	0·52	...		...	
							Muzaffargarh	157,330	...	...		...	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	486,053	...	...	...	486,053	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447,020	...	...	...	447,020	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336,918	...	...	...	336,918	There is an increase on the Perennial Canals of 39,672 acres.
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297,246	...	...	...	297,246	

T. HIGHAM,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LI OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th December 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 23rd December 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 24th December 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 23rd December 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
31st Dec. 1882	Eastern Bengal . .	172	98,865	575	193	1,22,746	636	40,87,261	620	44,53,849	671	3,66,588	...
31st ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,20,024	219	547	98,109	179	35,94,442	172	36,25,686	174	31,244	...
31st ditto .	Sind, Punjab & Delhi .	676	2,11,730	313	676	2,39,907	355	68,01,655	263	71,94,242	279	3,92,587	...
31st ditto .	Madras . . .	858	1,36,920	160	861	1,41,371	164	45,81,992	139	50,47,546	153	4,65,554	...
31st ditto .	South Indian . .	655	60,214	92	655	89,440	137	27,67,831	110	28,16,042	113	48,211	...
31st ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	6,99,176	483	1,458	7,23,886	496	2,30,30,079	415	2,34,20,996	422	3,90,917	...
31st ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	444	2,10,644	474	461	2,16,853	470	67,89,705	399	71,12,076	404	3,22,371	...
	TOTAL .	4,799	15,37,573	320	4,851	16,32,312	336	5,16,52,965	281	5,36,70,437	291	20,17,472	...
	State.												
23rd Dec. 1882	East Indian . .	1,504	10,26,795	683	1,507	9,24,914	614	3,23,44,695	561	3,25,02,720	562	1,58,025	...
23rd ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	2,437	87	42	3,000	71	1,07,042	99	1,52,658	121	45,616	...
23rd ditto .	Nalhati . .	27	2,039	76	27	1,510	56	47,314	46	50,383	48	3,069	...
23rd ditto .	Northern Bengal .	233	47,260	203	230	51,150	222	13,53,027	151	15,48,541	176	1,95,514	...
31st ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	85	13,564	160	85	13,829	163	4,13,271	127	4,70,718	152	57,447	...
31st ditto .	Patna-Gya . . .	57	11,005	193	57	10,204	179	3,68,182	169	3,65,471	168	...	2,711
23rd ditto .	Muttra-Hathras . .	29	1,884	65	29	2,818	97	98,515	88	92,116	83	...	6,399
23rd ditto .	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	7,862	91	87	8,072	93	2,18,262	93	2,44,124	74	25,862	...
23rd ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	755	63	12	991	82	28,574	62	32,712	71	4,138	...
23rd ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	2,32,776	208	1,116	2,32,942	209	66,08,988	154	74,49,810	175	8,40,822	...
31st ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	12,167	270	45	12,827	285	3,51,753	204	3,97,189	231	45,436	...
31st ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	8,833	90	149	21,785	146	2,04,648	89	3,78,875	68	1,74,227	...
31st ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	19,889	124	161	20,866	129	9,78,273	158	10,17,701	165	39,428	...
23rd ditto .	Sindia	75	7,114	95	75	6,068	81	2,22,945	78	2,28,140	79	5,195	...
23rd ditto .	Punjab Northern .	363	74,440	205	419	59,534	142	21,66,914	155	21,60,316	139	...	6,598
23rd ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,13,713	172	660	1,08,104	166	36,97,842	146	36,74,317	146	...	23,525
31st ditto .	Muttra-Achnera .	23	733	32	23	1,946	85	(a)5,975	42	50,719	57	44,744	...
31st ditto .	Kaunia-Dharlla Tramway . . .	21	1,922	92	32	2,698	84	(b)34,015	67	64,847	53	30,832	...
	TOTAL .	3,120	5,58,393	179	3,249	5,58,344	172	1,69,05,540	144	1,83,78,637	151	14,73,097	...
	Native States.												
23rd Dec. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	32,350	168	193	14,628	76	5,22,320	83	6,02,105	81	79,785	...
23rd ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	12,690	105	121	18,724	155	5,64,724	122	6,24,335	135	59,611	...
23rd ditto .	Mysore . . .	58	12,708	219	86	5,516	64	1,16,238	52	2,24,813	68	1,08,575	...
23rd ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	...	...	...	19	708	37	...	...	(c)14,211	29	14,211	...
	TOTAL .	372	57,748	155	419	39,576	94	12,03,282	92	14,65,464	91	2,62,182	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	9,795	31,80,509	325	10,026	31,55,146	315	10,21,06,482	274	10,60,17,258	279	39,10,776	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,18,23,784	139	5,21,82,399	137	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,02,82,698	135	5,38,34,859	142	35,52,161	...

(a) Total receipts from 12th November to 24th December 1881.
(b) Total receipts from 9th July to 24th December 1881.
(c) Total receipts from 24th June to 23rd December 1882.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 23rd February 1883.

No. LII OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 31st December 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for 8 days ending 31st December 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st December 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st December 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
6th Jan. 1883	Eastern Bengal . .	172	1,32,468	770	193	1,29,483	671	42,19,729	624	45,83,332	670	3,63,603	...
6th ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,21,573	222	547	97,032	179	37,16,015	173	37,23,618	174	7,603	...
31st Dec. 1882	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	2,52,720	374	676	2,19,580	325	70,54,375	265	74,13,822	279	3,59,447	...
31st ditto .	Madras . . .	858	1,31,464	153	861	1,25,483	146	47,13,456	139	51,73,029	153	4,59,573	...
31st ditto .	South Indian . .	655	81,774	125	655	1,02,809	157	28,49,605	111	29,19,311	113	69,706	...
31st ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	9,42,679	651	1,458	6,93,658	476	2,30,72,758	421	2,41,14,654	422	1,41,896	...
31st ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	444	2,26,613	510	461	2,36,116	512	70,16,318	402	73,48,192	405	3,31,874	...
	TOTAL .	4,799	18,89,291	394	4,851	16,05,061	331	5,35,42,256	284	5,52,75,958	291	17,33,702	...
	State.												
31st Dec. 1882	East Indian . .	1,504	9,14,155	608	1,507	9,51,169	631	3,32,58,850	563	3,34,53,889	565	1,95,039	...
6th Jan. 1883	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	4,426	158	43	8,779	204	1,11,468	101	1,61,437	120	49,969	...
6th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,421	53	27	1,713	63	48,735	46	52,096	49	3,361	...
6th ditto .	Northern Bengal. .	233	67,596	290	230	88,597	385	14,20,623	154	16,37,138	181	2,16,515	...
6th ditto .	Tirhoot	85	14,263	168	85	18,371	216	4,27,534	127	4,89,089	153	61,555	...
6th ditto .	Patna-Gya . . .	57	9,128	160	57	11,517	202	3,77,310	173	3,76,988	168	...	322
31st Dec. 1882	Muttra-Hathras . .	29	1,848	64	29	2,670	92	1,00,363	88	94,786	83	...	5,577
31st ditto .	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	9,397	109	87	7,321	84	2,27,659	95	2,51,445	74	23,786	...
31st ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	838	70	12	879	73	29,412	62	33,591	71	4,179	...
31st ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	2,45,896	220	1,116	2,52,240	226	68,54,884	156	77,02,050	181	8,47,166	...
6th Jan. 1883	Wardha Coal . .	45	16,189	360	45	19,349	430	3,67,942	208	4,16,538	235	48,596	...
6th ditto .	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	98	10,713	109	149	25,136	169	2,15,361	92	4,04,011	102	1,88,650	...
6th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	23,550	146	161	23,852	148	10,01,823	158	10,41,553	165	39,730	...
31st Dec. 1882	Sindia	75	6,024	80	75	7,295	97	2,28,969	78	2,35,435	80	6,466	...
31st ditto .	Punjab Northern .	363	71,120	196	419	56,613	135	22,38,034	157	22,16,929	139	...	21,105
31st ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,77,211	269	660	1,00,093	152	38,75,053	149	37,74,410	145	...	1,00,643
6th Jan. 1883	Muttra-Achnera . .	23	970	42	23	1,141	50	(-) 6,945	42	51,860	57	44,915	...
6th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla Tramway	21	1,497	71	32	5,869	183	(b) 35,512	67	70,716	56	35,204	...
	TOTAL .	3,120	6,62,087	212	3,250	6,31,435	194	1,75,67,627	146	1,90,10,072	152	14,42,445	...
	Native States.												
31st Dec. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	34,253	177	193	14,735	76	5,56,573	85	6,16,840	81	60,267	...
6th Jan. 1883	Nizam's . . .	121	12,410	103	121	19,611	162	5,77,134	121	6,43,946	135	66,812	...
31st Dec. 1882	Mysore . . .	58	2,071	36	86	6,283	73	1,18,309	52	2,31,096	68	1,12,787	...
31st ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	...	...	...	19	1,126	59	...	...	(c) 15,337	29	15,337	...
	TOTAL .	372	48,734	131	419	41,755	99	12,52,016	92	15,07,219	91	2,55,203	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	9,795	35,14,267	359	10,027	32,29,420	322	10,56,20,749	277	10,92,47,138	280	36,26,389	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	..	...	...	5,36,86,346	141	5,37,97,339	138	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,19,34,403	136	5,54,49,799	142	35,15,396	...

(a) Total receipts from 12th November to 31st December 1881.
(b) Total receipts from 9th July to 31st December 1881.
(c) Total receipts from 24th June to 31st December 1882.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 23rd February 1883.

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 FEBRUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Very little rain fell anywhere during the past week, being confined to slight falls in two districts of the Bengal Presidency and of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in a few places in the Punjab, and at Dibrugarh in Assam.

Agricultural prospects continue generally good throughout the country. In the eastern parts of Bengal and in the Umballa district in the Punjab more rain is still wanted; and some damage to standing crops from the recent rain is reported from Behar: locusts have re-appeared in one district in Bombay and cotton-blight is apprehended in Dharwar.

In the Bombay Presidency and in the Central Provinces the *rabi* harvest is in places completed, and in others still in progress, and cotton-picking continues. In the Madras Presidency the harvest still continues in all districts except Travancore where it has closed. In Bengal the sugarcane harvest is in full swing, and is generally expected to yield a good outturn. In Coorg rice and *ragi* crops are being threshed, and an improvement is also reported in the coffee-market.

Sporadic cattle disease is reported in a number of districts throughout India, and is especially severe in the Amherst district of British Burma.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 21st)		
Bellary		Standing crops cotton and *cholum* diseased in parts; others generally in good condition; harvest paddy, dry grains, and sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool		Standing crops affected by blight in parts, elsewhere in good condition; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam		Standing crops cotton thriving; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue.
Kistna		Standing crops paddy and dry grains affected by grubs and blight in parts, elsewhere promising; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn about average; small-pox continues; fever and cattle disease abating.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, yield below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore		Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains yield average; fever, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore		Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; cholera abating.
Madura		Standing crops withering in parts; harvest paddy and dry crops; cholera and fever in parts.
Malabar		Harvest second crop paddy continues; small-pox in all tracts; fever and cholera in parts.
Travancore		Harvest over; fever and small-pox in parts.
		General Remarks—No rain any where; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Feb. 21st)		
Kurrachee		Fall in river on 14th 3 feet 10 inches against 3 feet 3 inches on same date last year; small pox increasing in Kurrachee, 28 fresh cases, 6 deaths from 11th to 14th February, total to latter date 164 cases, 48 deaths, remaining sick 54; fever in 8 talukas; slight cattle disease in three talukas; crops in Manjhand and Kurrachee damaged by frost; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 23, 32 and 33 lbs., in Kotri 30, 32, and 50 lbs., in Tatta 24, 36, and 44 lbs., and in Mirpur Batoro 22, 37, and 42 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad		*Rabi* crops in fair condition; small-pox in 6, fever in 9, and cattle disease in 2 talukas; wheat 25, *bajri* 40, *jowari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad		*Rabi* crops thriving; wheat 20 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda		*Rabi* crops fair; cotton picking in progress; small-pox in parts of Naosari division; *bajri* 30 and common rice 25¼ lbs. per British rupee.
Surat		Cotton-picking continued; *rabi* crops harvesting; small-pox and fever in some places; *nagli* 51 and *jowari* 41 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik		Harvesting of *rabi* continues; cattle disease in Peint; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Abnormal temperature *nil* on 14th, 18th, and 19th and 1° warm on all other days; vapour in air in excess of normal from 15th to 19th and in defect of normal on 14th and 20th; abnormal wind southerly on 16th and 17th, northerly on 19th and 20th; wind normal on all other days.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Poona		*Rabi* reaping nearly completed; small-pox continues; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 50 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 46 lbs.
Ahmednagar		*Rabi* harvest in progress; *bajri* maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 45 lbs. in Akola; *jowari* maximum 72 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 54 lbs. in Akola; cattle disease in 2 villages of taluka Karjat and in 1 of taluka Akola.
Sholapore		*Rabi* harvest in progress; *jowari* 72 lbs. 25 tolas and *bajri* 57 lbs. 31 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar		Harvesting of early crops almost completed, that of wheat and gram commenced; cotton improving in 2 and still suffering from blight in 8 talukas; other late crops good; fever in 3 and cattle disease in 1 taluka, rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 54 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara		Rice plants healthy; weeding and transplanting on coast; small-pox subsiding in Sirsi; fever in 2 talukas; common rice in Karwar 14 seers per rupee, in district average 15¾ seers; weather fair.
Rajkot		General health good; weather cold; 2 cases of cholera in Navanagar; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 36 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* generally good; harvest in progress; cotton suffering from blight in Dharwar; locusts in Chandgad Mahal of Belgaum; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in several districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 20th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather fair; rain wanted; prospects of spring crops fair; prices stationary; small-pox still continues.
Dacca	*Nil*	Harvesting of mustard seed continues; sugarcane being cut; prospects of winter crops good; sowing of *boro* paddy completed.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Harvesting of late rice finished, that of sugarcane going on, yield estimated at about from 12 to 14 annas; *rabi* crops doing well; fever and cholera abating.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	*Boro* rice is being sown; winter crops doing well, and a fair harvest expected; cholera has abated; small-pox reported from Dowlutabad.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; prospects of crops generally favourable; *boro* paddy being transplanted; public health fair.
Burdwan	·46	Weather hotter; prospects of crops fair; public health indifferent.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; harvesting of mustard seed, sugarcane, and ginger began; cholera less prevalent.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good, but much damage from caterpillars reported near Peerpointee; general health good, but some small-pox reported.
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; public health improving.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops continue good; public health good.
Durbhunga	·13	Tobacco and *rahar* crops said to have been injured by late rain; wheat and barley ripening; prices rising slightly; public health good.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather—days warm, nights cool; prospects of crops favourable; a few cases of ordinary fever and small-pox reported; general health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; reaping of late rice completed, with an average outturn of 13 annas; *dalua* rice and wheat progressing well; public health good.
		General Remarks.—There was a little rain in Burdwan and Durbhanga during the week, but none in the other reporting districts; weather generally getting warm; rain wanted in parts of Eastern Bengal; *rabi* crops generally reported to be favourable, except that in some places in Behar they are said to have been somewhat damaged by recent rain; sugarcane harvest is in full progress, and is generally expected to yield a good crop; some of the earlier *rabi* crops, especially mustard, have begun to be reaped; sowing of *boro* rice still proceeding; both fever and cholera have abated, but in Nuddea mortality from fever is still reported to be very considerable; a few sporadic cases of small-pox reported from some districts, and of cattle disease from a few.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 20th)	No rain	Prospects for *rabi* crops good; no sickness; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 21st)	Slight shower in Phulpur.	No rain elsewhere; little damage to wheat from frost; prices slightly rising; health good.
Gorakhpur („ 19th)		Weather fine; crops promising; pulses being gathered; labour in demand; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ „)		Weather cloudy; prospects of crops excellent; gram beginning to ripen; prices fluctuating; small-pox continues; cattle disease decreasing.
Agra („ 20th)	No rain	Weather cloudy since Thursday; *arhar* and gram injured by frost; small-pox in three parganas; general health good; prices rising slightly.
Bareilly („ „)		Weather cloudy and threatening rain or hail; everything normal.
Meerut („ „)		Weather cloudy and close; rain expected; cane sowings commenced; health good; prices steady.
Kumaon („ „)	No rain	Weather cloudy; crops good; general health good; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Lucknow (Feb. 20th)	No rain	Sky cloudy; wind easterly; prospects of crops good; prices steady; general health good; small-pox in Lucknow abating.
Partabgarh („ „)	. . . .	Clouds come and go; crops flourishing; peas ripening; sugarcane in mill; no material change in prices; health reports good, but small-pox lingers in Kunda tahsil.
Sitapur („ „)	No rain	Weather has been cloudy for four days; prospects still good; general health good; supplies ample; prices almost stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	Slight rain in week	Prospects of crops continue good; sugarcane in mill; general health good; prices steady.
Rae Bareli („ 19th)	. . . .	Sky cloudy during the last three days and wind shifting; further rain would be injurious to the standing crops; slight small-pox in tahsil Rai Bareli; general health good; prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 20th)	No rain	Weather cloudy; some damage to gram and *arhar* from frost; prospects good; health generally good; prices nearly stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; slight clouds; health on the whole good, but small-pox has not quite died out in Chibramau tahsil; crops prospering; prices have slightly risen.
		General Remarks.—There has been slight rain in Allahabad and Fyzabad, and most districts report cloudy weather; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; some damage has been done by frost in Agra and Aligarh; the general health is good; small-pox continues to be reported from a few districts, but is abating in Lucknow; cattle disease continues in Kumaon, Moradabad, and Jhansi; prices as a rule are steady.
Punjab—(Feb. 20th)		
Delhi	. . . .	Small-pox in city and district continues; prices fluctuating; harvest prospects good.
Hissar	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* crops thriving, but injured slightly by blight in some places; prices fluctuating.
Umballa . . .	. . . .	Health good; state of *rabi* crops improved, but more rain wanted; yield expected to be somewhat below average; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	Slight rain	Health good; prices steady.
Amritsar . . .	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Lahore	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore . . .	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices rising.
Sialkot . . .	Slight rain	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi . . .	1·5	Two feet nine inches snow at Murree; a few cases of cattle disease in the Murree and Pindigheb tahsils, and of fever in the Attock and Fatteh jang tahsils; *rabi* prospects good; prices falling.
Peshawar . . .	Slight rain	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Moultan . . .	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	Very slight rain	Health and harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—The health of the Province is good, and the harvest prospects promising; rain is wanted in the Umballa district.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Feb. 21st)	. . . .	Sultry and cloudy; *rabi* crops good; harvesting and weather likely to be excellent; health good; small-pox prevalent; prices falling.
Jubbulpore („ 20th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and close; prospects favourable; *rabi* in good condition, and reaping of wheat commenced; health good; wheat 20, and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 19th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and close; public health good; no epidemic.
Seoni („ 20th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy, hot; cutting of wheat begun; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	. . . .	Days hot, nights cool; *rabi* being harvested; public health good; small-pox prevalent; wheat 16, and rice 11, seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 17th)	. . . .	Nights cool, days getting warm; prospects favourable; wheat in places ready to be cut; health good; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 10th)	. . . .	Weather clear; prospects and health good; rice 50 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 20th)	. . . .	Weather clear; *rabi* reaping completed; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and getting warm; *rabi* being harvested; prospects favourable; small-pox prevalent in a few districts, otherwise public health good; prices stationary.
British Burma—(Feb 17th)		
Akyab	. . . .	Two deaths in town and seven in district from cholera, and eight deaths in district from small-pox, otherwise public health good; cattle disease severe in one township.
Rangoon . . .	. . . .	Four deaths from cholera and two from small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein . . .	. . .	Public health good.
Prome . . .	. . .	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	. . .	Public health good both in Moulmein and district; two hundred and twenty-four deaths of cattle reported from two townships.
Toungoo . . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good.
		General Remarks.—Some cholera, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in two or three districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Feb. 20th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; public health good; lands being ploughed for *aus*; mustard being gathered.
Sylhet („ 21st)	*Nil*	Ploughing for spring sowings going on; *boro* paddy being transplanted; sugarcane harvest said to be good; cholera in Habiganj and South Sylhet.
Cachar . („ „)	. . . .	Weather getting warmer; outturn of winter crops much below that of last year for want of rain; three deaths from small-pox from Katigara, and three from Hailakandi reported; no cholera reported.
Dibrugarh („ „)	·09	Weather seasonable; sugarcane being crushed; prospects good mustard promises well.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 21st)		
Bangalore . . .	. . . .	Crops in good condition; prospects fair.
Mysore . . .	. . . .	Crops in good condition; prospects fair.
Mercara . . .	. . . .	Threshing of rice and *ragi* crops continues; *vysakh* crop thriving; coffee market improving; prices of food grains falling; fever and small-pox in North Coorg and Padinalknad taluk.
		General Remarks.—The crops in the Province are in good condition; sowing and harvesting operations continue; prospects fair; public health good; prices unaltered.
Berar and Hyderabad (Feb. 21st)		
Amraoti . . .	. . . .	Harvest of *rabi* crops continues; prospects good; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . .	Prospects favourable; reaping of *rabi* crops commenced.
Hyderabad . . .	. . . .	*Tabi* sowings concluded; reaping of *rabi* crops continues; small-pox prevails; a few cases of cholera are reported; prices—wheat 16¾, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 25¾, and *tur* 26¾ seers for halli sicca rupee of 16¾.
Central India States—(Feb. 21st)		
Indore . . .	. . . .	Weather fine and clear; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good; weather cloudy.
Sutna	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	. . . .	Crops are said to have suffered slightly, as reported last week; weather cloudy; public health good.
Goona	. . . .	Health and crops good; wheat 23 seers 3 chittacks per rupee.
Bhopal	. . . .	Weather cool; crops and public health good.
Nowgong . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy; prospects of *rabi* favourable; prices steady, health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Feb. 21st)	. . . .	Weather windy and cold; health good.
Sirohi („ 18th)	. . . .	Weather pleasantly cool and cloudy; health and prospects good; wells full.
Marwar („ 16th)	. . . .	Weather cold; health and prospects good; water obtained from wells.
Harowtee („ 19th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and colder; slight damage to grain; health good.
Jhallawar („ 14th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and milder; crops promising.
Ajmere („ 20th)	. . . .	Slight fever still prevalent; grain crops slightly injured through cold.
Jeypore („ „)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; prices firm; prospects favourable; health good.
Ulwur („ „)	. . . .	Passing clouds; wheat and barley likely to suffer if no change in weather.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 16th February, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Áhmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, Rai Bahádur, C.I.E.

INDIAN RAILWAY ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879, be taken into consideration.

He said that the object of the Bill was to make two or three minor amendments in the Indian Railway Act of 1879. The Bill as originally introduced was confined to three points:—first, the sanction required for the first opening of a railway or part of a railway for the public conveyance of passengers; secondly, the inspection of the railway which had been opened; and thirdly, the powers of Railway Authorities to impose fines on their servants. Since the Bill was circulated, several valuable suggestions had been made as to further points in which the Act might be amended. However, the Committee thought that, as the extension of railways in this country would probably necessitate before long a general revision of the Act and the preparation of a Bill to meet the growing wants of the country, it would be expedient to confine themselves to matters with which the Bill before them was concerned, and to leave suggestions on other points to be considered when the whole law relating to Indian railways was dealt with. Accordingly, the Committee had made only such amendments in the Bill as they deemed necessary or desirable in order to give better effect to the present intentions of the legislature. These amendments were briefly as follows:—

(1) The Committee had enabled the Governor General in Council to appoint officers, either by name or by virtue of their office, to be inspecting officers under the Act.

They had drawn section 5 B so as to render it unnecessary for the Governor General in Council specially to appoint an officer to inspect any particular railway; and, as it might, in some cases, be desirable that sanction should be obtained at once to the opening of a railway, and that the inspecting officer's report should be communicated by telegraph, they had omitted the provision requiring that officer's report to be in writing.

(2) They had given the Governor General in Council power to confer, in any particular case or class of cases, on the inspecting officer the power to sanction the opening of a railway or portion of a railway. As the Bill was drafted, this power had to be conferred in each particular case, and they considered that it would be more convenient to enable a general power to be conferred on the inspecting officer for dealing with any particular class of cases, such as minor additions to, or extensions of, a railway.

(3) They had reserved to the Governor General in Council a power to review any sanction given by an inspecting officer, and to cancel or modify it.

(4) To meet a case when it was desirable to sanction the opening of a line subject to conditions which were to be complied with by a Railway Administration, they had expressly declared that the sanction might be absolute or subject to conditions. They had accordingly provided that, when a conditional sanction was granted for the opening of a railway and the conditions were not complied with, the sanction should at once be deemed to be void, and that the railway should not be used until sanction was again obtained.

(5) To provide for the case where, after sanction had been given for the opening of a railway, an alteration was made in it by the Administration, they had prohibited the use of any portion of a railway so altered as to interfere with the safety of passengers, until formal sanction had been obtained for the opening of the portion for the public conveyance of passengers.

(6) They had conferred upon officers appointed to inspect railways the additional power of inspecting the rolling-stock used on a railway.

The Committee had made no alteration in the section of the Bill which related to the powers of Railway Authorities to fine their servants. The effect of that section, as it was originally drawn and as it now stood, would be to give Railway Authorities in India the same powers with respect to the infliction and recovery of such fines as was given to Railway Companies in England by English legislation.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping. He said:—

"I should like to take this opportunity of explaining the reasons which have induced the Committee to make a considerable change, not in the substance, but in the form of the Bill.

"The Bill, as originally introduced, repealed and re-enacted, with certain amendments, two of the later Indian Merchant Shipping Acts, Act IV of 1875 and Act XIII of 1878.

"When the Bill was before the Select Committee, it was decided that it would be advisable, for the convenience of persons connected with Merchant Shipping, to make the Bill more of a consolidating measure, and accordingly it was expanded into Bill No. II, which repealed and re-enacted not only Act IV of 1875 and Act XIII of 1878, but also the unrepealed portions of Act I of 1859 (the principal Indian Merchant Shipping Act), Act XIII of 1876,

and Act VII of 1880, chapter III. Bill No. I consisted of 31 sections: Bill No. II consisted of 157 sections, and was in appearance, though not in reality, a somewhat formidable measure. Now I fully admit the great practical convenience of being able to find the whole of the Statute Law on a given subject within the four corners of a single Act, and accordingly I think that the rule which we have adopted in India of repealing old law and re-enacting it with the necessary amendments, instead of passing a series of amending Bills, is a sound general rule to follow. It is a rule which cannot, under ordinary circumstances, be followed in England, for reasons which any one who is acquainted with English Parliamentary procedure will readily appreciate. But those reasons do not apply out here, and, as I have said, it is a useful general rule to observe.

"On the other hand, there is another sound general rule which has to be borne in mind, and that is, that in subjects like Merchant Shipping it is desirable to make the Indian Statute Law correspond as closely as possible to the English Statute Law. It is very inconvenient for a merchant or a seaman to find himself under one shipping law in London and under a totally different shipping law at Calcutta. Accordingly in dealing with those branches of Merchant Shipping Law which are not regulated by Act of Parliament, and with respect to which we have power to legislate for ourselves, we have always taken care that our legislation shall conform as closely as circumstances will admit to Imperial legislation, and whenever any important amendment of the law has been made in England, we have usually followed suit at no distant interval out here.

" But if we were to pass the consolidating Bill which was prepared last year, we should not be bringing our Indian Merchant Shipping Law into harmony with English Merchant Shipping Law. On the contrary we should be enacting for Indian ports certain provisions which have been repealed as to, and are no longer in force in, English ports. The provisions to which I refer are contained in Act I of 1859, and relate to the subjects of advance notes, of arrest without warrant, and of imprisonment for desertion.

"These sections were copied from corresponding enactments in the English law. But those corresponding enactments, or as much as remained of them, were deliberately repealed in 1880 by the English Parliament by an Act which extends only to the United Kingdom and leaves the Indian law untouched. So that if we enacted them here, we should be departing from instead of following the English law. And although it is perfectly true that when in the process of consolidation we re-enact any particular enactment, merely for the purpose of simplifying the form of the law, we are not to be taken as expressing any opinion in our legislative capacity as to the intrinsic merits of that enactment; yet I think it might be urged with some show of reason that, having regard to the obvious desirability of making the English and the Indian Merchant Shipping Acts harmonious, we ought not to re-enact for India what has been repealed for England without justifying the difference which we should be thus maintaining between the laws of the two countries. Whether the alterations recently made in the English Merchant Shipping Law as to desertion are or are not beneficial, and whether similar alterations ought not to be made in the Indian law, are questions on which I shall be fully prepared to express my opinion when the time for discussing them arrives; but until that time does arrive, I think we had better avoid any form of legislation which would afford an opportunity for raising these difficult questions. Accordingly, we have thought it more prudent to steer quite clear of these delicate topics by cutting down our Bill to its original form of an amending Bill.

"There are two further considerations which reconcile me to the abandonment of last year's project of consolidation. The first is, that I shall probably have, before the end of the present winter session, to propose some further amendments of the Merchant Shipping Law, so that our consolidating Act would be swiftly followed by an amending appendix. The second is, that the consolidation which would have been effected, if the Bill had become law in last

year's form, would have been a very incomplete—I might almost say illusory—consolidation of the existing Merchant Shipping Law. It would only have consolidated so much of that law as is contained in the Indian Statute-book: it could not have comprised any part of the English Merchant Shipping Acts. But the Indian Merchant Shipping Law is a mere fringe on the English Merchant Shipping Law, much as under the old system in England the rules of equity were a fringe on the rules of common law, and the scattered enactments which make up this fringe are hardly intelligible without a reference to the still more numerous and scattered enactments which make up the body of the garment.

" However, as I said before, I fully admit the inconvenience of having to search for the law up and down a large number of Acts; and although we do not at present see our way to removing this inconvenience by consolidation, yet I think we may find a practical, even if it be a temporary, remedy for it by bringing together in the form of a digest the various enactments, whether contained in the English or in the Indian Statute Book, which make up the sum total of the Indian Merchant Shipping Law. I hope that we may with the help of the Legislative Department be able to prepare some such digest as this before the end of the current year, which is the date at which we propose that this new Bill should come into force."

BENGAL PILOTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to give power to arrest persons whose evidence is needed under Act XII of 1859.

RULES OF BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the following amendments be made in the Rules for the conduct of the legislative business of the Council of the Governor General, namely:—

(1) That after Rule 17 the following be inserted, namely:—

" 17A. The Council may, at any time after leave to introduce a Bill has been granted, direct that the Bill be published in such manner as the Council thinks fit."

(2) That in the fourth paragraph of the 24th Rule the word "and" be omitted, and that the following be added to that paragraph, namely:—

"and the date on which the publication has taken place, or, where publication in more than one Gazette or in more than one language is ordered, the date on which the publication in each such Gazette and each such language has taken place."

(3) That to the 24th Rule the following paragraphs be added, namely:—

" When the Committee recommend the republication of a Bill which was originally ordered by these Rules or by the Council to be published in more than one Gazette or in more than one language, they shall, in the absence of anything to the contrary in their report, be taken to recommend that the Bill be republished in every such Gazette and every such language.

" If the Committee are of opinion that it is unnecessary to republish the Bill in any such Gazette or in any such language, they shall, in their report, state the grounds of their opinion."

(4) That after the 29th Rule the following be inserted, namely:—

" 29A. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing Rules, it shall be in the discretion of the President, when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, to submit the Bill, or any part of the Bill, to the Council section by section. When this procedure is adopted, the President shall call each section separately, and, when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with, shall put the question 'that this section, or (as the case may be) this section as amended, stand part of the Bill.'"

He said that the object of the first amendment was to supply what appeared to be an omission in the rules. Under the rules as they stood, there was

no provision made for the publication of a Bill, for the introduction of which leave had been asked, until a motion had been made, after the introduction of the Bill, that it be referred to a Select Committee, taken into consideration or circulated for opinion. As the principle of the Bill might be discussed when any such motion was made, it was considered desirable that the Council should be enabled to have the Bill published as soon as leave to introduce it was granted, so that the public might have an opportunity of giving their opinions as to its provisions, and members of Council might be in a better position to discuss its principle and provisions, when the time for discussion arrived. With respect to the last three of the amendments, he had on a previous occasion explained pretty fully the reasons which induced the Government to propose them, and the objects aimed at by each of them, and he did not think it necessary that he should recapitulate to-day what he had said before. These amendments had been for some time before the public, they appeared to have received general approval, and he had not received any suggestions for their modification. Under these circumstances, all that was necessary was that he should formally move that they be taken into consideration and the rules be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Before I put the amendment I should like to point out that the present arrangement is rather more anomalous even than my hon'ble and learned friend has stated it to be; because, under Rule 22 of the existing Rules, 'the Governor General, if he see fit, may order the publication of a Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in such Gazettes and languages as he thinks necessary, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill.' So that you can publish a Bill before introducing it, but you cannot publish it, under the Rules, immediately after leave is given to introduce it, but must wait until it has actually been introduced. I think that sufficiently shows that it is by an accidental omission in the Rules that such an anomaly exists, and that it is quite right that it should be removed."

The first amendment was put and agreed to.

The second and third amendments were also put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble KRISTODÁS PÁL said:—"My Lord, before the last amendment is put to the vote, I wish, with Your Lordship's permission, to make a few general remarks. In the first place, I desire to express my high appreciation of the enlightened and liberal spirit in which changes in the Rules of Business of this Council have been proposed to-day. The primary object of these changes, as the hon'ble and learned Member has explained, is to afford the public a better and fuller opportunity to discuss the measures laid before this hon'ble Council. I will not go over the grounds which have been already traversed by the hon'ble and learned member in proposing the changes in question, but I submit that the public feel deeply grateful to Your Excellency's Government for the steps that are being taken to give a wide publicity to legislative measures, to enlist the co-operation of the Press in their discussion, to educate and strengthen public opinion, and thus to legislate in the broad light of day.

"While upon this subject I venture to invite the attention of Your Excellency and of the hon'ble Council to some points connected with the Rules of Business of this Council. Rule 9 provides that, after a motion is made, the debate shall be opened by the junior member, who shall be followed by the other members in consecutive order. Although I am the youngest member of this hon'ble Council, and have had no experience of the working of its rules, still it strikes me that this rule is a source of much practical inconvenience. It may happen that, after the mover of a motion has spoken, the junior member may quite concur with him, and may have, therefore, little to add to what has been already said; but after hearing other members, who may object to the motion, he may wish to answer them, but under this rule he will be tongue-tied. He must speak first, or not at all. Practically, therefore, the junior member and those immediately above him are put under a bann. I am not aware of any

legislative assembly, society or corporate body which has such an inexorable rule. I think this rule requires amendment.

"The next point is the publication of a Bill when material alterations have been made in it by the Select Committee to which it may have been referred. Already a motion has been carried to-day that, if in any case the Select Committee should recommend the publication of the amended Bill, it should be published for general information. I make no doubt that the Select Committees will act in the spirit in which the new rule has been made; but supposing that in any case a Select Committee should act otherwise, surely any member of the Council ought to be at liberty to move that an amended Bill should be published for the reason stated. I think it necessary to mention that considerable dissatisfaction is now and then produced in the public mind on the score of scant opportunities allowed to the public for the discussion of a Bill at the last stage, though radical alterations might have been made in it at that stage. The rules of the old Legislative Council, better known as Lord Dalhousie's Legislative Council, were more liberal in this respect. Rule 85 of the old Council ran as follows:—

Re-publication for general information.

"'LXXXV. Any member may likewise move in Council that the draft be republished for general information, on the ground that the amendments which may have been adopted are of so new and important a nature that the Act ought not to be passed without being previously published for general information; and, if the motion be carried, the amended Bill shall be published, and notice may be given of a day on which the third reading and passing of the Bill will be moved.'

"I would humbly recommend the adoption of this rule and extend it to Bills when they have been subjected to material alterations by a Select Committee."

The hon'ble speaker then proceeded to point out the absence of a rule to permit private individuals to be heard by counsel in respect of private or personal Bills as under Rule 29 of the old Legislative Council.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said he thought the Hon'ble Member was out of order in speaking upon points which were not then before the consideration of the Council.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT:—"Strictly speaking, no doubt, the Hon'ble Member is out of order in referring to portions of the Rules not before the Council. I was going to make that remark myself afterwards; but I thought that, as this is the first occasion on which we have had the pleasure of hearing the Hon'ble Member addressing us in this Council, I should be acting in accordance with the wishes of the Council if I did not interrupt him. Strictly speaking, Mr. Kristodás Pál can only speak on the motion before the Council at this moment; but of course it is open to him to make suggestions to Government on the points on which he desires to represent his views. If my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope presses his objection, I must rule in his favour; but I was anxious to hear what my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál had to say."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE remarked that there was considerable inconvenience in discussing in the Council matters which were not before it for discussion.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT:—"Then, if objection is taken, I must rule my hon'ble friend out of order. At the same time, I hope that he will do us the favour of indicating his views to the Government on the points to which he desires to draw attention, and I can assure him that they shall receive full consideration."

The Hon'ble KRISTODÁS PÁL explained that, before venturing to address the Council, he had consulted the hon'ble and learned Law Member, who had advised him not to move substantive amendments, but to confine himself to general remarks and suggestions for the consideration of the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said he thought what he intended to say to the hon'ble member was this—that although in his opinion it would be out of order to move any substantive amendment of which notice had not been given, he thought there would be no objection to suggestions being made and general outlines given of proposed alterations, not with the object of inviting discussion, but that they might be moved and discussed on some future occasion.

The fourth amendment was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT gave notice of his intention to propose a very minor amendment of the rules, which had been necessitated by the recent changes in the arrangement of the tables. Under the existing rules, it was provided that the Commander-in-Chief should sit on the right of the President, and the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor should sit opposite to the President. There was some little inconvenience in giving strict effect to that rule under the existing arrangements, and as a matter of fact the rule had not been observed. Accordingly, he would suggest that the rule should be modified in this way, namely, by substituting for Rule 5 the following:—

"That the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief should sit on the right of the President; the Legal Member should sit wherever it might be convenient; and, subject to these provisions, the Members should sit according to seniority, the Junior Member sitting to the left of the President."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that, while deprecating the wrath of the Hon'ble Mr. Hope and the risk of being called to order by the President, he wished to say one word. He thought it would be a very salutary change if the rule requiring members to speak without rising from their chairs be altered, so as to provide that hon'ble members should speak standing instead of sitting.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said he must rule that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was out of order. A rule which applied to the junior member of the Council was equally applicable to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 23rd February, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 16th February, 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Áhmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, Rai Bahádur, C.I.E.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping be taken into consideration. He said that he explained at the last meeting of the Council the reasons which had induced the Select Committee of this year to make a change in the form of the Bill, and that the Bill which he was now asking the Council to take into consideration was substantially the Bill which was agreed to by the Select Committee of 1881; that was to say, it was the original Bill *plus* the substantial alterations and additions which were made by the Select Committee of last year *minus* the additions which were made for the purpose of consolidation. The original Bill made two or three amendments in the existing Merchant Shipping Law. The most important of those amendments were these: First, provision was made for the appointment of an officer who was called the Port Inspector, and who, in addition to performing the duties now performed by the Health Officer, was entrusted with the duty of inquiring into any complaints which on the arrival of a ship in port might be made by any of the crew against the master or against any others of the crew. Secondly, addition was made to the class of cases in which Marine Courts of Inquiry were to be held. Thirdly, power was given to the Local Governments to fix a scale of provisions for less than which a master was prohibited from contracting with any lascar or Native seaman; and, lastly, a provision was inserted in the Bill to the effect that, when the service of any lascar was to end at any port not in British India, the agreement between him and the master should invariably stipulate for his return to British India, and not merely for his employment on board some vessel bound to such other port as might be agreed on, possibly not in British India.

That was the Bill as originally introduced. The Select Committee of 1882 agreed on sundry amendments and additions which he would notice. The most important of the amendments were as follows:—

(1) To meet a doubt that had arisen, it was provided, in section 5 of the Bill, that nothing in the Bill should apply to any ship belonging to or in the service of the Government of India.

(2) Clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section 6 were made to apply only to cases where material damage had been caused; and, at the suggestion of the Board of Trade, the application of clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of that section had been limited to British ships.

(3) At the suggestion of the same Board, power had been given, in section 9 of the Bill, to the Court making an investigation to inquire into charges against masters, mates or engineers, whether they were certificated or not. It had also been provided that, in every case in which any charge of incompetency, misconduct or wrongful act or default arose, the Court should, before the commencement of the inquiry, furnish the master, mate or engineer concerned with a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation had been directed.

(4) In section 13, sub-section (1), the Court had been required, on the recommendation of the Board of Trade, in cases involving any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master, mate or engineer, to constitute as its assessors two persons having experience in the Merchant Service.

(5) In section 19 it had been provided that the certificate granted in lieu of a cancelled or suspended certificate should be of a grade lower than the one cancelled or suspended; and, in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Local Governments, they had been empowered to grant under that section certificates without being advised by the Court to do so.

(6) In section 20 it had been made clear that the Local Government could not cancel or suspend, in the cases mentioned in that section, certificates granted under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.

(7) At the request of the Bengal Government, the officer to be appointed under section 28 of the Bill as introduced (now section 31) had been called the Health-Officer, and he had been given the powers conferred on a Shipping Master by Act I of 1859, section 71. Clause (*b*) of that section of the Bill had also been modified so as to confine the power of medically examining persons on board to the medical examination of seamen or apprentices.

He would explain that, in the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, "seaman" included an officer. Those were the amendments. The additions were three in number:—

(1) In section 34 power was given to the Local Governments of fixing, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the fees payable by candidates for examination for certificates as masters or mates.

(2) In section 35 Local Governments were given the power, conferred on the Board of Trade by section 134 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, of requiring the further examination of persons reported by the examiners to be qualified for certificates.

(3) The punishment which could be awarded under section 79 of Act I of 1859 for misconduct endangering the safety of a ship or of any person on board was imprisonment for two years. The corresponding provision (section 239) of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, allowed such offences to be punished with fine or imprisonment or both, and there was no reason why the punishment should be necessarily more severe under our law. Accordingly, section 36 of the Bill provided a penalty of fine which might extend to Rs. 1,000, or imprisonment which might extend to two years, or both.

That was the Bill as settled by the Select Committee of 1882, and that was the Bill as it now stood. All he needed to add was that they had considered the provisions of an Imperial Act which had been passed in England since the beginning of last year and which was called the Merchant Shipping (Colonial Inquiries) Act, but that it did not appear to necessitate any change in the form or substance of the present Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL PILOTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to give power to arrest persons whose evidence is needed under Act XII of 1859 be taken into consideration. He said that this was a small Bill, which was merely supplementary to the Bill which had just been passed by the Council. It re-enacted in a separate measure one of the sections which was repealed by the Bill which was just passed. The only alteration made in the form of the Bill as approved by the Select Committee of last year was that, inasmuch as they had postponed the coming into operation of the other Bill to the beginning of next year, so they had postponed to the same date the commencement of this small supplementary measure.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 2nd March, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 23rd February, 1883.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 2nd March, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Áhmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Kristo Dás Pál, Rai Bahádur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

NEW MEMBER.

Hon'ble J. W. Quinton took his seat as Additional Member.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. He said:—

"MY LORD,—I ought to explain that I am not, strictly speaking, the Member in charge of this important Bill, and that it is only through accidental circumstances that the onerous task of justifying its introduction and explaining its main provisions has devolved on me instead of on my honourable friend Sir Steuart Bayley, who is in every way so far more competent to perform this task.

"The first question with which I have to deal is whether any necessity exists at all for undertaking a general revision of the rent-law? The Rent Bill has so long been a household word in Bengal, the defects of the existing law have been pointed out so repeatedly, so persistently, and from so many different quarters, that there will be many to whom it will doubtless seem that this question is one which it is idle to ask and unnecessary to answer. And yet the question has been asked. We have been told that in undertaking our present task we are undertaking a work of supererogation. The suggestion has been made that in taking it up we have been actuated by a spirit of mischievous and restless activity, prompted, I presume, by the desire of finding some occupation for that superabundant leisure with which it is well known that the Government of India is endowed. Nay, it has even been hinted that our wish has been to imitate similar legislative achievements of the British Parliament, and that the Bengal Bill not only follows the lines, but was suggested by the introduction, of the recent Irish Land Act.

"So far as these hints convey any imputation of being influenced by political or party considerations they are easily disposed of by reference to a few simple dates. The present Bill, as everybody knows, is based on the recommendations of the Bengal Rent Commission. That Commission was appointed under Lord Lytton's Government in the month of April 1879, and had nearly concluded its labours at the time when England was in the throes of the last general election; it presented its report just eleven days after Your Excellency took your seat as Viceroy, and it was only in compliance with the pressing and urgent request contained in Sir Ashley Eden's letter of July 1881 that the Government of India considered the question of legislation at all.

"But the truth is that if there ever was a measure against which the charge of unnecessary, precipitate or premature legislation could not, with any decency, be brought, it is this. If we trace it to its ultimate origin, we shall find that it embodies an endeavour to redeem a pledge which was given at the time of the permanent settlement, and which has never been adequately redeemed. If we examine its immediate causes, it will be easy to show that for the last twenty years there has been a persistent demand for a revision of the existing law, not merely on points of detail, but on points of principle; not merely as to procedure, but as to substantive rights; that this demand has grown in urgency with each succeeding year; that the subject has occupied the attention of successive Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal; that attempts have at various times been made to dispose of it by legislation in the Bengal Legislative Council; and that each unsuccessful attempt has shewn the futility of any settlement which should deal only with procedure, and should leave the substantive rights of landlord and tenant untouched.

"What then are the facts with which we have to deal, and what are the evils for which legislation is required? Broadly stated, they are these. We have a population of some sixty millions, mainly deriving their means of subsistence, directly or indirectly, from the soil; the great majority, directly, as cultivators; a small minority, indirectly, as rent-receivers. The mutual rights of these two classes, the rent-receivers and the cultivators, are uncertain and obscure; the machinery for ascertaining and enforcing those rights is insufficient and defective; and the result is friction, which has taken different forms in different parts of the province. In Behar, where the landlords are strong and the tenants are

weak, we have rack-renting and acts of lawless and high-handed oppression on the part of the landlords: in Eastern Bengal, where, comparatively speaking, the landlords are weak and the tenants strong, we have combinations of the tenants to resist the payment of rent. This is what Sir Ashley Eden said a few years ago of Behar, in a letter which he wrote as Lieutenant-Governor, pointing out the urgent necessity for some reform in the law:—

"In Behar what is most wanted is some ready means of enabling the ryot to resist illegal distraint, illegal enhancement, and illegal cesses, and to prove and maintain his occupancy rights. Apart from the backwardness and poverty of the ryot, there are many points in the existing system of zemindari management in Behar which seem to call for speedy amendment. The loose system of zemindari accounts, the entire absence of leases and counterparts, the universal prevalence of illegal distraint, the oppression incident to the realisation of rents in kind, the practice of amalgamating holdings so as to destroy evidence of continuous holding, are evils which necessarily prevent any possible development of agricultural prosperity among the tenant class, and place them practically at the mercy of their landlords, or of the *Thikadars* (or lessees) to whom ordinarily their landlords from time to time transfer their rights."

"And here is a picture, drawn about the same time, of the way in which the law was working, or failing to work, in other parts of the province:—

"It is to be borne in mind (I am quoting from the Bengal Administration Report of 1875-1876), that the last Rent Act for Bengal (VIII of 1869) clearly lays down the conditions under which alone the rent of an occupancy ryot can be enhanced. But it does no more than this. It does not prescribe any rule, nor even any principle, upon which the enhancement is to be determined. The consequence is that whenever a dispute arises, the parties cannot form any idea as to how it will be decided. The courts do not, indeed cannot, know how to decide; and the end is that no real decision can be attained. It follows, then, that no enhancement is lawfully adjudged, and consequently the landlord is strongly tempted to obtain by illegal means what he regards as his due. This again produces resistance on the part of the ryot; and if many ryots are implicated, then some union or other combination is formed, which ends in a general withholding of rents by the tenantry, and an attempt at forcible exaction of it by the landlord,—in all which there lie the germs of agrarian disturbance."

Rack-renting here, land-leagues there. We have, indeed, in the existing state of things all the elements of agrarian misery and agrarian disturbance.

"I have broadly classified the persons interested in the soil as rent-receivers and cultivators. Let me try and explain somewhat more fully the position and proportionate numbers of the persons who make up these classes. For this purpose, I cannot do better than quote a few paragraphs from a minute which has recently been published by my friend Mr. Justice Cunningham:—

"The classes interested in the soil in India (he says) are (1) the Government, (2) the proprietors or revenue-payers, and (3) tenants or rent-payers. This last class contains a great variety of holders, and is itself divided into two main divisions, *viz.*, (*a*) tenure-holders, who represent every intermediate interest between a proprietor and the ryot; and (*b*) ryots, who represent persons originally let into occupation for the immediate purpose of cultivation, and who, to a great extent, are still the actual cultivators of the soil, though korfas or sub-ryots are not uncommon. Each of these divisions, again, presents numerous varieties. 'Tenure-holders' range from a holder, who may be to all intents and purposes an owner, subject merely to a fixed and unalterable rent-charge, to holders who have merely a precarious leasehold interest. 'Ryots,' too, vary greatly in the character of their interest, some having a right to sit at fixed rents and to be altogether exempt from enhancement; some to sit at rents which are enhanceable only under certain prescribed restrictions, some being mere tenants from year to year. The under-ryots may, as a rule, be said to be tenants from year to year.

"The numbers of these various classes are, speaking roundly, as follows:—

"There are 130,000 revenue-payers, who pay the Government a land-revenue of about 3½ millions sterling and enjoy a rental officially returned at something over 13 millions sterling. This 3½ millions of revenue is only half a million larger than that fixed at the time of the Permanent Settlement, *viz.*, 3 millions. It is reckoned, that, as the zemindar's share was fixed at one-tenth of the gross proceeds of the rent "the net rental" (*i.e.*, share available for the proprietors after payment of revenue) at that time must have been between £300,000 and £400,000. While the Government revenue, accordingly, has increased only by half a million the landlord's share has risen from, say, £350,000 to 9½ millions sterling. But this rental of 13 millions is only an official return for road cess purposes, and is believed by many good judges to represent very inadequately the whole amount which in one way or another the proprietors receive. One writer reckons the entire amount paid annually by the occupants of the soil at between 25 and 30 millions sterling.

"This rental is paid from a cultivated area of, say, 55 millions of acres, an area about one-sixth larger than that of the United Kingdom, which has 47½ millions of acres under crops

and pasture. The agricultural rental of the United Kingdom, however, is estimated at 67 millions sterling.

"The class intermediate between proprietors and ryots, *viz.*, tenure-holders, numbers about 750,000, the annual income in the great majority of instances, £20,000, being below £ 10.

"Below this superstructure of revenue-payers and intermediate landlords come the occupants of the soil, the "ryots," about 10 millions in number. The following figures show their general condition :—

Ryots paying over	Rs. 100	25,000 or say $\frac{1}{400}$ of the whole.
„ between	„ 50—100	120,000
„ „	„ 20— 50	680,000
„ „	„ 5— 20	2,800,000
„ under	„ 5—	6,200,000

"It thus appears that there are 9 millions of ryots paying a rental below £2 per annum and of these more than 6 millions pay under 10 shillings, a rental which implies a holding between 2 and 3 acres in extent.

"Taking another principle of classification, we may divide the persons with whom we have to deal into rent-receivers and rent-payers. The zamindar belongs to the first class, the middleman both to the first and the second, the occupier to the second alone. And in ordinary legal parlance we describe members of the first class as landlords, and members of the second class as tenants, applying to them terms borrowed from English Law. Now the most fertile source of confusion and mistake in India has been the misapplication of English analogies to Indian facts. Because we have described the Bengal zamindar as a landlord, many people unacquainted with his true position have jumped to the conclusion that he is a landlord, or landowner, in the English sense of the word. Nothing can be further from the truth. Among many differences between the English landowner and the Bengal zamindar, there are two which at once strike an Englishman who has had any practical acquaintance with the management of English estates.

"In the first place, every body knows that a large portion of the money paid by an English tenant to an English landlord as rent, represents interest on capital which has been expended on farm-buildings, drainage, and the like. But what proportion of the money paid as rent by the ordinary Bengal ryot represents interest on capital?

"In the next place, the English landlord knows pretty accurately, or if he does not his agent knows for him, who his tenants are, what rent they pay, and where their lands lie. But these are just the facts which the zamindar complains that both he and his agent have so much difficulty in finding out, and which he is always asking us to try and help him to find out. Imagine an English landlord coming to Parliament and asking it to help him in making up a proper rent-roll.

"No; the English landlord is one thing, the Bengal zamindar is another. A revenue-payer we found the zamindar, a rent-receiver we made him; but a landlord or a landowner in the English sense of the word, neither we nor his own efforts have ever succeeded in making him.

"I said just now that the ultimate origin of the present measure might be traced back to the time of the Permanent Settlement. At that time, as now, there were three main classes interested in the soil of Bengal—the State, the revenue-payers or zamindars, and the cultivators or ryots. I am omitting, for the sake of simplicity, the persons holding intermediate interests between the zamindar and the ryot. Much learning has been devoted to ascertaining the precise position and rights of the zamindar and the ryot at the time of the Permanent Settlement, but amidst the controversies which have for the last century raged and are still raging on this subject, one point may be taken as conclusively proved, namely, that the great mass of the Bengal ryots were at the time of the permanent settlement in the enjoyment of certain customary rights, which, at least, included the right of occupying the land conditionally on the payment of the rate of rent current and established in the locality, and, I may add, the right of having that rate of rent determined by the State. Now, what the authors of the permanent settlement did was this. They settled and defined the mutual rights of the State and the revenue-payers or zamindars. They did not settle, define or ascertain the mutual rights of the zamindars and the ryots. They settled

and defined the mutual rights of the State and the zamindars by declaring that the amount of revenue payable by the latter, which had formerly been fluctuating, or fixed for short terms of years, should be fixed for all time, and should not be increased by reason of any increase in the area under cultivation. And at the same time, and as part of the same settlement, they formally declared that the zamindars should be deemed to be the proprietors of the soil, whatever that expression might mean; in other words, as I shall show hereafter, they transferred to the zamindars those indefinite proprietary rights in the soil which had formerly been claimed by the State. But they did not settle or define, they did not even ascertain, the rights of the ryots or occupying cultivators. The legislation of 1793 left those rights outstanding and undefined, and by so leaving them it tended to obscure them, to efface them, and, in too many cases, ultimately to destroy them. That both the Court of Directors in England, and the Governor General in Council here, were aware of the possible consequences of their legislation, we well know. Immediately before the Permanent Settlement was made, the Court of Directors, in conveying instructions to the Government here with respect to it, wrote as follows :—

"In order to leave no room for our intentions being at any time misunderstood, we direct you to be accurate in the terms in which our determination is announced. * * * * You will, in a particular manner, be cautious so to express yourselves as to leave no ambiguity as to our right to interfere, from time to time, as it may be necessary, for the protection of the raiyats and subordinate landlords, it being our intention, in the whole of this measure, effectually to limit our own demands, but not to depart from our inherent right as sovereigns, of being the guardians and protectors of every class of persons living under our Government."

"In conformity with these instructions a formal declaration was made expressly saving the right of the Government to legislate for the protection of persons having interests in the soil below those of the zamindars. This declaration was embodied in Article VII of the Proclamation of the 22nd of March 1793, relative to the limitation of the public demand upon the lands, was repeated in section 8 of Regulation I of 1793, and was as follows :—

"To prevent any misconstruction of the foregoing Articles (the Articles, namely, under which the amount of revenue was permanently fixed), the Governor General in Council thinks it necessary to make the following declarations to the zamindars, independent talukdars and other actual proprietors of land:

"*First*, it being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people, and more particularly those who from their situation are most helpless, the Governor General in Council will, whenever he may deem it proper, enact such Regulations as he may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependent talukdars, ryots and other cultivators of the soil; that no zamindar, independent talukdar, or other actual proprietor of land shall be entitled on this account to make any objection to the discharge of the fixed assessment which they have respectively agreed to pay.

"Again, it was enacted by the 67th Section of Regulation VIII of 1793 (a Regulation re-enacting with modifications the rules for the Decennial Settlement) that proprietors should be bound by the restrictions in their kabooleuats, and the 9th of these restrictions, as stated by Harington (Vol. II, page 255) was

"That implicit obedience be shown to all Regulations which have been or may be prescribed by Government, concerning the rents of the raiyats and the collections from undertenants and agents of every description, as well as from all other persons whatever."

"The duty was admitted, the power was asserted, but more than half a century elapsed before the legislature took any effective steps to discharge their obligation. And when they did take those steps, their benevolent intentions were marred, and to a great extent frustrated by circumstances which were never foreseen or contemplated at the time of legislation.

"In 1859 was passed Act X of that year, which was entitled "An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal."

"The most important of the provisions of that Act were as follows :—

"(1). Ryots who hold at fixed rates of rent which have not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement (1793) are entitled to hold for ever at those rates. If the rent

has not been changed for 20 years it is to be presumed that it has not been changed since 1793.

"(2). Ryots having rights of occupancy but not holding at fixed rates are entitled to leases at fair and equitable rates, the rates previously paid to be deemed fair and equitable unless the contrary be shown in a suit.

"(3). Every ryot who has cultivated or held land for 12 years has a right of occupancy in that land so long as he pays his rent, but this rule does not apply to certain private or domain lands let by the proprietor for a term or year by year. The accrual of the occupancy right may also be barred by a written contract.

"(4). The rent of a ryot having a right of occupancy can only be enhanced (*a*) if the rate of rent is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of ryot for similar land in adjacent places; (*b*) if the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the ryot; (*c*) if the quantity of land held by the ryot is proved to be greater than he has paid for.

"(5). Ryots not having rights of occupancy are entitled to leases only at such rates as they and their landlords may agree upon.

"(6). A ryot is liable to ejectment if in arrear of rent at the end of the year, but if he is an occupancy ryot, or holds under an unexpired lease, he can only be ejected by a judicial decree or order.

"(7). The produce of land is hypothecated for its rent and may be distrained before it is stored, but only in respect of arrears of one year."

"Act X of 1859 was a useful and beneficial Act, and if, as must be admitted, its working has not been successful on some important points, this failure is attributable not to any defect in the fundamental principles on which the Act was based, but mainly to defects of language and expression. The circumstances under which the Act was introduced, and the changes which it underwent during its passage through the Legislature, have recently been submitted to a very careful examination, and the result of this examination has been to bring out clearly two points—

"(1) that the Bill as originally introduced was not intended to codify the law of landlord and tenant in Bengal, but to amend one particular branch of it—that relating to the recovery of rent; and

"(2) that the provisions of the Act which have given rise to most controversy and difficulty were introduced into it by way of after-thought, and that the most important of them was based on a misconception of existing facts.

"The expression 'fair and equitable rates,' the twelve years' rule, and the enhancement rules, do not appear in the original draft of the Bill: they were introduced into it by the Select Committee. The Committee explained in their report that they had substituted for the phrase 'parganah rates,' that is to say, rates current in the parganah or locality, the phrase 'fair and equitable rates,' and that they had laid down some rules by which the fairness of the rate might be ascertained. As to the twelve years' rule, the Committee explained that the term "resident ryot," which had been used in the original Bill to designate the class of persons who were to enjoy occupancy rights, had been objected to by the North-West Board of Revenue as too narrow. In the North-Western Provinces occupancy-rights were undoubtedly possessed in some cases by tenants who were not resident in the village, and to such cases it had been usual to apply a twelve years' rule of prescription. In order to meet this objection, the Select Committee dropped the phrase "resident," and adopted as the test of occupancy the holding of the same land for 12 years. The intention was evidently to enlarge the class of occupancy ryots, and not to exclude any who otherwise under the broad term of "resident ryot" would have belonged to it.

"The alterations made by the Committee appear to have been treated as little more than verbal emendations, and were not much discussed in Council.

"It was out of the enhancement rules that the first serious difficulty arose. No special procedure for securing the easy adjudication of enhancement cases was prescribed, and it was apparently thought that the general rules embodied in the Act would sufficiently guide the discretion of the Revenue Courts in fixing "fair and equitable rents." The Act, however, had to be interpreted by the Appellate Courts of the Presidency, and difficulties soon

began to manifest themselves. In the case of Hills *v.* Ishwar Ghose, which was decided in 1862, the Chief Justice of Bengal, Sir Barnes Peacock, laid down the doctrine that the absolute increase in the value of the produce and also the portion of it due to the tenant's expenditure of capital or labour being ascertained, the landlord was entitled to the rest as economic rent. He took his stand on the celebrated definition of rent given by Malthus. "Rent," said Mr. Malthus writing in England, and rent, repeated Sir Barnes Peacock, delivering judgment in Calcutta, "is that portion of the value of the whole produce which remains to the owner of the land after all the outgoings belonging to its cultivation of whatever kind have been paid, including the profits of the capital employed, estimated according to the usual and ordinary rate of agricultural capital at the time being." In reply to the possible objection that this definition of rent ignored the distinction between an occupancy ryot and a tenant-at-will, he denied the right of the former to have his rent "fixed at a lower rate than that which a tenant not having a right of occupancy would give for it."

"This decision did not commend itself as sound to those who were best acquainted with the true position and rights of the Bengal ryot, and three years afterwards it was overruled by the High Court in what is popularly known as the Great Rent Case of 1865. I need not recapitulate the findings of the Judges on the numerous issues raised in that trial. Suffice it to say, that the majority of the Court altogether repudiated the definition of economic rent, and the theory that rent ought to be fixed by competition, as inapplicable to the customs and conditions of the country, and that they held the words "fair and equitable" rent to mean "that portion of the gross produce calculated in money to which the zamindar is entitled under the custom of the country"; and to be equivalent to "the varying expressions pergunnah rates, rates paid for similar lands in adjacent places, and rates fixed by the law and usage of the country." They further held that in cases where the enhancement of what once was a "fair and equitable rent" was sought on the ground of the produce having increased in value, the rule of proportion should be applied, that is to say, the former rent should bear to the enhanced rent the same proportion as the former value of the produce bore to the increased value. From these conclusions the Chief Justice, as is well known, dissented and upheld the doctrine of an "economic rent" as laid down by him in Ishwar Ghose's case. But the rulings of the majority of the Judges became and are now the law of the land. Meanwhile the Government of the North-Western Provinces had discovered that the rule, which had been introduced by amendment into Act X of 1859 for the purpose of covering the special case of occupancy-tenants who were not resident in the village, had most injuriously affected the position of the resident occupancy-ryot. The latter, in place of falling back on the broad plea of occupancy, was now compelled to prove a continuous occupation of specific fields for an uninterrupted term of 12 years. It was found that the rule denied occupancy rights to tenants whose very designation in the rural tongue stamped them as occupancy-tenants. "I am informed by those qualified to judge," wrote the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces—

"that the effect of the Act in many districts of the North-Western Provinces has been wholesale enhancement of rents or ejectment of ryots who had a customary claim to occupancy, and who, under the law as it previously stood, would probably never have been molested."

"The question was referred by the Local Governments to the Government of India, was fully discussed between the latter and the High Court of Bengal, and brought out the valuable truth that Act X of 1859 was not intended to be an exhaustive statement of the rights of tenants, and that, its provisions notwithstanding, any claims to occupancy rights founded on the custom of the country as to residency might be successfully maintained. The discussion seems to have merged in the more pressing question of the law of enhancement, and with the decision of the latter in the Great Rent Case, the project of amending the occupancy sections of the Act to meet the difficulties complained of in the Upper Provinces was for a time laid aside.

"I must touch very lightly on the history of the Rent Law during the

interval between the Great Rent Case in 1865, and the appointment of the Rent Commission in 1879. The chief landmarks of this period are the passing of the Bengal Act of 1869, the Pubna riots of 1873, followed by the passing of Sir Richard Temple's Agrarian Disputes Act in 1876, the successive attempts made in the Bengal Council to amend the law as to the recovery of rent, and, concurrently with all these, repeated and unceasing complaints of oppression and exaction in Behar.

"The Bengal Act VIII (B. C.) of 1869 repealed, in all districts to which it was extended by the Local Government, Act X of 1859, and transferred the trial of rent and enhancement suits from Collectors to the Civil Courts. The substantive law of Act X of 1859 was, with some unimportant exceptions, embodied in the repealing Act, which was expressly confined to an amendment of the existing law in respect of procedure and jurisdiction, although the debate on the Bill brought out numerous admissions as to the necessity which existed for revising the substantive law of 1859.

"The period of seven years which followed the passing of the Act of 1869 was marked by incessant efforts on the part of landlords to obtain higher rents, and by determined opposition on the part of the tenantry, more especially in the Eastern districts, to what they conceived to be unjust and unauthorised demands. In the Eastern districts the rapid growth of the jute trade, and the improvement of communications, had placed the cultivator in a position of comparative affluence. This accounted at once for the anxiety of the landlord to share these profits, and the resolve of the tenant to retain them.

"The administration reports of the years 1871—1876 are filled with accounts of illegal exactions on the part of zamindars, of the frequent reprisals of their tenants, of the formation of agrarian leagues, and of the anxious efforts of the Executive to avert breaches of the peace. The disturbances which, in 1873, broke out in the Pubna District in Eastern Bengal, were but a symptom, though in an exceptionally acute form, of what was taking place in other parts of India. The Pubna riots arose immediately out of what has always been a fertile cause of similar disturbances—the sale and break-up of an old estate. The estate of the Nattore Rajah came into the market, and was bought by five zamindars, each of whom tried to make the best of his bargain by raising his rents. The landlords were Hindus, the tenants were Mahomedans, and religious differences fanned the flame of opposition by the latter to the demands of a new and rent-raising landlord. Short measurements, illegal cesses, the forced delivery of agreements to pay enhanced rents, were the main grievances which the cultivators banded themselves together to resist. The disturbances which ensued were put down with the strong hand—there were 242 arrests and 99 convictions in the sudder sub-division of Pubna; but the inquiries which the Government made into the cause of the outbreak brought into very clear light the substantial character of the tenants' grievances, and the need of applying a drastic remedy.

"The Pubna riots took place in the last year of Sir G. Campbell's Lieutenant-Governorship, and the first two years of his successor were fully occupied with the Behar famine. This explains why Sir R. Temple's Agrarian Disputes Act, though closely connected with the disturbances of 1873, did not become law until 1876. The intention of the Act was to meet apprehended agrarian disturbances by transferring, in special localities and for a limited period, the entire jurisdiction in matters of enhancement and arrears from the Civil Courts to the Revenue authorities. It was merely a temporary measure to be put in force on application by persons interested, and owing to causes on which I need not dwell, it was never brought into actual operation. But Sir R. Temple always intended to supplement it by permanent legislation, and in August 1876 proposed to introduce a Bill to define the principles on which the rights of occupancy-raiyats and tenure-holders should be fixed, to simplify the procedure for realising arrears of rent in undisputed cases, and to make the interest of an occupancy-raiyat liable to sale for default in paying rent, and transferable by private agreement.

"These proposals had not, however, been fully considered when Sir R. Temple, early in 1877, made over charge to Sir Ashley Eden, and it was then arranged that the larger amendment of the law should be deferred, and a Bill providing only for the realisation of undisputed arrears introduced at once.

"When, however, the Bill was introduced into the Bengal Council, it was found that it was impracticable to limit its scope to procedure only. The discussion as to the transferability of the right of occupancy had materially advanced, and it had been recognized that the legislature would have to alter the law with reference to ejectment, distraint, instalments and deposits of rent and, possibly, sub-letting.

"It began to be apparent that many of the proposed provisions would eventually prove to be intimately connected with other portions of the law not ostensibly affected by it, and in February 1879, a majority of the Select Committee recommended that the whole subject of a revision of the Rent Law should be once for all fairly faced.

"This proposal was supported by Sir Ashley Eden, and in April 1879, the Government of India sanctioned the formation of a commission to prepare a digest of the existing statute and case-law, and to frame the draft of a consolidating Bill.

"Meanwhile a separate discussion had been going on with reference to the abuses which I have already mentioned as prevailing in the relation between landlords and tenants in Behar. As far back as the year 1868, the late Lord Lawrence, who was then Governor General, had recorded a minute relating to the depressed state of the peasantry in Behar, in which he had said that he believed "that it would be necessary for the Government, sooner or later, to interfere and pass a law which should thoroughly protect the raiyat and make him what he is now only in name, a free man, a cultivator with the right to cultivate the land he holds, provided he pays a fair rent for it." Again, in the years 1875 and 1876, when the condition of Behar came under consideration, it was acknowledged that some remedies must be applied. Two years later the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Ashley Eden, appointed a Committee of experienced Behar officials to advise on the matter; and on the 8th of March 1879, they submitted their report, proposing so many changes of the existing law that they did not consider that the requirements of the case could be properly met by a mere amending law. They were of opinion that the whole Rent Law should be recast.

"Thus two independent Committees arrived simultaneously at the same conclusion, namely, that the time for a complete revision of the existing law had arrived.

"The Rent Commission was appointed in April 1879, about a month after the presentation of the report on Behar, and that report was referred to the Commission for consideration.

"The Members of the Rent Commission were Mr. Dampier, Member of the Board of Revenue, as President; Mr. Field, who was then District Judge of Burdwan and is now one of the Judges of the High Court; Mr. Harrison, who was then Secretary to the Board of Revenue; Mr. Mackenzie, who was then Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and is now one of the Secretaries to the Government of India; Mr. O'Kinealy, who was then Legal Remembrancer, and is now officiating as a Judge of the High Court; and three Native gentlemen, Babu Mohini Mohun Roy, Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee, and Babu Brojendro Kumar Seal.

"Their instructions were—

"(1) to prepare a careful analysis and digest of the existing Rent Law, as contained in the Acts and Regulations concerned with this subject, and in the decisions of the Courts since the passing of Act X of 1859, and

"(2) after considering the suggestions for amendment that had been put forward of late years, to endeavour to prepare a Draft Bill embodying such additions to the substantive law, and such improvements in the law of procedure, as might be found advisable.

"The digest was first compiled by Mr. Justice Field, and was submitted in August 1879.

"The Draft Bill and an elaborate report explaining fully the alterations which the Commission proposed to make in the existing law, and the reasons for proposing them, were submitted in June 1880, and were published in 1881.

"Never had the relations of landlord and tenant in Bengal, rarely has any subject of legislation been so thoroughly, so patiently, so exhaustively examined as by the Bengal Rent Commission. They have thrown a flood of light on the past and present legal and economical position of the raiyat; they have ascertained the existing law on a most complicated and difficult subject; they have determined the main lines on which any amendment of that law must proceed. Their minute and careful inquiries have placed beyond question or doubt the broad and important fact to which I referred in the opening part of my speech, namely, that whatever may have been the position, actual or legal, of the bulk of the Bengal raiyats before the permanent settlement, their customary rights at least included the right of occupancy conditional on the payment of the rate of rent current in the locality, and the right of having that rent fixed by Government. And whatever may be the precise form that may be assumed by any legislation for the purpose of declaring, confirming or restoring those rights, that legislation must inevitably build on the foundations which have been laid, and follow the lines which have been traced, by the Rent Commission. To each and all of the Members of the Commission the thanks of the Government and of the public are unreservedly due; and if there is any one member of the Commission to whom those thanks are due in a special manner, that member is Mr. Justice Field. Before the Commission had begun their labours, he had, by his admirable edition of the Bengal Regulations, shown himself to be a past master of the subject with which the Commission would have to deal. The popular view of the Bengal Rent question has long been the same as that which used to be entertained about the Schleswig-Holstein controversy, namely, that it was one of those subjects which no ordinary person can understand. But before any person commits himself to an expression of that opinion, I would advise him to procure and read Mr. Field's admirable Introduction to the Regulations of the Bengal Code. He will find in that Introduction a concise and lucid exposition, expressed in language which is as intelligible to the amateur, as it is to the expert, not only of the existing rights of landlord and tenant in Bengal, but of the circumstances out of which those rights arose, and the mode in which they have been altered by administration, by legislation, and by changes in political and economic conditions. Mr. Field's digest, which collects the whole of the statute law and the case law connected with the subject of landlord and tenant in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, at once took its place as an authoritative statement of that branch of the law, and as we are not, by our present Bill, attempting the ambitious task of framing a complete code of the law of landlord and tenant, it is a great satisfaction to me to think that we already have, and shall continue to have, in this digest the best possible substitute for such a code. And, lastly, it is no secret that we are indebted to Mr. Field's pen, not only for the draft Bill which was submitted by the Commission, but for their elaborate and admirable report.

"That report has long been before the public, and I may assume that my audience are familiar with its contents. I will, therefore, simply summarise the most important of the proposals of the Commission.

"The 12-years' rule under which an occupancy-right is acquired by prescription was retained, but it was proposed to create a new class of subordinate occupancy-raiyats by providing that a tenant who had held for 3 years and less than 12 years, should be protected from ejectment at the will of his landlord, that he should be entitled to claim abatement of rent like occupancy-raiyats, that his landlord should not be able to enhance the rent at his pleasure, and that if the ryot thought the rent demanded unreasonable, he might give up the land and demand compensation for disturbance and for such improvements as he might have effected. These provisions, it was hoped, would, by protecting this

class of tenant from eviction, eventually enable them to secure the full occupancy-right. This right, as regarded its incidents, was more fully and clearly defined by the Commission than it had been previously either by statute law or by case law. An attempt was also made to distinguish the occupancy-raiyat from the tenure-holder, by restricting the area which could be let as an occupancy-holding to 100 bighas. The occupancy-raiyat was declared to have the right of transfer by sale, gift, or devise, subject to certain conditions as to the landlord's consent, but he was not to be allowed to mortgage. He was exempted from ejectment for arrears of rent, as henceforth the landlord's remedy was to lie in the sale of the holding. He was to be allowed the benefit of all improvements, and full liberty to deal with the land as he thought best; but limits were to be set to the rack-rent he might demand from an under-tenant.

"Other recommendations of the Commission applied to all classes of tenants, irrespective of their status or rights. Thus the right to erect a brick or other house upon his holding, irrespective of the landlord's permission, was given to every raiyat, distraint of crops as a mode of recovering rent was abolished, and stricter provision was made for the giving of receipts and the maintenance of zamindari accounts.

"As to enhancement of rent on occupancy-holdings, the substantive law was, in the main, retained; but a proviso was added in virtue of which an increase in the letting value, due neither to the landlord nor to the tenant, was to be equally shared between them. It was further proposed that the enhanced rent, when obtained on the ground of increase of value of the produce, should not be more than double the former rent, and that no enhanced rent should exceed one-fourth of the average annual value of the produce of the land.

"As to procedure in enhancement suits, the Commission proposed to require the landlord, when suing on the ground of an increase in prices, to proceed in the Collector's Court, but to leave him, in other cases, the option to elect the Civil Court or the Collector's Court, unless the latter Court had been generally or specially vested by competent authority with sole jurisdiction. Power was given to the Collector in dealing with such suits to prepare a table-of-rates, or an enhanced rent-roll, or to effect a complete re-settlement of the estate, as the circumstances of the case might require. The table-of-rates was intended to show the different classes of land prevailing in the estate or locality, with the prevailing rates of rent, and the enhanced rates warranted by the law. In drawing up this table the Collector was to be guided by the representations of both parties; it was not to take effect until it had been duly published, and it was to hold good for ten years.

"If the landlord failed to effect a settlement with the tenants on the basis of the table-of-rates, the Collector might go a step further and prepare an enhanced rent-roll or jummabundi, showing not merely enhanced rates of rent, but the actual rent at these rates which each tenant was to pay. This rent-roll was to hold good for ten years.

"In exceptional cases, where a new landlord, on coming into possession, was prevented, by a combination among his tenants, from ascertaining the holdings or even the names of the latter, the Collector might prepare a complete rent-roll by means of proceedings which, practically, involved a settlement of every holding of the estate.

"Finally, in making proposals for an abbreviated procedure in rent-suits, the Commission recommended that certain portions of the Civil Procedure Code should not be extended to rent-suits at all; that the right of appeal in petty cases should be abolished, and that, in all cases, the summons should be for the final disposal of the suit. In making these recommendations, the Commission expressed their conviction of the extreme danger of summary methods of justice, and their inability to propose a revival of the "summary-suit" system of the old Regulations.

"The Commission's Report seems to have reached the Government of Bengal in June 1880. On the 15th of July in the same year it was forwarded

by Sir A. Eden to the Government of India, with a letter in which he expressed his opinion that the Report and Bill, "however open to modification in details, presents, on the whole, a reasonable basis for legislation." Sir A. Eden's own views are very clearly stated in this letter. He considered that "a general revision of Act X of 1859 was urgently called for in Bengal," and that "in the interests of the Government, of the land-owners themselves, and of the agricultural community at large, it was very desirable, even at this late day, to define and strengthen the position of the great mass of cultivators." "He would like," the letter continues—

"to see the Bengal ryots, as a class, secured in the enjoyment of those rights which the ancient land law and custom of the country intended them to have, protected against arbitrary eviction, left in the enjoyment of a reasonable proportion of the profits of cultivation, and, in short, placed in a position of substantial comfort, calculated to resist successfully the occasional pressure of bad times. He would, at the same time, not seek in any way to diminish or encroach upon the existing emoluments of zemindars or other rent-receivers. On the contrary, he would like to help them to realise their rents more punctually; and even where these are now excessive, he would not seek to interfere to lower them. He would substitute for the present large and uncertain power of enhancement which the law seems to give to landlords, but which they are quite unable to utilise, a reasonable system of regulating rents, under the control and direction of Government officers, such as the universal custom of India originally favoured and recognised. The zemindars will thus be admitted to share in the growing prosperity of the country upon fair terms; and though they will not have all that they claim in theory, they will have a great deal more than they are now able actually to enjoy in practice. They will cease to feel the irritation of unsuccessful desire, while their tenants will cease to look upon them as their natural foes."

"These words were repeated in a letter which was addressed in December 1880 by Sir A. Eden to the British Indian Association, and in which he asked for an opinion on the proposals of the Rent Commission. After quoting them as an exposition of his general policy he went on to say—

"The chief point to be kept in view is the establishment of the occupancy tenure upon a broad and permanent basis. Protection against arbitrary eviction must certainly be given to every settled cultivator who pays the established rent. No ryot should be evicted from his fields on any ground save persistent failure to pay a fair and reasonable rent. A substantial tenantry, free from debt, and in a position to save and bear the pressure of occasional bad seasons, is what Bengal requires. The Lieutenant-Governor desires therefore to see the occupancy tenure made the rule and not the exception; but at the same time he would have it kept as far as possible in the hands of *bonâ fide* cultivators, and sub-letting by occupancy tenants should be discouraged, if it cannot be altogether prevented."

"He added that he did not—

"look upon the occupancy tenant as entitled to sit at any specially *privileged* rate of rent, but only at the established rates ruled to be equitable for the classes of land held by him and approved by the Revenue authorities. This being the case, all that the Government desires to do is to protect him against arbitrary ejectment, and provide by law that the amount of his rent shall not exceed fair and equitable limits, open to authoritative revision from time to time."

"Meanwhile, Mr. Reynolds had, with the assent of the Government of India, been placed on special duty to revise the Bill. Mr. Reynolds' work was accomplished in the winter months of 1880-81. His revised Bill was then submitted to district officers and to various Associations for opinion, and in July 1881, Sir A. Eden was able to communicate his matured proposals to the Government of India. The extent to which public opinion had been taken on the Bill, as originally prepared by the Rent Commission, and as redrawn by Mr. Reynolds, is shown in the bulky volumes which were submitted by the Government of Bengal to the Government of India, and which we now propose to publish. No less than sixty-four reports, memorials, and notes,—many of them of great length—had been received and carefully considered. "There was hardly a principle or a section," the Government of Bengal was able to say, "that had not formed the subject of comment or controversy."

"With Sir A. Eden's letter was forwarded, not only Mr. Reynolds' Bill, but also a revised draft of that Bill, embodying the amendments which had commended themselves to the Lieutenant-Governor. The accompanying letter

explains the main points on which this revised draft, which may be described as Sir A. Eden's Bill, differs from the Bill of the Rent Commission, and the reasons for these divergencies. In summarizing the contents of this letter, I cannot do better than avail myself of Mr. Justice Cunningham's minute. The conclusions at which Sir A. Eden had arrived were:—

"1. That from 1863 the necessity of a radical revision of Act X of 1859 had been admitted on all hands; that since the Pubna riots in 1873 this necessity had been recognised as urgent, and that the landlords had been as forward as any class in pressing for a change in the law. § 12.

"2. That Act X of 1859, while opening the door to certain classes of ryots who had no claim to occupancy rights, had on the whole operated to the detriment of the entire body, especially in Behar, where "only the more powerful ryots had succeeded in resisting the landlords' encroachment," where occupancy rights had to a large extent disappeared, and the rents of the great mass of tenantry had been enhanced to twice their former amount within the last 16 years. § 22.

"3. That the rights originally conferred on the zemindars, whatever else they might have been, were not those of "absolute proprietorship," the Government prescribing a fixed rental to be adjusted by itself according to recognised rules, stringently forbidding any other exaction on the part of the landlords, taking numerous precautions for the protection of the ryots "*in their possessions*," and reserving to itself the right of future interference, should it ever be necessary, on their behalf, without such interference giving rise to any claim on the part of the zemindars for abatement of revenue. § 20.

"4. That the rents of Bengal were and must, in existing circumstances, continue to be "customary," not "competitive," in the sense of the word employed by economists,—the real competition being that arising from the necessity of large numbers who must live off the land, and have no alternative but starvation; that it was the duty of the State to regulate this customary rate, and so to fix the extent of beneficial interest left to the ryots, and thus, in the words of a distinguished Revenue Officer, to recognise "the ryot's right, founded on the most ancient authentic records and uninterrupted prescriptive usage, through a succession of Governments, native and foreign, from ancient times to our own, to have their payments fixed by the authority of Government." § 26. § 28.

"5. That these occupancy rights belonged by the old law and custom to the gross mass of the resident ryots, as laid down by the highest authorities, *e. g.*, Mr. Holt Mackenzie in 1832 and Sir William Muir, who says, "I am satisfied that the khudkast or resident ryot cultivator of Bengal was the ordinary type of hereditary or proprietary ryots common throughout India. In fact, it appeared to be admitted by the chief spokesman of the zemindars that khudkast ryots of all degrees always had an occupancy right." § 30. Page 48.

"6. That the present time afforded the best opportunity for legislation.

"The means by which Sir A. Eden proposed to meet these obligations were—

"1. To give to all "resident" ryots occupancy rights, putting a liberal construction on the word "resident."

"2. To provide for enhancement of occupancy tenants' rates, by preserving the existing rules as to enhancement, but making those rules workable by having an official table of the rent and prices drawn up in each district, by which claims to enhancement can be adjusted by specially appointed tribunals. There would, in fact, be a sort of rent-settlement conducted by local officials of experience, by which the customary rates in each locality would be ascertained and declared. § 29. § 14.

"3. To provide that the rents, thus declared just and equitable, should be binding on the landlord, no private contract being allowed to supersede them. § 24.

"4. To guard against the conversion by the landlord of ryotee land, *i.e.*, land over which occupancy rights exist, or can be acquired, into "khamar," nij-jote or sir land, over which the landlord's proprietary rights exclude the growth of any subordinate interests. "Khamar" lands appear to have been originally merely the surplus unreclaimed land of the village, which the landlord was allowed, during the continuance of his revenue engagement with Government to cultivate for his own benefit, but which became "ryotee" as cultivators settled on them. § 25.

"These proposals involved several material departures from the recommendations of the Rent Commission. The most important change related to the definition and status of the occupancy-ryot. The Commission had recommended the retention of the 12 years' rule as given in Act X of 1859, but proposed to create an intermediate group of tenants possessing inferior occu-

pancy-rights, with a view of bridging over the gulf between the 12-year occupancy-tenant and the mere tenant from year to year or at will. These recommendations were, as already shown, the result of a compromise between those members of the Commission who wished to retain the letter of Act X of 1859, and those who wished to give effect to its undoubted intention. Sir A. Eden, as he told the British Indian Association, was for placing the occupancy-tenure on a broader and more permanent basis. He thus had to go back to the old phraseology of "resident ryot," and to find in a satisfactory definition of this term the solution of the question. In his Bill a resident ryot was one who had resided for three years in a village, and a right of occupancy was conferred on every resident ryot in all lands held by him within that village, or within a certain distance of his home.

"The Table-of Rates was the second important point in which Sir A. Eden's Bill departed from the Rent Commission's proposals. Discarding the Rent Commission's scheme of concurrent jurisdiction, Sir A. Eden fell back upon the old principle of the pargana rate. As he had restored the "resident" ryot to his ancient position, so he proposed to restore the "pargana rate" as the true index to the ryot's rent. The preparation of these Tables-of-Rates and authorised Tables-of-Prices was to be entrusted to specially qualified revenue-officers. Sir A. Eden thought he saw his way to providing—

"an agency which should in the course of a reasonable number of years determine the equitable rates of rent payable in all districts of Bengal, with due regard to existing rents, the increased value of produce, and other things. There can be no doubt, as already remarked, that in most districts these operations would largely increase the incomes of the zamindars. The ryots would, however, be protected by all the reservations and limitations suggested by the Rent Commission; the enhancements would be moderate, and at the same time authoritative; and the general result should be the removal of much cause of friction as between landlord and tenant, and the establishing of the beneficial interest of the occupancy ryot, and consequently of the agricultural prosperity of Bengal, upon a definite and permanent basis."

"A third material question on which Sir A. Eden saw cause to differ from the Rent Commission related to the power of distraint. In the interest of the landlords he considered that distraint should be retained in a modified form. He proposed to make distraint throughout a process of the Court, to confine the right to distrain to one year's rent, and, in the absence of a written contract or an order of enhancement, to the amount payable as rent in that year. The ryot was to be allowed to guard against it by depositing the rent claimed or security for it in the Treasury. The right was further fenced in by restrictions as to co-sharers and unregistered landlords, and by provisions for the gathering and storing of distrained crops and for raising the distraint at any time before sale by payment under protest of the sum claimed into the Collector's Court. Distraint would thus practically take the form of a summary suit, and yet be open to less objection than any form of summary suit followed by an ordinary decree.

"In addition to distraint Sir A. Eden proposed to give assistance to landlords in realising their rents in three other directions—

(1) by the establishment of special Rent Courts;
(2) by adopting the abbreviated Small Cause Court Procedure of the Rent Commission;
(3) by conceding in certain cases summary sale without decree.

The last privilege was to be granted only by special order of the Government to a proprietor on proof that a proper system of accounts and registration was kept up on his estate. And Sir A. Eden was not inclined to grant it readily. "Summary sale without decree," he wrote, "after service of a notice, which, however 'duly' proved, the ryot probably never saw, would mean to him utter ruin without warning and without remedy. The Lieutenant-Governor would never consent to such procedure as of general or ordinary application."

"This, then, is the position in which the Government of India found the Bengal rent question when they took it up after the receipt of Sir Ashley Eden's letter of July 1881. The subject had engaged the unremitting attention

of three Lieutenant-Governors; it had been thrashed out as few subjects have ever been thrashed out before; there was a general concurrence of opinion both as to the nature and magnitude of the evils which had to be dealt with, and as to the necessity for dealing with them in a general and comprehensive manner: and lastly, the lines on which remedial legislation must proceed had been clearly marked out.

"Nor was it by the Government of Bengal alone that the necessity for legislation had been insisted on.

"Holding an independent inquiry, the Famine Commission had come practically to the same conclusions, and made substantially the same recommendations as the Government of Bengal. "The Commission have received a large amount of evidence," they report—

"remarkable in its weight and unanimity, to the effect that in the Bengal Province the relations of landlord and tenant are in a specially unsatisfactory condition. We feel no doubt that the condition of the rent law and the way in which it is administered in Bengal are, as it was described to us by a high official of the province, a very grave hindrance to its agricultural prosperity, and that large portions of the agricultural population remain, mainly owing to this cause, in a state of poverty, at all times dangerously near to actual destitution, and unable to resist the additional strain of famine."

"And in speaking of the necessity for legislation and of the kind of legislation that is required, they go on to say—

"We can feel no doubt that in all the provinces of Northern India, and particularly in Bengal, it is the duty of the Government to make the provisions of the law more effectual for the protection of the cultivators' rights. This opinion is primarily based on the historical ground that they have a claim, as a matter of strict justice, to be replaced, as far as possible, in the position they have gradually lost; but it may also be supported on the economical ground that in the case of these large cultivating classes security of tenure must have its usual beneficial effect; and that, as a rule, the cultivators with occupancy-rights are better off than the tenants-at-will. Wherever inquiry has been made it has been found that in all matters relating to material prosperity, such as the possession of more cattle, better houses, and better clothes, the superiority lies on the side of the occupancy-tenants, and the figures in the preceding paragraphs also show that as a rule they hold larger areas of land. Where the subdivision of land among tenants-at-will is extreme, and in a country where agriculture is almost the only possible employment for large classes of the people, the competition is so keen that rents can be forced up to a ruinous height, and men will crowd each other till the space left to each is barely sufficient to support a family; any security of tenure which defends a part of the population from that competition must necessarily be to them a source of material comfort and of peace of mind, such as can hardly be conceived by a community where a diversity of occupations exists, and where those who cannot find a living on the land are able to betake themselves to other employments.

"It is only under such tenures as convey permanency of holding, protection from arbitrary enhancement of rent, and security for improvements, that we can expect to see property accumulated, credit grow up, and improvements effected in the system of cultivation. There could be no greater misfortune to the country than that the numbers of the occupancy class should decrease, and that such tenants should be merged in the crowd of rack-rented tenants-at-will, who, owning no permanent connection with the land, have no incentive to thrift or to improvement. It is desirable for all parties that measures should be framed to secure the consolidation of occupancy-rights, the enlargement of the numbers of those who hold under secure tenures, and the widening the limits of that security, together with the protection of the tenant-at-will in his just rights and the strengthening of his position by any measure that may seem wise and equitable."

"After what I have said it must be abundantly clear that there is an urgent need for legislation, and that the two main objects at which our legislation should aim are:—

1st, to give reasonable security to the tenant in the occupation and enjoyment of his land; and
2ndly, to give reasonable facilities to the landlord for the settlement and recovery of his rent.

"That both of these are legitimate objects of legislation no one will be found to deny. But we have been told that whilst there is no reason in the world why we should not effect the one, there is a serious obstacle in the way of our effecting the other. We may legislate to enlarge the powers of the landlord, but

we cannot legislate to enlarge the rights of the tenants. And why? Because we are barred from doing so by contract, the contract, namely, with the zamindars which was embodied in the permanent settlement. Now, far be it from me to enter into any minute or exhaustive inquiry into the meaning and effect of the numerous documents which, together, make up what is known as the permanent settlement. The time allotted to the performance of business in this Council is not long enough—life itself would hardly be long enough—for the due performance of such a task. I am quite aware that my Hon'ble Colleague, Mr. Kristodás Pál, and myself might bombard each other for many a long summer day with rival extracts from the literature of 1793, without making a single step in advance. And if I were rash enough to embark on such a controversy, I should throughout it be haunted by an uncomfortable consciousness of the presence of that worthy and portly nobleman, whose picture hangs on our Council-room wall, and who would seem to be looking down with an amused and complacent smile on our persistent and futile efforts to make out what on earth he meant. All that I can venture to do is, to state, as briefly as possible, the impression which the main features of the controversy have produced on one to whom the subject is comparatively fresh, and who has endeavoured to approach it with that impartiality which ought to be the characteristic of a well-balanced and ignorant mind. Now I will not pause to consider how far a Government can, by entering into a contract, prevent itself and its successors for all time from doing that which, in the interests of the general welfare of the community, might apart from contract be justifiable and necessary. It is not necessary that I should do this, because, whilst fully admitting the existence of a contract, and its binding character, there is no great difficulty in shewing that this so-called obstacle to legislation for the protection of the tenant is no obstacle at all, that it is a mere phantom barrier which, the moment that it is approached, dissolves into thin air.

"What was the contract embodied in the Permanent Settlement? Who were the parties to the contract, and what was its intention and effect?

"The main features of the case admit of being very simply stated. Before 1793 the zamindars were, as they are now, the persons responsible to the Government for the payment of the land revenue in cases where that revenue was not collected directly from the cultivator. The amount of land revenue which each zamindar had to pay, and for the payment of which the Government held him responsible, was fixed by contract or arrangement between him and the Government. Such contracts were termed settlements. They sometimes related only to the revenue of a particular year, but it was found in practice more convenient to make them for a term of years. Before 1793 there had been two or three quinquennial settlements, and in 1793 there was in force a decennial settlement, or settlement for a term of ten years. The Government agreed with the zamindars that this settlement should be made permanent, and that no addition should be made to the amount of revenue by reason of any future increase in the area under cultivation. In other words, the Government fixed in perpetuity that which had previously been fixed either for a single year, or for a term of years. The Permanent Settlement then was simply a contract between the Government and the zamindars as to the amount of land revenue payable by the latter to the former. The parties to the contract were the Government on the one hand and the zamindars on the other. The ryots were not consulted about the arrangement, and were in no sense a party to it, and according to the most ordinary principles of contract it could not affect any right which they then had or might thereafter acquire.

"But then it was said that at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and as part of the same arrangement, a formal declaration was made declaring the property in the soil to be vested in the zamindars; that throughout the Regulation of 1793, which confirmed and gave effect to the Permanent Settlement, the zamindars are described as the 'proprietors' or 'actual proprietors' of the land, and that this declaration and description are inconsistent with the notion of proprietary rights in the land being vested in any other class of persons. As to the use of the term 'proprietor' no serious argument can be based upon it. I have heard of the magic of property. But I never understood that there was any such magic in the phrase 'proprietor' as to wipe out any rights qualifying those of the person to whom the phrase was applied: and it would be specially difficult to show that it had any such effect in the Regulation of 1793."

"In the first place, the term, as applied to land, has no technical meaning in English law, and if you were to ask an English lawyer what were the rights in the soil of a proprietor of land, he would probably tell you that you were using loose and popular language, and would beg you to make your meaning more precise and clear. In the next place, the term was freely applied to the zamindars of Bengal and other persons of the same class in Regulations and other official documents of a date anterior to 1793, and therefore could not possibly be taken as indicating, or to use a technical term, connoting rights created at that date. And thirdly, the term, though as I have said, it has no technical meaning in England, has acquired a very definite meaning in the settlement literature of British India. It means, in those parts of India which are not permanently settled, the person who, whatever may be his rights in the soil, has the right of having a settlement made with him, the person, namely, whom, for purposes of land revenue, and for those purposes only, the Government find it convenient and advisable to treat as owner or proprietor of the land. Such a recognition of course is not inconsistent, and was never supposed to be inconsistent, with the existence of any number of other rights in any number of other persons. All such rights are simply left outstanding. The use of the term "proprietor" in this sense is closely analogous to the use of similar terms in English statute law. Here, for instance, is a definition of "owner" taken from a recent English Act—the Public Health Act of 1875:—"'Owner' means the person for the time being receiving the rack-rent of the lands or premises in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account, or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the same if such lands or premises were let at a rack-rent." In this case, the legislature has said: We intend to impose certain sanitary duties on the owners of lands and houses. We will not inquire too closely which of several persons ought, as between themselves, to perform those duties. It is sufficient for our purposes to find out who gets the rent; we will treat that man as owner for the purposes of the Act. We will make him primarily responsible for the performance of duties imposed on owners by the Act, and leave all questions between him and third persons untouched. And this is precisely the policy which the East India Company adopted in Bengal before the date of the Permanent Settlement. They found a number of persons claiming interests in the soil. Which of those persons had the best claim, as against the others, to be considered true owner of the soil, was a theoretical question of enormous difficulty. But which of those persons ought, for land revenue proposes, to be dealt with as owners of the soil, and primarily liable for land revenue accordingly, was a practical question, which admitted of a practical solution. The East India Company settled it in Bengal by selecting the zamindars as the persons to deal with, and they christened them landholders or proprietors accordingly.

"What then is the meaning of the formal declaration referred to in Regulation II of 1793, that the property in the soil was vested in the landholders, and of the statement in the same Regulation, that the property in the soil had never before been formally declared to be so vested?

"Here again, if we bear in mind what is so often insisted upon by the zamindars, that the Permanent Settlement was a contract, that is to say, an arrangement between two parties, the Government on the one hand and the zamindars, and that this declaration was embodied in and formed part of that contract, there is no real difficulty in coming to a conclusion as to what it really meant. In dealing with persons who had interests in the soil, the Government claimed rights over them in two capacities. It claimed to be both supreme Government and supreme landlord. In one capacity it was dealing with subjects; in the other capacity it was dealing with sub-proprietors or tenants. But it was never very easy to say either what its rights as supreme landlord comprised, or at what point the line was to be drawn between its rights as landlord and its rights as Government. As to the first question, it

is of course obvious that the rights of a supreme landlord may be of the most limited nature. According to the theories of English law all English land is held mediately or immediately of the Crown, and therefore, says Blackstone, "the sovereign only hath *absolutum et directum dominium* in the land." But we all know that this absolute and direct ownership or proprietary right is of the most shadowy character. And as to the second question, I need only remind an Indian audience of the eternal controversy whether that share of the produce which is payable to the Government in districts not permanently settled ought more properly to be denominated revenue or rent. Now it was this second question which the Government endeavoured to solve in making the Permanent Settlement. It said to the zamindars, we will not only fix for ever that share of the produce for the payment of which you are to be held responsible, but we will give up to you our claim to be considered your landlords. What you pay us shall be revenue not rent. As between ourselves you and not we shall be deemed to be the proprietors of the soil.

"But there were three things which the Government did not do by the Permanent Settlement. It did not divest itself of its general right—a right which belonged to it not as landlord but as Government—to make from time to time such laws and adopt such administrative measures as it might think expedient for the general welfare of all classes of its subjects: it did not define the nature and extent of the proprietary rights which it gave up to the zamindars; and it did not include in its grant any proprietary or *quasi*-proprietary rights belonging not to itself, but to some other class of persons. Before the settlement the zamindars, when not cultivating themselves, occupied a middle position between the Government, with substantial but ill-defined proprietary rights over them, and the great mass of cultivators with substantial but ill-defined proprietary rights under them. After the settlement they were freed from the one, but they remained subject to the other.

"Nor is there any ground for the suggestion that the occupancy rights which at the time of the Permanent Settlement were—I will not say saved, for they required no express saving but—left outstanding, included only the rights of those ryots who happened to be in occupation at the date of the settlement. If there was at that time—as it seems abundantly clear that there was—an established custom or usage under which the resident ryots, that is to say, the great mass of the cultivators—for an agricultural population is essentially stationary in its habits—under which the resident ryots were entitled to hold at fixed rents, that custom or usage would, according to the ordinary principles applicable to the interpretation of statutes, be unaffected by the legislation of 1793, and would protect not only those who had taken up lands before that date but those who might take up lands at any subsequent date.

"We have, indeed, been told that it was part of the bargain between the Government and the zamindars that the latter should not only be exempted from payment of revenue for lands which were then waste, but which might subsequently be taken into cultivation, but should be given full and absolute discretionary powers as to the mode of dealing with such lands, unqualified by any village custom or local usage. But it would require extremely strong and clear words to make an enactment conferring such powers,—an enactment which would be inconsistent with all Indian notions as to the rights of a reclaiming occupier in the land which he brings under cultivation, and which would throw into, and keep permanently in, the category of khamar or private land the whole of the then vast area of the unreclaimed land of Bengal. It would require, I say, very strong and clear words to effect such a revolution, and I cannot in any of the Regulations of 1793 find words on which such a construction could reasonably be placed.

"And even if any such right had been conferred, it would have been controlled and qualified by the express reservation of a power to legislate from time to time for the protection of the cultivators of the soil.

"No, in construing the documents connected with the Permanent Settlement as in construing other documents of a like nature, general words must be read with reference and subject to specific rights and customs, and a bargain between two parties must not be treated as affecting the rights of any third party. Construed in accordance with these principles, the Permanent Settlement did not, of its own operation, prejudicially affect any rights of the existing generation of cultivators, any custom or usage tending to protect the rights of future generations of cultivators, or any power of the Legislature to interfere from time to time for the protection of those rights.

"We may, therefore, I hold, proceed fearlessly and with a clear conscience to legislate in such manner as may seem most conducive to the interests both of landlord and of tenant, undeterred by any phantom which would bid us turn aside from the path of equal justice, and bearing in mind that if we interpose to strengthen the powers of the landlord, we should not be doing equal justice if we did not at the same time take steps to maintain, to secure, and to fortify the rights of the tenant.

"Our first object then must be to take care that the Bengal raiyats, as a class, shall be (I am using Sir Ashley Eden's words) "secured in the enjoyment of those rights which the current law and custom of the country intended them to have, protected against arbitrary eviction, left in the enjoyment of a reasonable proportion of the profits of cultivation, and, in short, placed in a position of substantial comfort, calculated to resist successfully the pressure of bad times."

"To protect the raiyats as a class. But how is that class to be defined? I have often asked that question, and the answers which I have received remind me of the well-known answer which is said to have been given by a Cambridge under-graduate to a Board of Examiners who pressed him sorely to define the centre of a circle. He traced a circle with his finger in the air pointed to the middle of it, and said "there." We all know in a general way what is meant by the expression "raiyat": we all know in a general way what we mean when we speak of the resident or settled raiyat, or of the resident or settled cultivator; but we cannot give any precise definition of the class without running a serious risk of including some whom we ought to exclude, and of excluding some whom we ought to include. An element of arbitrariness is necessarily inherent in every definition which we can possibly frame. We have seen that the authors of the Act of 1859, both when they spoke of a resident raiyat, and when they laid down the rule as to 12 years' occupancy, did not mean to create new rights, but to describe existing rights, and that neither the phrase which they rejected, nor the rule which they ultimately adopted, precisely hit the mark. We are in the same difficulty now as the Legislature were in then, and, whilst admitting that the definition which was then adopted is imperfect, and that any definition which we can devise now must be to some extent artificial, our object should be so to frame our legislation as to depart, as little as possible, from the notions and distinctions which are already established in the country and familiar to the people.

"Now we find that there are two distinctions long and deeply engrained in the mind of the agricultural population of Bengal. The one is the distinction between the khudkasht raiyat and the paikasht raiyat, the cultivator who, wherever may have been his place of residence, whatever may have been the length of time during which he had held any particular piece of land, was recognized as being in some sense permanently settled in a particular locality, and as having substantial, though imperfectly defined rights in the land situate within that locality; and on the other hand, the cultivator who was never fully recognized as properly belonging to or sharing the rights of the agricultural community, and always retained the character of an outsider, or almost an interloper.

"The other is the distinction between that portion of the land which, under whatever circumstances it was acquired or appropriated, and by whatever denomination it was known, whether as sír, khamar, nij-jote or zeraat, was recognized as being in a special and exclusive sense the private property of the zamindar, as distinguished from all the rest of the cultivated or cultivable area, which may be called raiyati land, and in respect of which the zamindar's rights were merely to receive a share of the produce or its equivalent in money.

"The first distinction is a distinction between two classes of cultivators; the second distinction is a distinction between two classes of land.

"Now, the legislation of 1859 proceeded on the first of these distinctions, and endeavoured, though as we have seen with imperfect success, to define and protect the rights of the khudkasht or settled raiyat. But there is a great deal to be said for basing legislation on the second of these distinctions. We might, I think, very fairly say to the zamindars—"This private, sir, or khamar land is, and shall be, your own in a special and exclusive sense. You may do as you like with it: keep it in hand, or let it out precisely as you please. Of this land you shall be not only the actual, but the absolute or exclusive proprietor. But as to the raiyati land, there your proprietary rights are, and shall be, limited by the rights of the occupying cultivators. You shall have your due share of the produce, but we will adhere to the old law and custom of the country, and prevent you from interfering with the occupier as long as he pays rent at the established rate." The great advantage of basing the law on this distinction would be, that it would entirely get rid of the elements of irritation and conflict necessarily inherent in any rule which declares that rights shall be acquired by occupation during a specified period of time. It will be seen from the papers which we shall lay before you, that the Government of India one time proposed to legislate on these lines, but in deference to very high authority, and to the suggestion that such legislation would involve too serious a departure from the principles contained in the Act of 1859, we have ultimately determined to embody in our Bill the twelve years' rule, with modifications which I will presently explain.

"I am now in a position to describe the principal provisions of the Bill which I am asking for leave to introduce. The Bill will be accompanied by a popular commentary in the shape of a full Statement of Objects and Reasons, and therefore I need not do more than dwell on its more important features.

"In the first place it is not intended, and does not profess, to be a complete or exhaustive code of the law of landlord and tenant. It is merely a Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to that subject. It does not attempt to embody all the rules of the common law or the results of judicial decisions, and it expressly saves custom.

"The most important sections of the Bill are those which relate to the raiyat with occupancy-rights, but before reaching that point the Bill deals with two other subjects to which I must shortly refer.

"The first of these is the distinction between the khamar or private land, and raiyati land or land destined for occupation by raiyats.

"The importance of this distinction arises chiefly from the circumstance that raiyats occupying land of the latter class will, under the Bill, enjoy a much larger measure of protection than those occupying land of the former class. Bearing this in mind, and having regard to the efforts made by landlords in some parts of the country under the existing law to get into their own hands as large an amount of the raiyati land as possible and convert it into khamar land, we have framed our definition so as to make it clear that the existing stock of khamar land cannot hereafter be increased, and have further enacted that all land which is not khamar land shall be deemed to be raiyati land, and that all land shall be presumed to be raiyati land until the contrary is proved.

"In Bihár, owing to the large extent of the khamar, or, as it is there termed, "zeraat" land, and the persistent efforts made by the landlords and their lessees to increase its extent, the question is one of cardinal importance. Accordingly we have further provided for making, in some parts of the province, a complete survey and record of the existing khamar or zeraat, in order to preclude all possibility of future disputes on the point.

"Next in order comes a chapter dealing with the class of persons who are described in the Bill as tenure-holders, and who are practically middlemen between the zamindar or principal rent-receiver and the cultivator. They do not, as a rule, cultivate the land themselves, but collect the rents and pay over to the superior proprietor an annual sum which may be either fixed or liable to enhancement

from time to time. There may be several degrees of such middlemen, each receiving rent from a person below him and paying rent to a person above him. And the amount of rent payable by them is determined by considerations similar to those which apply to the rent payable by an occupancy ryot.

"In dealing with this class of persons we have followed very closely the recommendations of the Rent Commission. They proposed to enact that in the cases where the rent of a tenure or under-tenure is liable to enhancement (there are many cases in which it is not so liable), it may be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures or under-tenures in the vicinity, or where no such customary rate exists, up to such limit as to the Court may appear fair and equitable, but so that the profit of the tenure-holder shall not, in the absence of special circumstances, be more than thirty per cent. of the balance which remains after deducting from the gross rents payable to him the expenses of collecting those rents. And to prevent the power of enhancement from working hardship they proposed to provide that the enhanced rent should not in any case be more than double the previous rent, that the enhancement might, in certain cases, be made to take effect gradually, and that rent once enhanced should not be altered for ten years unless on account of alluvion or diluvion.

"On these and other points we have adopted their proposals, with certain modifications of detail. Thus we have declared a permanent tenure to be heritable, devisable and transferable, and we have enacted that the holder of such a tenure shall not be ejected by his landlord except under a decree of Court passed on the ground that he has broken a condition, on breach of which he is, under a written contract between himself and his landlord, liable to be ejected. It will be borne in mind that his interest is liable to sale, and in some cases to sale by a summary process. Lastly, we have provided for the registration in the landlord's register of all successions to and transfers of these kinds of interest.

"The best known and most important of these intermediate interests are those known as patni tenures. They are held at a rent fixed in perpetuity, but, in case of default, they are, under one of the old Regulations, liable to summary sale by a special process. We have devoted a special chapter to this class of tenures, but in dealing with them we have left the law substantially unchanged. We have not overlooked the various proposals which have been made for the amendment of the summary sale procedure, but we have thought that as they touch only matters of detail relating to an institution of a very special nature, they would be best considered at the Select Committee stage of the Bill, when it is hoped that it may be found possible to simplify the form of the Bill, without materially changing its substance. In the mean time we have thrown the existing enactments into a schedule.

"We now come to the raiyat. I have said that there is considerable difficulty in defining the raiyat, and there is one particular class of raiyats, namely, those holding at fixed and unalterable rates, whom we have found it convenient to take out of the category of raiyats and include in the definition of tenure-holders. We have done this mainly for convenience of drafting, but we believe that the effect of our having done it will be of little practical importance, inasmuch as these tenants are to all practical intents and purposes on the same footing as tenure-holders.

"Setting these aside, who is a raiyat? We have been unable to frame more than a negative and incomplete definition of him. We propose, following the Bill prepared by the Rent Commission, to limit the term to tenants who hold land for purposes of agriculture, horticulture or pasture, or who have come into possession for such purposes. We are quite aware that cases may occur near the line of separation between the different classes interested in the land, in which a doubt will arise whether a tenant is a tenure-holder, a raiyat, or a person holding under a raiyat. We believe, however, that this distinction is generally well understood, and that, save in exceptional cases, no difficulty will arise. However this may be, no complete definition has as yet been

suggested which would not be certain to give rise to difficulties greater than those which it is intended to remove. If anybody can suggest a better definition than ours, we will gladly adopt it.

"I have said that one of the objects of our legislation is to give reasonable protection to the raiyats as a class, and in particular to recognise and confirm that right of occupancy conditional on payment of rent at the established rate which formerly appertained to the khudkasht, settled or permanent raiyat. Who then is the settled raiyat? We have seen that the Act of 1859 adopted as a test for determining this question the occupancy of land for twelve years. It has been held by the highest judicial authority that the provisions of the Act, with respect to the establishment of the right of occupancy, should be construed as cumulative and not as exhaustive, or exclusive of all other modes of establishing that right; but as a matter of fact the Act has come to be regarded as a Code complete in itself and as superseding all other modes of establishing the right. Its effect has consequently been to injure seriously the rights of the old established raiyats by throwing on them the burden of proving, not merely that they have held for 12 years in the village or estate, but further, that they have so held in every one of the particular fields or plots in respect of which they claim to have rights of occupancy, a burden which it need hardly be said it is impossible for them, in the absence of any trustworthy agricultural records, to discharge. And as regards the acquisition of rights of occupancy by new comers, a matter which is always regarded as absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the agriculturist class in this country, it becomes almost impossible under a law which enables the landlord to prevent it by the simple device of shifting the tenant from one holding to another before the period of twelve years has run out.

"It is unnecessary that I should state on the present occasion the various remedies which have been proposed for these evils. They will be found described and discussed in paragraph 61 of one of the despatches which will be published—the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated 21st March, 1882. It is enough to state the amendment of the law which we have, after a very full discussion of the question, resolved to propose. That amendment follows, with certain modifications, a suggestion of the Famine Commissioners, and consists in making the acquisition of the status of the khudkasht raiyat, or as he is termed in the Bill, the "settled raiyat," depend not on the holding of one and the same plot of land for twelve years, but on the holding of any raiyati land (whether the same or not it does not matter) in the same village or estate for a period of twelve years whether before or after the passing of the Act. The raiyat may, by ceasing for one year to hold land as a raiyat in the village or estate, lose the status so acquired, but while it continues to adhere to him, he will, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in any raiyati land held by him as a raiyat in the village or estate after this day—the 2nd of March 1883. No one can acquire the status of settled raiyat, and the occupancy-right which is attached to it, unless he has been a landholder, or he and his ancestors before him have been landholders for at least twelve years in the same village or estate. Thus mere squatters and nomads are effectually excluded. I should add that, in order to obviate the effect which the minute partitions of estates, so common of late in certain parts of the country, would have in reducing the area in respect of which a settled raiyat of an estate would enjoy his status as such, it is in effect provided that the estate shall, for the purposes of this portion of the Act, be taken to be the estate as it would have existed if no partition had taken place since the 1st of January 1859. All these provisions apply only to raiyati land, not to khamar land.

"And we preserve the rights of existing occupancy-tenants by providing that every raiyat who, immediately before the commencement of the Act, has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom, or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land, shall, when the Act comes into force, become an occupancy-raiyat of that land for the purposes of the Act.

"Now we do not anticipate that these provisions will increase materially the area at present subject to occupancy rights; indeed, if the statement which has been made by a high authority, that 90 per cent. of the raiyats in Bengal already have that right, is correct, any such increase would scarcely be possible; but what we hope for is, first, that a stop may be put to the vigorous efforts which are at present being made by landlords in some parts of the country to withdraw land from the operation of the right by preventing the natural growth of a fresh occupancy-right in the place of an old right which has determined, and secondly, that where occupancy-rights do, as a matter of fact, exist, the proof of their existence may be a matter of less difficulty than it is at present to the ignorant and helpless raiyat.

"It will be observed from what I have said that a right of occupancy is to be acquired by a settled raiyat holding raiyati land "*notwithstanding any contract to the contrary.*" We consider it essential to carry the enactment to this extent. To quote again from the despatch of the Government of India to which I have just referred: "such is the power of the zamindars, so numerous and effective are the means possessed by most of them for inducing the raiyats to accept agreements which, if history, custom and expediency be regarded, are wrongful and contrary to good policy, that to uphold contracts in contravention of the main purpose of the Bill would be in our belief to condemn it to defeat and failure. It is absolutely necessary that such contracts should be disallowed, and in this conclusion we have the support not only of the Bengal Government but also of the almost unanimous opinions of the Bengal officers."

"I was not a party to this despatch, but I desire to express my entire concurrence with the opinion therein expressed as to the absolute necessity of preventing our legislation from being overridden by contract. We are fully justified in directing our Courts not to enforce contracts, the clear and manifest intention of which is to defeat the intentions of the Legislature. On a matter of this kind an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory, and I will try to give you an ounce of fact—a sample ounce—in the form of a so-called contract which, as I am credibly informed, has been imposed by a Bengal zemindar on a Bengal raiyat:—

"(1) *Translation of the Kabuliyat said to have been executed.*

To

Zemindar.

I, son of resident of Pergunnah Sub-Registry and Police Station of cultivator, do hereby execute this kabuliyat.

I take the lease of bighas of land, more or less, and yielding different rate of rents of village and mentioned in the schedule below,

* * * * * * * *

* an annual jama of Rs. I will pay the rent at your cutcherry at * according to monthly* equal instalments noted at the foot. If I fail to pay the rent on due date, I will pay interest at the rate of† two pice per rupee per mensem till date of realisation. I will not raise any objection to the payment of rent on the score of inundation, drought, fallows or any other cause. I will not delay to pay the rent. I will cultivate the land with my own hands, keeping the boundary intact in accordance with Your Honour's wish. You and your heirs are at liberty to enter into possession of the land if it is required by you and them. I and my heirs will never acquire a right of occupancy in the land. I will not sub-let, establish hts or bazars, erect buildings, excavate tanks, make brick-fields, plant bamboo clumps‡ and gardens, settle with korfa ryots, or transfer or alienate the lands. If I do any of these acts I and my heirs and assigns will be responsible for any damage

* Monthly instalments are oppressive. They drive the raiyat to the money-lender before the harvest, and they enable zamindars to wrong the raiyat by bringing suits every month and saddling the raiyat with costs.

† *i. e.*, 6 annas per rupee per annum, or $\frac{6}{16} \times 100$ per cent. = 31 per cent. nearly.

‡ Bamboo clumps are real "necessaries" for a raiyat.

that may thereby accrue. I and my heirs will pay, in addition to the rent, Road-cess,§ Public Works cess,‖ zemindari dak-cess,¶ and any other cess which Government may levy in future, together with any cess** which you may levy. I and my heirs shall enjoy the fruits only of existing and future trees on the land (*i.e.*, such trees as I and my heirs may plant, or may have been already planted by me at your instance, and such as may be planted hereafter at the instance of you and your heirs). I will not cut any trees whatever. If required by you and your heirs you are at liberty to cut trees on payment of one-fourth of the price of the wood.†† I will not raise any objection for abatement of rent on that score. If I do any damage to the existing bamboo clumps I and my heirs will be responsible. I will pay every kowri of the rent by the end of Chaitra. If I and my heirs fall into arrears, you and your heirs are at liberty to enter into khas possession, and will make a separate settlement as you and your heirs think fit, and I and my heirs will not raise any objection. I and my heirs will not claim any compensation‡‡ that may be awarded under Act X of 1870 and under any other law. To the above effect I execute at my free will this kabuliyat.

"(2) *Pottah.*

Rent roll of raiyat, of village * pergunnah* of zemindari lot bearing Touzi No. * zillah * annual jama * * paddy, &c., village *, land * rent and paddy, &c.

You shall enjoy the land paying rent from Punya day to the end of the year, and having rights as per kabuliyat.

§ By section 21, Act X of 1871, the raiyat is only bound to pay half the road cess. This is to exact the whole from him.

‖ This is to avoid section 5, Act II of 1878, which only throws one-half Public Works cess on the raiyat.

¶ By section 3, Act VIII of 1862, all the dak cess is payable by the zamindar. By this he throws them on the raiyat.

** See sections 52, 55, Regulation VIII of 1793, and section 11, Act VIII of 1869. The imposition of such cesses is absolutely illegal.

†† ¼th as wood. Not the value, or even ¼th the value, of the tree.

‡‡ *i. e.*, if the land is taken up for public purposes, the zamindar is to get the price paid by Government; the raiyat nothing.

N.B.—The kaboolyut is given by the raiyat and remains with the zamindar. The pottah is given by the zamindar and remains with the raiyat. This *latter* document gives no details, so that the ignorant tenant never has an opportunity of understanding the nature of his rights and obligations; all these are only entered in the *kaboolyat*, which is in the custody of the zamindar.

"This is the kind of document—contract I cannot call it—by which we do not intend that our legislation should be overridden.

"So much as to the mode in which the occupancy-right is to be acquired. Next as to the incidents of the right when obtained. The most important of these are collected and enumerated in one of the sections of the Bill, which provides that they shall attach to the tenancy notwithstanding any contract to the contrary. They are briefly as follows:—

(1) the raiyat may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy;
(2) he may make improvements on it as provided by the Bill;
(3) he must pay rent at fair and equitable rates as determined by the Bill;
(4) he cannot be ejected except under a decree passed for breach of certain conditions, or for using the land in such a way as to render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy;
(5) he may sub-let the land;
(6) his interest is to be transferable, subject to certain rights reserved to the landlord; and
(7) his interest is to descend as if it were land.

"It will be seen that these rights include the rights commonly known in England and Ireland as the three F's., fixity of tenure, fair rent and free sale. I will touch first on the last of these three rights—the right of transfer.

"The question whether the right of occupancy should be made by express enactment freely transferable everywhere, as it is at present held to be by custom throughout a very large portion of the area to which the Bill applies, has been most fully and carefully considered. It has to be looked at from two points of view, namely, first, from the point of view of the landlord, and secondly, with reference to the interests of the tenant.

"From the former point of view the question presents comparatively little difficulty. The landlord is concerned only to see that we do not allow an objectionable tenant to be forced on him against his will, and this we can readily guard against by giving him a right of pre-emption, or something equivalent to a right of pre-emption in every case of transfer. We have accordingly provided that in cases of voluntary sale, gift or bequest, the landlord shall have a right to purchase at a price to be fixed by the Civil Court; that in the case of a sale in execution of a decree, when the landlord and any other person bid the same amount, the landlord shall have the right of pre-emption; and that when an order is passed for foreclosing a mortgage of an occupancy-right, the landlord shall be allowed an opportunity of paying in the amount of the mortgage debt and taking the place of the mortgagee. The only doubt that has been felt about these provisions is whether, in the case of a voluntary sale, the landlord should not be required, if he exercised his right of pre-emption, to pay the price at which the raiyat has actually agreed to sell the occupancy-right instead of a price to be fixed by the Court; but on considering the difficulties by which the right of pre-emption would be clogged in cases of collusion between the vendor and purchaser, and in cases in which a spiteful neighbour might be willing to pay an exorbitant sum for an occupancy-right with a view to harassing the landlord, we have thought it best to put the case of voluntary sale on the same footing as those of gift and bequest.

"Looking at the question of transferability next from the point of view of the occupancy-raiyat's interest, the local Government and the Government of India have come to the conclusion that, in the absence of evidence of any evil consequences which have already followed from such transfers, or which may be anticipated as likely to occur in the near future, it would be unwise to oppose the growth of the very strong tendency towards transferability which the prevailing customs show to exist in rights of this class in almost all parts of the country. The existence of such a tendency indicates what, indeed, is clear from other evidence, that those most concerned regard the quality of transferability as an important incident of the right, and it cannot be doubted that the enactment of a law absolutely forbidding transfer would, even if it saved existing customs, be regarded as a hardship. I may add that if the custom of transferability is so widely established as is stated by some very competent authorities, the operation of a law of this sort would be so limited as to be of but little importance.

"That the powers of transferring and sub-letting which the Bill recognises may in time lead to a state of things in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would be not occupancy-raiyats but under-raiyats with but little protection from the law, is indeed within the range of possibility; but if such a state of things should ever arise we may rest assured that the Government of the day will know how to deal with it. There is nothing in the present Bill which ought in any way to hamper them in doing so—nothing to affect the principle that, in an agricultural country like India, the great mass of the actual cultivators of the soil, whoever they may be, and however they may have come into the possession of the land, must be protected by the law.

"It may be asked, what happens if a landlord, by way of pre-emption or otherwise, acquires an occupancy-right in his own land. The answer is, any tenant who subsequently takes the land from him is to have a right of occupancy in it. There is nothing in the Bill to prevent a landlord so acquiring an occupancy-right in land from keeping the land in his own hands and cultivating it by his servants or by hired labourers. All we propose to enact is that if he chooses to let it to a tenant that tenant shall at once acquire an occupancy-right. We consider this necessary in order to guard against the possibility of a landlord buying up on a great scale the occupancy-rights existing on his estate with a view to putting non-occupancy raiyats on the land. To a landlord who buys an occupancy-right, as contemplated by the pre-emption sections of the Bill, merely with a view to excluding an intending purchaser whom he objects to have as his tenant, there would be no appreciable hardship in the restriction.

"So much for free sale: now as to fair rents. It will be remembered that

under Act X of 1859, there were, putting aside the question of alterations in area, which we deal with separately, only two grounds on which the rent of an occupancy-tenant could be enhanced:

1st, that the rate of rent was below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in places adjacent; and

2nd, that the value of the produce or productive power of the land had been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat.

"And we have seen that in the Great Rent Case the Court ruled that where enhancement was claimed on the second of these grounds, the rule of proportion should be observed, namely, that the enhanced rent should bear to the previous rent the same ratio that the increased value of the produce or productive power bears to the value or power at the time when the previous rate was fixed.

"Now, whatever may be said for the rule of proportion on theoretical grounds—and there is much to be said for it—there is a general admission that in practice it has proved unworkable by the Courts. It has proved unworkable, because it throws on the Court in each individual case the necessity of undertaking elaborate and laborious inquiries into economical questions with which the Court is altogether incompetent to deal, and which have reference not merely to the present time but also to past and possibly very remote times, for which no such evidence as could be acted on by a Court of Justice is likely to be forthcoming. Moreover, it necessitates enquiries, which are of such a nature that they could with advantage be undertaken only generally on a great scale and once for all, being instead of this undertaken over and over again in a most imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in individual cases.

"The result of this is that though the right of the landlord to enhance is distinctly recognized by the law, and though definite rules are laid down for its enforcement, the law has become to a great extent a dead letter.

"The most important object of our proposals on this head is, while guarding and limiting the right to enhance in certain respects, to put it on such a footing that it will be readily enforceable in practice; and the chief means adopted for attaining this object is that of separating off the statistical and economical inquiries of a general nature, to which I have just referred, and providing for their being undertaken once for all on a large scale by Revenue-officers.

"We begin by providing that, except on account of an addition to the area of a holding by alluvion, a money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall not be enhanced except by a decree of a Civil Court, or by an approved and registered contract.

"I will speak first of enhancement by contract. We consider, for reasons which I have already mentioned, that it would be destructive of the objects of the Bill if occupancy-tenants were left perfectly free to deprive themselves by contract, or, I should rather say, by instruments having the external form of contracts, of the right to hold at fair and equitable rates secured to them by the law.

"But, on the other hand, we believe that there are cases in which both landlord and tenant are willing to agree to a reasonable enhancement of rent, and we think it hard that in such cases they should be driven against the will of both into a law-suit. We have accordingly adopted a middle course by providing that a money-rent payable by an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by a contract in writing, approved of and registered by a Revenue-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, we have directed that a Revenue-officer shall not approve or register such a contract until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and we do not allow him to register any contract, by which a raiyat engages to pay a rent more than six annas in the rupee higher than the existing rent, or more than one-fifth of the estimated annual value of the gross produce of the land.

"Passing now to enhancement by decree of a Civil court, we proceed on the assumption that there are, at least in some parts of the country, certain rates of rent generally recognized as the rates payable by occupancy-tenants for the various classes of land held by them. Where this is the case we presume that it would not be very difficult for a Revenue-officer to ascertain those rates, and then, starting from them as a basis, and taking into account such changes in the productive powers of the soil and in the prices of produce as may have occurred since they were fixed, to prepare tables of the enhanced rates which, subject to allowance in exceptional cases, might fairly and equitably be demanded by the landlord for each class of land under the existing conditions. The Revenue-officer might further show in his tables the average gross produce of each class of land and its estimated value. Supposing this to be done, the Civil Courts would be relieved almost entirely of those economical and statistical enquiries which at present are involved in enhancement suits. They would accept the rates and produce statistics shown in the tables as *primâ facie* correct for all lands of the class to which the tables referred, and might restrict themselves to considering the comparatively simple and limited questions as to whether the particular lands in question in the suit belonged to the class alleged, and whether there were any exceptional circumstances connected with them which would require the rent to be fixed at a different rate from that set down in the table.

"We are, of course, well aware that there would be many parts of the country for which, owing to the non-existence of recognized rates of rent, or to the great varieties of the soil, no such tables could be prepared, and further, that even where it is possible to prepare such tables, their preparation must be a work of time. Accordingly, we have drawn our Bill so as to provide for two possible classes of cases, and for two kinds of enhancement suits,—suits to enhance money-rents where a table of rates has been prepared, and suits where a table of rates has not been prepared.

"It will be convenient to deal, first, with the latter set of provisions. The cases in which a suit may be brought to enhance the money-rent of an occupancy-holding situated in a tract for which a table of rates has not been prepared are in the main the same as those provided for in Act X of 1859, the only difference of sufficient importance to call for notice here being that, for the purpose of estimating the increase in the productive powers of the land, or in prices on which a right to enhance depends, the Court is not compelled, as under the present law, to look to the time at which the rent was fixed; but when that time cannot be ascertained (as it frequently cannot), or when the productive power and the prices prevailing at that time are undiscoverable, may take, for the purposes of comparison, any other time which may appear to it fair and equitable.

"We have endeavoured to supply a defect in Act X of 1859 by fixing the limits up to which the Court is to enhance in cases in which the enhancement is claimed on the ground of an increase in the productive powers of the land or of prices. We provide that if the increase has been effected wholly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord, he shall be entitled to the whole benefit of it; that if it has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord and partly by the agency or at the expense of the tenant, the benefit shall be divided between them in such shares as, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the Court thinks fair and reasonable; and that, if it is not proved that the increase has been effected by the agency or at the expense, either of the landlord or of the tenant, each of them shall be entitled to one-half the benefit: provided in this last case that the enhanced rent shall not bear to the previous rent a higher proportion than the increased productive power, or increased prices, bear to the former productive powers or former prices, as the case may be. Thus the rule of proportion, instead of being as it is at present, under the decision in the Great Rent Case, the measure of enhancement in all cases, will merely supply a maximum limit in one of three possible cases. As it is not apprehended that landlords will often seek to press their rights of enhancement to the full extent, it seems unlikely that it will give rise to any considerable difficulty.

"And, lastly, we have fixed a maximum beyond which rent cannot be enhanced in any case. My honourable colleague, Mr. Kristodas Pal, has, in one of his published papers, remarked on the necessity of allowing the raiyat a sufficient margin for cultivation and maintenance, and has expressed an opinion that if the landlord's share of the gross produce were fixed at more than one-fourth, or 25 per cent., it would trench upon the very means of subsistence of the raiyat—would, in fact, be a starvation rent. Now it is not for the interest either of landlord or of tenant that starvation rents should be recoverable, and accordingly we have limited the share of the gross produce which the landlord can take by means of an enhanced rent. We had originally proposed, following the recommendations of the Rent Commission, to fix the maximum limit at one-fourth, or 25 per cent.; but my friend, the Lieutenant-Governor, has recently obtained evidence tending to show that this limit would in some parts of the country be ruinously high, and accordingly we have, at his instance, altered it to one-fifth, or 20 per cent.

"Coming next to the scheme for enhancement by means of a table of rates, we have empowered the local Government to direct a revenue officer to prepare for any local area, with the aid of assessors, a table showing for each class of land comprised in that area the rate of rent fairly and equitably payable by occupancy-raiyats, the average gross produce of the land, and the average value of that produce. The land is to be classified according to the nature of the soil, situation, means of irrigation, and other like considerations, and in fixing the rates for each class regard is to be had

(*a*) to the rates of rent ordinarily payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of that class at the time the table is prepared,

(*b*) to the value of the average gross produce of land of that class, and the cost of raising that produce about the time those rates were fixed, or, where these matters cannot be ascertained for that time, about such other time as it may be fair and equitable to take for the purpose of comparison,

(*c*) to the value of the average gross produce and the cost of raising that produce at the time the table is prepared, and

(*d*) to the following rule, namely, that where the rate of rent for any class of land is raised on account of an increase in the value of the produce, the new rate shall not bear to the old rate a higher proportion than the increased value of the produce bears to the former value.

"And no rate is to be fixed so as to exceed the share of the gross produce to which I have already referred.

"The table will be in force for such period not less than 10 or more than 30 years as the Local Government may direct, and while it remains in force it will be conclusive evidence

(*a*) that, except in two exceptional classes of cases, the rates shown in it for each class of land are the fair and equitable rates payable for land of that class by occupancy-raiyats within the local area to which the table applies; and

(*b*) that the statistics of gross produce and value given in the table are correct.

"The Bill lays down rules for the guidance of a Court in suits instituted to enhance the rent of an occupancy-raiyat in a local area for which a table of rates has been prepared, and a glance at these rules will show what an important simplification of the work of the Court will be effected by the table. The general rule is that the Court shall enhance up to the rate shown in the table for the class of land in question, or, where maximum and minimum rates are shown for land of that class, as will occasionally be the case, to such rate not higher than the maximum or lower than the minimum, as it thinks fit. It is only in certain exceptional cases that the Court will be required to go behind the rates. Those exceptional cases are of two classes:

"The first class comprises cases which may be described, with sufficient accuracy for my present purpose, as cases in which, owing to some improvement having been effected or having taken place in reference to the land since the commencement of the tenancy, the land has been raised from a lower to a higher class of the table. In these cases the benefit of the improvement is appropriated to landlord or tenant or apportioned between them on the principle which I have already referred to as applicable in other enhancement suits.

"The other class of exceptional cases in which the Court will have to go behind the rates are cases in which the raiyat proves that by contract, or by custom, or on some equitable ground, he is entitled to hold at a rate lower than that fixed by the table for land of the class to which his belongs; and in cases of this class the Court is required to fix the rent at the lower rate at which the raiyat proves that he is entitled to hold.

"I need only add that all suits for enhancement, whether under a table of rates or otherwise, are made subject to the three rules already referred to under the head of tenures, namely, that a rent shall not be enhanced so as to be more than double the previous rent; that the Court may order the enhancement to take effect by degrees for any number of years not exceeding five; and that when rent has been enhanced it shall not be again enhanced for 10 years. We consider that rules to this effect are necessary for the purpose of preventing sudden and ruinous enhancements, and vexatiously frequent alterations of rent.

"How far it will be possible to give effect to the provisions with respect to the preparation of a table of rates I will not venture to predict. The members of the Rent Law Commission appear to have entertained great hopes of those provisions being largely used, and they seem to have thought that in some cases, if the rates were once settled by authority, landlords and tenants would soon be able to adjust their differences. On the other hand, the result of recent inquiries would seem to show that in some parts of the country at least the rates vary so much from holding to holding as to render the preparation of a table impossible or practically useless. It must, however, be pointed out that it will not follow that because a table of rates has not been or cannot be prepared for a local area, the landlords of that area will necessarily be reduced to the ordinary procedure by Civil suit. They will, in many cases, be able to invoke the aid of a Revenue-officer for the settlement of their rents under certain provisions of the Bill which I will notice in their proper place.

"The provisions for the enhancement of the rent payable by an occupancy-tenant are balanced by certain provisions for its reduction. The cases in which a claim for reduction is allowed are, with certain modifications of detail which it is unnecessary for me to notice, the same as under the existing law, that is to say, a reduction can be claimed only where there has been a decrease of productive power or of prices, and such cases are so rare that it has been thought unnecessary to lay down any elaborate rules for their treatment. We therefore simply provide that when a case for reduction is made out, the Court may direct such reduction as it thinks fair and equitable.

"On a comparison of the provisions for enhancement with the provisions for reduction, it might be said that they have a somewhat one-sided appearance. The landlord can use the table of rates for the purpose of levelling up, the tenant cannot use it for the purpose of levelling down. But it must be remembered that the principle on which the Bill is framed is to proceed as far as practicable on the basis of existing rents, and that nothing is further from our intention than to bring about a general reduction of rents. Whether under exceptional circumstances, and in special areas, such for instance as the area in Behar, where we learn from recent reports that the average rates all round have been enhanced by 500 per cent. in the last 43 years, whilst the area under cultivation has actually decreased, and the rise in prices during the same period has been at most 73 per cent., it may not be necessary to take steps, if not for a reduction, at least for a readjustment of the rates of rent, is a separate and difficult question on which I will not enter now. But I repeat that proposals for a general reduction of rents form no part of the Bill.

"These are the most important of the proposals of the Bill with respect to the rent of occupancy-tenants. I will not touch on the provisions which relate to the regulation and commutation of rent payable in kind, important as those provisions are, or on the sections which relate to the rights of a settled raiyat in his bastu or homestead land, but will pass on at once to the chapter dealing with what are called in the Bill ordinary raiyats, that is to say, raiyats holding raiyati land, but not having a right-of-occupancy in respect of it. If we are to accept as approximately accurate the statement, for which I believe my Honourable Colleague Mr. Kristodás Pál is responsible, that some 90 per cent. of the raiyats of Bengal already have occupancy-rights, this class will not be numerous. Now, under the existing law as stated in Article 51 of Mr. Field's Digest, the rent of a raiyat belonging to this class can be enhanced only after service of a notice of enhancement; and if after receiving this notice, the raiyat elects to remain in possession of the land, he cannot be compelled to pay more than a reasonable rent for it And the principle on which we have proceeded in dealing with tenants of this class is that, while it is desirable to interfere as little as possible between them and their landlords, they should not be exposed to arbitrary rack-renting and eviction at the hands of their landlords, and that the acquisition by them of the status of settled raiyats should be facilitated in every reasonable way.

"We accordingly provide that, subject to a certain maximum, which has been fixed for the rents of all raiyats and under-raiyats, and to which I shall presently refer, an ordinary raiyat shall pay such rent as may from time to time be fixed by agreement between him and his landlord; but in order to check extravagant enhancements by the landlord, we provide that if the landlord proposes an enhancement of the rent to which the raiyat does not agree, the landlord shall not eject him without paying him, besides any amount that may be due to him as compensation for improvements under the provisions of the Bill, a further sum by way of compensation for disturbance equal to a certain multiple of the yearly increase of rent demanded. *Ten* times the increase is the amount provided for in the Bill as it stands; but it need hardly be said that a figure of this sort is at this stage of a Bill entered only tentatively and subject to future consideration. The object in view is to fix a multiple of the increase high enough to deter the landlord from making an extravagant demand, but not so high that the raiyat would be induced by the prospect of obtaining it to refuse to accede to a reasonable enhancement.

"In addition to this we provide that a landlord shall not eject an ordinary raiyat except

(*a*) for arrears of rent;
(*b*) on the ground that the raiyat has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken some condition on breach of which he is under the terms of a written contract liable to be ejected; or
(*c*) that he has refused to agree to an enhancement of rent on which the landlord insists.

"It is in this last case that the provision as to compensation for disturbance will apply.

"I spoke just now of a maximum rate for the rent of all tenants whether raiyats or holding under raiyats. I have explained that a raiyat is to be entitled to sub-let. We are well aware of the evils incidental to sub-letting, and of the risk that a tenant holding at favourable rates may, by sub-letting, convert himself into a rack-renting middleman. But the Government of Bengal did not see its way, and we do not see our way, to an absolute prohibition of sub-letting, or to such an upsetting of existing notions as would be involved in conferring the rights which are generally recognized as attaching to the raiyat, on the khorfa or under-raiyat, who appears to be little better than a labourer, paying himself out of the produce of the field which he tills, and making over all the rest of that produce to the landlord. Sir Ashley Eden preferred to content himself with imposing some discouragement on sub-letting by limiting the money-rent of all raiyats and under-raiyats not having a right-of-occupancy to a maximum which

he suggested might be fixed at 35 per cent. of the gross produce. This maximum was fixed with reference to the 25 per cent. maximum in the case of occupancy raiyats; but as we have, at the instance of the present Lieutenant-Governor, proposed to lower the latter maximum to 20 per cent., so we propose to fix the maximum for ordinary raiyats at five-sixteenths or about 30 per cent.

"I have now touched on the most important of these provisions of the Bill which relate specially to particular classes of tenants; but before leaving this part of the subject I ought to say a few words about the subject of tenant's improvements, since the right to make improvements has been expressly mentioned as one of those rights which is attached to the status of an occupancy-raiyat.

"The question as to the right of a raiyat to make improvements and to claim compensation for them on ejectment will, if the proposal to make occupancy-rights freely saleable in execution of decree is adopted, be of less importance in Bengal than in some other parts of British India. The great mass of the raiyats having a right of occupancy and not being liable to be ejected except under peculiar circumstances of rare occurrence, and the question of compensation adjusting itself when an occupancy-right is sold in execution of a decree, claims for compensation for improvements will be comparatively few. But the importance from an economical point of view of encouraging improvements is so great in this country that special provision has been made for the matter to meet the case of ordinary raiyats, and such cases as may from time to time occur of occupancy-raiyats being ejected from their holdings.

"The principle on which the sections of the Bill relating to this subject proceed is that that party to a tenancy whose interest in the land preponderates should have the preferential right to improve and take the full benefit of his improvements; but that if the party having this preferential right is unable or unwilling to avail himself of it, it should be open to the other party to make an improvement and reap the benefit of it.

"We accordingly confer on an occupancy-raiyat the preferential right to improve, and provide (subject to one exception to be presently noticed) that if he does not avail himself of this right, and the landlord desires to have any improvement made, he may call upon the raiyat to make it, and that, if the raiyat does not within a reasonable time comply with the request, the landlord may make the improvement himself. We enact what may be termed the inverse of these provisions for the case of the ordinary raiyat, that is to say, we give the preferential right to the landlord, and allow the raiyat to improve only if the landlord, on being requested by the raiyat to make an improvement, neglects within a reasonable time to do so.

"We have, however, made an exception to these rules in the case of one sort of improvement, namely, a dwelling-house for the raiyat and his family. We consider that this is an improvement which every raiyat, an ordinary as well as an occupancy raiyat, should be entitled to make; and we further consider that it is not an improvement which a landlord should be empowered to force on a raiyat against his will. As regards this improvement, accordingly, we provide simply that any raiyat may make it, no right to make it, whether preferential or otherwise, being conferred on the landlord. When a landlord makes an improvement under these sections he will be entitled to reap the immediate and full benefit of it in the shape of an enhancement of the rent under the provisions of the Bill relating to that subject. When a raiyat makes an improvement under these sections he will, if ejected, be entitled, subject to certain exceptions which I need not notice now, to receive compensation for it. An occupancy-raiyat will further, while he continues to hold, reap the full benefit of his improvements, inasmuch as his rent cannot be enhanced on account of an improvement made by him. An ordinary raiyat, under similar circumstances, may possibly not be able in all cases to retain the full benefit of his improvements, but the check placed on the landlord by the provisions to which I referred just now will, as a rule, amply protect him in the enjoyment of that benefit.

"We do not think that a raiyat should be allowed to contract himself out of his right to make improvements of the class specified in the Bill, and

accordingly the Bill makes void all stipulations in contracts providing either that a landlord may prevent a raiyat from improving or eject him for improving, or that a raiyat when ejected shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements.

"The remainder of the Bill is mainly concerned with provisions which apply to all classes of tenants alike.

"The object of some of the most important of these is to remove fertile causes of, or pretexts for, dispute and litigation between landlord and tenant, by providing means for ascertaining and determining the amount of rent payable by the latter to the former, and the dates at which instalments of rent are payable.

"We empower the Board of Revenue to fix the instalments in which rents are to be paid. This power is of considerable importance in the case of raiyats' holdings. Much of the harassment to which the raiyats are subjected is said to arise from the number of instalments in which their rents are payable, and to remedy this the Board is empowered, subject to certain reservations regarding agreements entered into, and customs prevailing before the commencement of the Act, to fix the instalments in which the rents of raiyats are to be payable, so that there may not be more than four in each year.

"We require every landlord to give to a tenant paying him rent a receipt containing much fuller details than those prescribed by the existing law, and to keep a counterpart of every receipt so given, and we provide that when a receipt does not contain the requisite particulars, it shall be deemed to be an acquittance in full up to date.

"We require every landlord to furnish to his tenant for each agricultural year a detailed statement of the account between them for that year, and to keep a counterpart of every statement so furnished.

"And, following the existing law as to receipts, we impose penal damages for refusal or neglect to give receipts or furnish accounts, and make it an offence punishable with fine to neglect to keep a counterpart as required by the Act.

"We believe that if these provisions are fully enforced, much advantage will result to both parties. Not only will the tenants be supplied with proper evidence of the payments made by them and of the state of their accounts, but the landlords, if they keep their counterpart statements in a proper manner, will find them useful as evidence before the Courts.

"Among the commonest defences to a suit for arrears of rent are that the tenant has already tendered his rent, and that it has been refused, or that the tenant did not know who was entitled to the rent.

"Under the existing law there is but one case in which a tenant can deposit his rent in a public office, so that the deposit may operate as a payment to his landlord, namely, when he is prepared to declare solemnly that he has tendered the rent to his landlord and that the landlord has refused to receive it.

"It has been found, however, that this affirmation has become a mere form, and we have thought it better to allow the tenant to deposit his rent whenever he has reason to believe that the landlord will not receive it. We also think it advisable that a tenant should be allowed to deposit his rent in two other cases, namely—

(1) when it is payable to co-sharers jointly, and he is unable to obtain their joint receipt, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent on their behalf; and

(2) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent.

"This extension of the right to deposit rent necessitates our conferring on the officer empowered to receive deposits a certain discretion not allowed by the present law. He is accordingly given a discretion to refuse the deposit if he does not think the circumstances of the case warrant its being made, and a further discretion to pay away the deposit, if he thinks fit, to such one of several

rival claimants as may seem to be entitled to it, but subject of course to the right of any person actually entitled to it to recover the amount from the person to whom it is so paid. As regards this last point, however, I should state that the officer will have power to retain the deposit if he thinks fit, pending the decision of the Civil Court as to the person entitled to it, and this latter course is doubtless that which he would adopt in all cases in which there might be any reasonable doubt as to the person entitled.

"There are a large number of other provisions which fall within this part of the Bill, such as the provision for the division or appraisement of crops where rent is paid in kind, the provisions for measurement of the land and the like; but I need not refer to them now, as they will be found in most cases to follow closely the proposals of the Rent Commission, although in one or two cases we have generalized provisions which had been made specially applicable to Behar.

"Passing over this class of provisions, I proceed to the further proposals which we have made for supplementing, by the action of the executive authorites, the powers of the Court with respect to the settlement of rents.

"I have already expressed my apprehension that in many parts of the country the framing of a table of rates will be impossible. I should add that in many instances the mere framing of a table of rates will not suffice to settle the disputes between landlords and tenants. In either case the only satisfactory remedy may be a settlement of individual rents by a Revenue-officer, conducted somewhat in the same manner as in a Government estate at present, and with a view to provide such a remedy we have inserted in the Bill a chapter which is entitled *of the Settlement of Rents by a Revenue-officer*.

"There is, however, one cardinal difference between the provisions of this chapter and those of the existing settlement law which should be noted at the outset. Under the existing settlement law, when a settlement-officer has, after the most careful and protracted inquiry, settled the rents of an estate, and his proceedings have been scrutinized and checked by the superior Revenue authorities, every individual rent fixed by him is liable to be called in question in the Civil Courts, and that not merely on the ground of error in respect of some matter such as the status of a tenant or the validity of an alleged lease, falling most appropriately within the cognizance of a Civil Court, but also on the ground of an error as to the quality of the soil, the estimated amount of the produce, or some other similar matter with which the Revenue authorities conducting their inquiries on a great scale are far more competent to deal than any Civil Court trying a suit relating to a single holding can possibly be; in other words, an important portion of the work, after being done by those authorities who are most competent to perform it, is liable to be pulled to pieces by another set of authorities who are far less competent to perform it. The enormous amount of unnecessary expense, trouble and vexation which this system entails on all concerned, can be estimated from the fact stated by the Board of Revenue in referring to a recent settlement, that out of 2,391 decisions in suits brought to contest the Settlement Officer's rates 2,202 were absolutely adverse to the plaintiffs. An attempt has been made to avoid this in the Bill by distinguishing, among the various questions which may arise in a settlement of rents, those which the Revenue authorities are most competent to determine, and those which a Civil Court is most competent to determine, making the decision of the Revenue authorities final on the former, and providing that the latter may ultimately be brought for decision before the Civil Court.

"The procedure of this chapter, besides being available for the purpose of Government settlements, may be made applicable by the Local Government—

(*a*) When a large proportion of the tenants or of the landlords desire that it should be applied, and

(*b*) When a resort to it is likely to settle or avert a serious dispute existing or likely to arise between landlords and tenants generally.

It is applicable to tenants of any class, but would probably be made use of chiefly for settling the rents of occupancy-tenants.

"When the rents to be settled are rents which are liable to enhancement or reduction by a Court, they will be *fixed* according to the principles embodied in the Bill, and so that no rent shall exceed the maximum prescribed in cases of enhancement. When, on the contrary, the rents are not of this description, they will be merely ascertained and recorded as rents are ascertained and recorded under Regulation VII of 1822.

"The Revenue-officer having settled the rents will prepare a jamabandi, showing the status of each tenant, the land held by him, the name of his landlord, whether the rent has been fixed or ascertained, and the amount of the rent fixed or ascertained. This jamabandi will be published, and, after an opportunity for urging objections against it has been allowed, will be submitted to the higher Revenue authorities with the objections and a report setting forth the ground on which the Revenue-officer has proceeded. If ultimately sanctioned by the Local Government, it will be again published, and will then continue in force for ten years.

"While it remains in force it will be conclusive (except as I will presently explain) as to the rents payable by those tenants whose rents are shown in it as fixed. As regards rents shown in it merely as ascertained, and as regards all other matters contained in it, it will be merely presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

"It will be observed that in thus empowering a Revenue-officer to fix rents so as to bind the parties, we necessarily empower him to decide certain questions, as *e.g.*, that of the status of a tenant, which more properly appertain to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, and ought not to be finally decided by any other authority. It is not, however, intended that the Revenue-officer should finally decide such questions. He may, if he thinks fit, when such a question arises, abstain altogether from deciding it, and refer it to a Civil Court, or leave it to be raised before a Civil Court in a suit instituted by any party interested.

"In most cases he would probably decide the question on such evidence as might be readily available; but whenever he takes this course, his decision will be liable to be challenged in a Civil Court on the ground—

(*a*) that the tenancy does not exist, or that the tenant is not liable to pay rent, or

(*b*) that the tenant belongs to a class different from that to which he is shown in the jamabandi to belong, or

(*c*) that the land comprised in the tenancy is different from or more or less than that shown in the jamabandi, or

(*d*) that a rent different from that shown in the jamabandi has been fixed by contract.

"We believe that this list exhausts all the matters in regard to which a Civil Court may be regarded as a better tribunal than the Revenue authorities, and if this is so, the determinations of the Revenue authorities in regard to all other matters may safely be made final and conclusive.

"We have by a separate chapter given to a Revenue-officer, acting under instructions from the Local Government, the narrower power not of fixing and settling rents, but merely of ascertaining and recording within a specified area existing rights and rates of rent, in other words of framing what is known in other parts of India as a record-of-rights. The Local Government may apply the provisions of this chapter not only in cases in which it may empower a Revenue-officer to settle rents, but also in any other case in which the Governor General in Council may sanction the application of its provisions.

"I now come to that part of the Bill which deals with the procedure for the recovery of rents, and in touching on this subject I cannot express too emphatically my concurrence with the opinions expressed by the Rent Commission as to the extreme danger of summary methods of justice. "In order that justice may be done," they remark—

"truth must be elucidated; and the elucidation of truth, especially in this country, and for reasons which we need not here dwell upon in detail, requires time and patience. Any attempt to abridge judicial inquiry by arbitrary and abnormal presumptions in favour of either party, which by precluding the production of evidence may enable Judges to arrive at rapid conclusions, is, to our minds, retrogressive and unsafe. The history of the judicial administration of this country for the last half century is a continuous record of the abandonment of a system of procedure under which rights were hastily and perfunctorily adjudicated upon, the person defeated and dissatisfied being left to a "regular suit" to right himself, if wronged by an irregular proceeding which too often saddled him with the burden of proof that should have been laid on the shoulders of his adversary, and thus unfairly diminished his chance of ultimate success. We entirely agree in the wisdom which has abolished this system, we will not say, of administering justice, but of choking-off litigation; and we cannot recommend the adoption of any summary procedure for rent suits which would involve even a partial renewal of it."

"There is no royal road to the discovery of facts, and most short cuts are mere delusions. Let me illustrate this from an episode in the history of modern Roman law as practised in Germany. The ordinary procedure for determining rights of possession was found to be tedious, and another form of procedure was devised which was supposed to be more expeditious and was called summarium. This again was denounced as dilatory and was superseded by another still more summary form of procedure, which was christened 'summariissimum.' The great jurist Savigny tells us that he once took part as judge in a trial which was being conducted according to the form of procedure known as summariissimum. At the time when he sat this trial had lasted some twelve years. Several faculties of jurists had delivered their opinion about it, and how much longer it was likely to last it was impossible to say.

"I have studied most, if not all, of the numerous suggestions which have been made for abbreviating the procedure in rent suits, and I must say that the result is not encouraging. Most of the suggestions are open to one or more fatal objections: either they are based on an obvious fallacy, or they sacrifice substantial justice to despatch, or they proceed on an imperfect and erroneous diagnosis of the disease.

"The fallacy to which I refer is the fallacy of supposing that by shortening your code of procedure you shorten the procedure itself. The Code of Civil Procedure contains a number of provisions which may be useful in certain contingencies, but which are not required, and therefore are not applied in ordinary cases. By striking out these provisions from a code of procedure for any special subject, such as rent suits, you materially shorten your law, but you do not shorten by one jot the length of a trial in ordinary cases, and you create opportunities for doubt and delay in exceptional cases.

"The second objection applies to all those numerous suggestions which, however ingeniously they may be disguised, substantially involve a shifting of the burden of proof. Take a common rent suit. A, the landlord, says that B, the tenant, owes him so much money as rent. B says he does not, and the Judge has to decide which is right. Now it would be extremely convenient to A if he could have the money which he claims until B proves that it is not due. Possession we all know is nine points of the law, and the advantages of possession, in cases of disputed rights, have always been appreciated. I was shown the other day a document which forms an amusing illustration of the importance which is attached to possession not merely in rent-suits but in other forms of litigation. It was a notice of appeal in a fine case, and it ran as follows:—

"Your Honour may be right, I may be wrong; I may be right, and Honour wrong: let Honour give me back the fine, and then at Day of Resurrection, when all hearts will be open, if I am wrong, I will most gladly, Sir, return your Honour the money."

"The appellant in this case has translated into his own artless language the same thought which consciously or unconsciously lies at the root of all proposals to shift the burden of proof in disputed rent cases.

"But the truth is that most of the panaceas which have been suggested for

protracted rent suits proceed on an imperfect diagnosis of the disease. They do not go to the root of the matter. The reason why rent suits are apt to be long and troublesome is not because the procedure is defective, but because the rights involved are obscure and uncertain, and the facts are difficult to ascertain. No amendments of procedure will cure these evils. What are the features of an ordinary rent suit? There is nothing mysterious or exceptional about it; nothing which requires the application to it of principles different from those which are applicable to an ordinary demand. It is desirable that not only rent suits but all kinds of suits should be as short and simple as is compatible with the due administration of justice: it is not desirable that a rent suit more than any other suit should be simplified at the expense of justice. Take the course of an ordinary suit for arrears of rent. A sues B for a specified sum of money which he claims to be due from B to A. He must, as in the case of other money claims, satisfy the Court on three points: first, that the amount which he claims is actually due; secondly, that he is the person entitled to the money; and thirdly, that the defendant is the person liable to pay the money. The defendant either appears and pleads or he does not. If he appears, he usually raises one of three pleas: either that the amount claimed is excessive, or that the amount claimed has already been paid in whole or in part, or that the plaintiff is not the person entitled to the amount claimed. Now as to the first plea I believe there is no reason for doubting that it is often well founded, and that a suit for arrears is in many cases a suit for enhancement in disguise. But if a landlord wishes to avoid being harassed either with this plea or with the plea of payment, the remedy is in his own hands. He should keep his accounts and receipts in such form and with such regularity as would justify a Court in accepting them as evidence without suspicion. As for the plea under which a landlord's title is disputed, there is no doubt that it raises very difficult questions, but I suppose no one would seriously argue that a defendant is not justified in raising it, when it can be raised in good faith, and it is quite certain that no tinkering of the Code of Civil Procedure will facilitate the proof of a landlord's title. There is indeed one mode in which that proof might be facilitated, and it is a mode which we have been recommended by high authority to adopt, and that is, the establishment of a general register of titles. Such a register, if it is to be of much use and to effect much more than is effected under the present system of registration, must, I take it, include all subordinate interests in land. But the preparation of such a register would be an expensive and tedious as well as a formidable task, and I do not know that either landlords or tenants have expressed any strong desire that it should be undertaken, or would welcome the increased taxation which it might not improbably involve.

"So much for the cases in which the defendant opposes and defends his case. But he very often allows judgment to go by default, and in such cases the plaintiff complains that when he comes to apply for execution he is stopped by the plea that the summons in the suit has not been duly served. Well it is very hard on a plaintiff that he should be stopped by a plea of this kind, when it is put in merely for purposes of delay. But it is equally hard on a defendant that he should be sold up without an opportunity of making his defence. In all matters relating to the service of legal notices and processes in this country, there is, I fear, a great deal of negligence and dishonesty, but there is no reason why we should assume that this negligence or dishonesty is always on the side of the defendant, and there is no sound reason why the rules as to the mode of effecting service which have been found necessary and sufficient in other cases should be dispensed with in the case of rent-suits.

"I have touched on these points not for the purpose of showing that the existing procedure is incapable of improvement—for we propose to make certain improvements in it—but for the purpose of guarding against any exaggerated notions of what may be accomplished in that direction, and of showing that what is really wanted in the interest of the landlord is not so much the simplification of judicial procedure as the extra-judicial ascertainment and simplication of rights.

"What then are the remedies which we propose to give to the landlord for the recovery of undisputed rent?

"In the first place, we allow him to exercise the power of distraint in a modified form. The chapter relating to this subject may be said to be the result of a compromise. The Rent Commission, concurring with the Behar Rent Committee, proposed to abolish the existing law of distraint as an offset of English law, of which the efficiency was impaired by the legislation of 1859, and which had been abused in Behar and not always applied in a regular manner in other parts of the country. To this strong objections were urged, and the procedure provided by this chapter was then devised by the Government of Bengal as being likely to secure to the landlords most of the advantages afforded by the existing law, without exposing their tenants to the evils now complained of.

"The modified power of distraint which it is now proposed to allow can be used by any landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat for the recovery of an arrear of rent which has not been due for more than a year. It extends, as a rule, to all the produce of the holding, including what may have been grown by and be the property of a sub-lessee of the tenant, and it may be exercised, though the produce has been stored, provided it has not passed out of the possession of the cultivator. The landlord cannot himself interfere with the produce to be distrained, but must apply to a Civil Court to distrain it. The Court, after a brief examination of the case, will depute an officer to distrain and sell the produce, and nothing will stay the sale except the payment into Court of the amount of the demand. Any sum paid into Court will be retained for one month, with a view to the possibility of the owner of the distrained property claiming damages as for a wrongful distraint, and on the expiration of that period it will be paid to the landlord.

"We have inserted in this chapter sections directed against illegal distraint and interference with crops. One of these sections provides in effect that any person who, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Bill, or some other enactment for the time being in force, distrains any produce of a tenant's holding, or interferes with the harvesting of a crop, shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Penal Code, and further imposes a penalty which may extend to three months' imprisonment or two hundred rupees fine, on any person who benefits by, or is interested in, the commission of any such offence if, having reason to believe that the offence was likely to be committed, he has not used all lawful means in his power to prevent its commission.

"Coming now to the procedure in an ordinary suit, we have endeavoured to embody in the Bill all those modifications of the ordinary procedure proposed by the Rent Commission and the Government of Bengal which seem likely to expedite, in any material way, the disposal of suits between landlords and tenants.

"We have provided that, in such suits, service may be effected by registered letters; that the summons shall, as a rule, be issued for the final disposal of the case; that no written statement shall be filed without the leave of the Court; that the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to interrogatories, discovery and affidavits shall not apply; that whether an appeal lies or not a single memorandum of the substance of the evidence, such as is prescribed by the Code for unappealable cases, shall suffice; that as a rule execution may issue on the oral application of the decree-holder at the time the decree is passed, and that the sections of the Code which enable a judgment-debtor to obtain a suspension of an order made for the sale of his immoveable property, and certain sections which provide for the transfer of decrees to the Collector for execution, shall not apply.

"We have also taken away the right of appeal in petty cases involving no question of title or of a right to enhance or vary rent.

"I should observe that the final jurisdiction in this class of cases will be exercised only by specially selected officers, and that a power of revision is reserved to the District Judge.

"Then we have added a new section, which is intended for the benefit of a landlord in a suit for an arrear of rent, when, as sometimes happens, the defendant admits that the arrear is due, but pleads that it is due not to the plaintiff but to some rival claimant. In such a case it seems only reasonable that the tenant should pay the amount of the rent into Court, and the Bill accordingly provides that the Court shall refuse to take cognizance of his plea unless he does so.

"We have also framed a section relating to relief against forfeitures, which is based on a similar section in a recent English Act, the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881. It enacts that a suit for ejectment of a tenant, on the ground of his having forfeited his interest by breach of a condition or the like, shall not be entertained unless the landlord has given the tenant an opportunity of paying compensation and remedying the breach when it admits of remedy, and that when a decree is passed in such a suit it shall not be executed until the defendant is allowed a similar opportunity of repairing or atoning for his wrongful act.

"We hope that when the measure comes to be fully discussed other expedients for simplifying the procedure in rent-suits may be discovered, but with the exception of those to which I have referred, none have been suggested which the Government of India would be prepared to accept. As to the possibility of devising any effectual procedure analogous to that employed in the case of negotiable instruments under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure, or any other form of summary or provisional remedy, the whole history of such remedies both in this country and elsewhere is, as I have already remarked, against it.

"A summary form of procedure can scarcely help a plaintiff unless his case is of the simplest description, admitting of being answered only in the simplest way, and he comes into Court armed with documentary evidence of so trustworthy a character that the presumption against any defence being possible is extremely strong.

"In such cases the Court may very properly, and with great advantage to the plaintiff, be empowered to decline to hear the defendant and decide against him summarily and provisionally unless he pays the amount of the claim into Court or gives security for it. But what advantage could be hoped for from a procedure of this description in rent-suits in Bengal, which admit of the most varied and complicated defences, in which the evidence on both sides is usually of the most worthless character, and charges of forgery and perjury are almost common forms in the pleadings? If the Legislature consented to provide such a procedure for rent-suits, it would probably feel bound to surround it with so many safeguards that the plaintiff would gain nothing by adopting it; and even if such safeguards were dispensed with in the Act, the Courts would naturally be so cautious about refusing leave to defend or requiring security from a penniless raiyat, that the so-called summary remedy would cease to be summary, and, like the summary suits of former days in some parts of India, become as lengthy and complicated as an ordinary suit.

"The truth really is that facilities for recovering rents in Bengal should be sought for, not so much in novel forms of procedure as in a trustworthy record of tenancies and their incidents, and a simple mode of adjusting rents, in other words, by going to the root of the disputes which, though they may not always come to the surface, are believed to underlie a very large proportion of the contested rent-suits.

"If this view is correct, the provisions of the Bill with respect to the preparation of tables of rates, settlement of rents, and framing of records of rights, and those which relate to receipts and accounts, may reasonably be expected to remove most of the difficulties of which the landlords now complain.

"I am drawing to a close of my summary of the Bill, and the only other part of its provisions on which I need touch is that which relates to the sale of transferable holdings in execution of a decree for arrears of rent. The peculiar feature of the new procedure prescribed by Chapter 15 of the Bill is that tenures

sold in execution of decrees for arrears of rent accruing on them will be put up in the first instance subject to incumbrances, and, if the amount then bid is sufficient to liquidate the arrear, will be sold subject to incumbrances. If, on the other hand, the amount bid is not sufficient to liquidate the arrear, they will be put up and sold with power to avoid incumbrances.

"These provisions will apply of their own force only in the case of tenures; but as there are in some parts of the country occupancy holdings of great extent, and in most respects similar to tenures to which it would be reasonable to apply the same rules, the Local Government is empowered to extend the system to occupancy holdings in any part of the Province it thinks fit.

"Such, then, are the outlines of the Bill which I ask leave to introduce. We claim no merit for originality in our proposals; we are but building on the foundations which others have laid, following the lines which others have traced. And it would be presumptuous to suppose that in trying to work out a problem of exceptional difficulty and complexity, we have not fallen into errors of omission, inaccuracy, or inconsistency. The Bill will be carefully scrutinized in many quarters, and I have no doubt that the aid which we shall receive from our critics will materially assist us in removing blemishes of this kind. But whatever degree of perfection we may be able to give to the form of our work, we cannot, I fear, flatter ourselves with the hope that our substantial proposals are such as are likely to meet with universal acceptance. We find ourselves in the presence of conflicting claims; claims which, if pushed to their extreme on either side, must produce, have produced, bloodshed, anarchy, and misery. We have endeavoured to hold an even hand between the two parties and to define and adjust their rights in such a way as may be most conducive to the common interests of both and to the welfare of the country at large. But that either claimant should accept with equanimity anything less than what he conceives, rightly or wrongly, to be his due, it would be inconsistent with what we know of human nature to expect. Nor, again, do we suppose that by this or any other legislation which we can devise, we are likely to settle, permanently and once for all, the eternal question of landlord and tenant. We find ourselves face to face with patent and glaring evils, evils which are crying out for a remedy; we have endeavoured to apply such a remedy as appears suitable to the present circumstances of the case, but we know well that we cannot absolutely prevent the recurrence of similar evils in the future. Sufficient for the statesman if he can grapple with the problem of to-day: for the distant future he must leave posterity to provide. And as we cannot foresee the distant future, so we cannot recall the distant past. We cannot, if we would, restore the zamindar and the raiyat to the positions which they occupied at the time of the permanent settlement. The India of to-day is a different country from the India of 1793, and requires different legislation. The utmost that we can endeavour to do, and what we have endeavoured by the present Bill to do, is so to legislate for her as to preserve whatever is best in the spirit of her ancient institutions."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I believe it will be in accordance with the general understanding, and I think it will be the best course which I can suggest to my hon'ble colleague for the Council to pursue, that, after the very able statement of my hon'ble and learned friend, no discussion should take place upon this question at present; because it is obvious that in a matter of this magnitude members of Council would naturally desire to have time to consider that statement, and the Bill with which it is connected, and therefore what I would propose is this—that we should, when the motions now before the Council with regard to this measure have been passed, take the further consideration of it on Monday, the 12th, and, if it should be necessary to adjourn the debate, on Tuesday, the 13th of this month. The delay till Monday will give sufficient time, considering how fully the Bill has been discussed and how long the matter has been before the public, to enable us to take the further discussion of this Bill on that day, it being clearly understood that no other steps will be taken upon it now, so that the public may have ample time—some eight

months—to consider the whole question and make all representations to the Government before the Bill goes before a Select Committee.

"The only other remark which I would desire to make is this. The Government propose to give to members of Council, and to the public at once, all the papers connected with this case. As a rule, the Secretary of State objects to the publication in India of despatches to and from himself, but I have obtained Lord Kimberley's permission in this case, regarding it as one of exceptional importance, to publish at once, and without waiting for their being published in England, the despatches which have passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on this question; so that the papers which will now be given to the public will be full and complete.

"If my hon'ble colleagues accept the proposal which I have made, no further discusssion will take place now. The Bill will be published, and we will take up the question again on Monday, the 12th of March."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *Calcutta Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INLAND STEAM-VESSELS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey, and the Examination and Grant of Certificates to Engineers, of Inland Steam-vessels, and to provide for certain other matters relating to those vessels. He said:—

"A case having occurred in Bombay which showed that the Bombay law relating to the survey of steamships was not in harmony with the English law on the subject, it was thought desirable to amend the Bombay law. When, however, the question of legislation came to be considered, it appeared that there were no less than seven local Acts relating to steamships. Bombay, Bengal and Burma each had its special law regulating the survey of these ships, while there was no law on the subject in the Presidency of Madras. The multiplicity of laws relating to the survey of steamships, it was thought, could not but be inconvenient to ship-owners whose ships traded between different Provinces. For instance, Act XVI of 1871, which is in force in Burma, requires every steam-vessel plying on any of the rivers or waters of British Burma, except steam-vessels plying between a port in British Burma and a port not in British India, to be surveyed twice a year. In the same way, the Bombay Act II of 1864, as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1873, requires every British steam-vessel not holding a Board of Trade, British Indian or Colonial certificate, carrying passengers between any port of the Presidency of Bombay and any other port, to be surveyed twice a year; and the Bengal Act V of 1862, as amended by Act I of 1868, also requires the survey twice in every year of all steam-vessels plying on any of the rivers or waters within the province of Bengal, except steam-vessels which may ply between some port within that Province and some port not in British India. Under these laws, a steam-vessel which was surveyed in Bombay might, apparently, be required to undergo a fresh survey on arrival in Calcutta, and another survey on arrival at a port in Burma. As legislation is necessary, it is, therefore, clearly expedient to have one uniform law relating to the survey of steam-vessels applicable to the whole of British India.

"Besides providing for the survey of steam-vessels, the local Acts provide also for the examination of, and the grant of certificates to, engineers, and for holding investigations into explosions occurring on board steam-vessels. In these matters uniformity in the law is desirable.

"After consulting the Local Governments concerned, the Government of India decided to legislate so as to provide one law relating to the survey of sea-going steamships, the examination and grant of certificates to engineers of those ships, and the investigation into explosions occurring thereon. It was, however, found at the same time necessary to legislate in like manner for steam-vessels plying on rivers and inland waters, inasmuch as the provisions of the local Acts related, to a certain extent, to those vessels as well as to sea-going vessels, and it was considered advisable to deal with sea-going and inland steam-vessels in separate Bills—the Inland Steam-vessels Bill and the Indian Steamships Bill—so as to keep the law relating to merchant shipping—a law liable to be affected by legislation in England—entirely separate from the law regulating inland steam-vessels, which is a matter solely within the scope of Indian legislation.

"The Inland Steam-vessels Bill, which I now ask leave to introduce, will repeal the seven local Acts, relating to steamships which are now in force, and it will be drawn so that it may be brought into operation at the same time as the Indian Steamships Bill.

"The Bill will provide for the whole of British India a law regulating the survey of steam-vessels plying on inland waters; the grant of certificates to masters and engineers of those vessels; inquiries into casualties; and the suspension and cancellation of masters' and engineers' certificates.

"In its main provisions the Bill will follow the existing law so far as it goes. The points in which it is proposed to change the law, and which require notice, are briefly as follows: It is proposed to extend the term, for which the certificate of survey is to last, from six months to one year; but the Local Government will be enabled, under certain circumstances, to cancel or suspend a certificate of survey. To meet local requirements, power will be given to Local Governments to exempt any specified class of inland steam-vessels from all or any of the provisions relating to survey.

"The Bill will provide for the grant, without examination, of a certificate as engineer to a person who possesses a certificate granted under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, or an equivalent certificate, and will also provide for the grant of certificates of service to engineers who have served for a certain time in certain steamships, or have obtained the rank of first class assistant engineer, in Her Majesty's service. With regard to investigations into casualties, and the cancellation and suspension of the certificates of masters and engineers, the Bill will in the main follow the Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, which has recently been passed.

"It is further proposed to make provision in the Bill to regulate the carriage of dangerous goods on passenger steamers and to prevent accidents from fire. The Governor General in Council will be empowered to declare what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of the Act, dangerous goods, and persons will be prohibited from taking those goods on board except under certain conditions. The Local Government will also be enabled to make rules for the protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by explosion or fire."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN STEAMSHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey of Steamships and the Grant of Certificates to Engineers of those ships. He said:—

"This Bill, as I have already pointed out when asking leave to introduce the Inland Steam-vessels Bill, will provide for the whole of British India one

law regulating the survey of sea-going steamships, the examination of, and grant of certificates to, engineers of these ships, and investigations into explosions occurring thereon. It is proposed to follow the English law with respect to the class of steamships for which certificates of survey will be required; to extend the term of those certificates from six months to one year; and in other respects to re-enact, with a few unimportant modifications, the existing law."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 9th March, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 2nd March, 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 244 AND 245 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th FEBRUARY 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.				Rice.						Barley.				Gram.				Firewood.				Salt.							
						Best sort.				Common.														Wholesale.				Retail.			
		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.	
		S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
MYSORE.	Bangalore	12	4	12	10	11	7	13	3	13	4	13	10	10	1	10	2	13	7	11	2	11	10	31	7	31	14	24	8		
	Kolar	...	...	...	...	11	2	11	2	12	0	13	5	13	5	12	14	16	4	14	14	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Tumkúr	14	0	14	8	14	0	12	0	13	0	14	0	12	8	12	0	14	0	13	8	12	0	32	0	32	0	20	0		
	Mysore	12	8	12	6	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	11	12	10	12	12	14	12	8	11	4	32	0	32	0	20	0	
	Shimoga	15	12	15	12	16	13	16	13	18	14	14	11	12	10	11	9	13	14	16	13	14	11	40	15	39	14	29	6		
	Kadur	15	0	15	0	16	0	14	0	15	0	20	0	20	0	12	0	22	0	22	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...		

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralo, Murua, Naglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*				Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*				Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*				Common.				Best sort.				Barley.				Wheat.			
		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.	
		S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
MYSORE.	Bangalore	33	2	33	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	11	2	11	10	31	7	31	14	24				
	Kolar	36	1	37	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	14	15	12	0	...	...	...	...				
	Tumkúr	39	0	40	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	8	13	0	32	0	32	0	20				
	Mysore	27	0	27	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	12	12	14	12	8	11	4	32				
	Shimoga	34	2	34	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	14	16	13	14	11	40	15	39				
	Kadur	32	0	32	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	22	0	22	0	15	0	...	...	...				

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	Gram.				Firewood.				Salt.							
										Wholesale.				Retail.			
		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.	
		S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
MYSORE.	Bangalore	13	30	6	36	13	84	0	84	0	13	0	13	0	12	12	12
	Kolar	12	34	4	39	15	172	6	172	6	13	8	13	8	11	3	13
	Tumkúr	0	39	0	41	0	340	0	340	0	11	8	11	8	10	0	11
	Mysore	0	31	0	33	0	78	0	78	0	8	12	8	12	8	4	8
	Shimoga	3	34	10	31	8	480	0	480	0	11	9	11	0	...	...	...
	Kadur	0	30	0	22	0	64	0	64	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralo, Murua, Naglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*				Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*				Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*				Common.				Best sort.				Barley.				Wheat.			
		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.	
		S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
MYSORE.	Bangalore	33	2	33	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	11	2	11	10	31	7	31	14	24				
	Kolar	36	1	37	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	14	15	12	0	...	...	...	...				
	Tumkúr	39	0	40	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	8	13	0	32	0	32	0	20				
	Mysore	27	0	27	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	12	12	14	12	8	11	4	32				
	Shimoga	34	2	34	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	14	16	13	14	11	40	15	39				
	Kadur	32	0	32	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	22	0	22	0	15	0	...	...	...				

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	Gram.				Firewood.				Salt.							
										Wholesale.				Retail.			
		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.	
		S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
MYSORE.	Bangalore	13	30	6	36	13	84	0	84	0	13	0	13	0	12	12	12
	Kolar	12	34	4	39	15	172	6	172	6	13	8	13	8	11	3	13
	Tumkúr	0	39	0	41	0	340	0	340	0	11	8	11	8	10	0	11
	Mysore	0	31	0	33	0	78	0	78	0	8	12	8	12	8	4	8
	Shimoga	3	34	10	31	8	480	0	480	0	11	9	11	0	...	...	...
	Kadur	0	30	0	22	0	64	0	64	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

No. 171 R. C., dated Fort William, 22nd February 1883.

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

Read—

Letter No. 053 C. of the 18th January 1883, from the Director General of Railways, submitting the Administration Report of Indian Railways for the year 1881-82.

RESOLUTION.—On the 31st March 1881 the total length of railways in India open to traffic was 9,595 miles; on the 31st March 1882 the open mileage was 9,963½, an aggregate length of 368½ miles having been opened during the year 1881-82. The mileage open at the end of the two calendar years was as follows:—

	December 1880.	December 1881.
State lines	2,735·75	3,286·50
Native States	297·75	446·25
East Indian	1,504·25	1,506·75
Guaranteed lines	4,581·00	4,590·25
Lines under modified guarantee	30·00	50·00
TOTAL	9,148·75	9,879·75

The average length open throughout the calendar year 1881 was 9,637½ miles, upon which the traffic work performed was equivalent to 2,626 millions of passengers, and 2,340 millions of tons of goods, carried one mile.

The general financial results of working this traffic were—

	₹
Gross earnings	14,32,30,801
Working expenses	7,07,12,465
NET PROFITS	7,25,18,336

These net profits give an average return on the total Capital cost of all open lines, ₹1,34,73,90,895, of 5·38 per cent., as compared with 4·97 per cent. earned in the year 1880 on a total Capital of ₹ 1,28,56,91,292.

These results His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers highly satisfactory.

2. The report now read has been compiled, as regards lines open to traffic, up to the end of the calendar year 1881, and the following statement gives the

lengths of all railways in India constructed, in progress, and under survey on the 31st March 1882:—

Gauge.	Railway.	Total length open on 31st March 1882.	Under construction.	Under survey or not yet commenced.	REMARKS.
Ft. In.					
5 6	East Indian	1,506¾	(a) 3¾	...	(a) Hooghly Bridge.
	GUARANTEED.				
5 6	Great Indian Peninsula	1,288	...	...	
5 6	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	663½	...	...	
5 6	Madras	858	(k) 2¾	...	(k) Bangalore Cantonment.
5 6	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	438½	...	...	
5 6	Eastern Bengal	158¾	...	...	
5 6	Oudh and Rohilkhand	546¾	(i) 5¾ 115	(j) 66	(i) Benares Bridge, Moradabad to Saharanpore. (j) Moradadad to Ramnagar 47. Roorkee to Hardwar 19.
3 3⅜	South Indian	665	...	...	
	Subsidised or under modified guarantee.				Although these lines have been classed under O. and R. Railway, it is not decided on what terms they will be constructed.
2 0	Darjeeling-Himalayan	49	...	...	
5 6	Bengal Central	...	129	136	
3 3⅜	Assam	...	75	...	
3 3⅜	West of India (Portuguese)	...	49¼	...	
3 3⅜	Nilgiri	...	...	12	
3 3⅜	Bareilly-Ranibagh	...	...	60	
3 3⅜	Southern-Mahratta	...	382	73	
3 3⅜	Patna-Bahraich	...	...	432	
3 3⅜	Baidyanath-Deoghur	...	...	6	
3 3⅜	Palamow-Baroon	...	...	61	Proposed extension by G. I. P. Railway Company.
5 6	Bhopal-Jhansi-Gwalior and Jhansi-Cawnpore.	...	...	381	
	STATE.				
5 6 / 3 3⅜	Punjab Northern	304 (l) 63¾	47½ (l) 10	...	(l) Salt Branch and Extensions.
5 6	Indus Valley and Kandahar	653	...	(m) 1¼	(m) Bridge over Indus at Sukkur.
5 6	Dhond-Manmad	145¾	...	...	Worked by G. I. P. Railway Co.
5 6	Patna-Gya	57	...	(n) 90	(n) Gya to Lohardugga.
5 6	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	(o) 27	(p) 1½	(o) Sonapur to Diamond Harbour. (p) Diamond Harbour to Hara Fort.
5 6	Wardha Coal	46½	...	...	
5 6	Sindia	74¾	...	...	Worked by E. I. Railway Co.
5 6	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	...	...	" " "
5 6	Amritsar-Pathankot	...	65	...	Worked by B., B. and C. I. Railway Co.
5 6	Patri	22½	...	...	
5 6	Nizam's	121	...	...	
5 6	Khamgaon	8	...	...	Worked by G. I. P. Railway Co.
5 6	Amraoti	6	...	...	" " "
5 6	Bhopal	...	62	...	
3 3⅜ / 5 6	Rajputana-Malwa	1,114¼ (q) 1½	...	...	(q) Agra Fort Station to E. I. Railway Station.
3 3⅜	Nagpur and Chhatisgarh	(r) 98	51	114¾	(r) Nagpur to Amgaon.
3 3⅜	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	...	(s) 42	(s) Prome to Allanmyo.
3 3⅜	Rangoon and Sittang Valley	...	163½	...	
5 6 / 3 3⅜ / 2 6	Northern Bengal	(t) 13 233 (u) 21 (w) 13½	(v) 20	...	(t) Poradaha Branch worked by the E. B. Railway Co. (u) Kaunia to Dhurla. (v) Parbatipur to Dinajpur. (w) Kaunia to Mogul Hat.
3 3⅜ / 5 6	Tirhoot	82¼ (x) 2¾	101 23	91½ ...	Mozafferpore to Bettiah 76½. Durbhungah to Pipra Ghat 24½. Dulsingserai to Semuria 23. (x) Ghat Branch.
3 3⅜	Cawnpore-Farakhabad	86	...	110	
3 3⅜	Muttra-Hathras	29	...	...	
3 3⅜	Muttra-Achnera	22¾	...	(y) 1	Worked by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. (y) Bridge over Jumna.
4 0	Nalhati	27½	...	...	
3 3⅜	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	(z) 88½	(a) 204	(z) Rewari to Hissar. (a) Hissar to Ferozepore and Branches.
3 3⅜	Dacca-Mymensingh	...	...	128	
3 3⅜	Western-Deccan	...	...	253½	
2 6	Rawalpindi-Murree	...	...	46	
2 0	Jorhaut	...	6½	...	
3 3⅜	Bhavnagar-Gondal	192½	...	...	
3 3⅜ / 5 6	Mysore	86 3	...	...	
2 6	Gaekwar of Baroda's	60½	...	...	Worked by B., B. and C. I. Railway Co.
3 3⅜	Jodhpur	...	(c) 17	(d) 42	(c) Bitura to Pali. (d) Pali to Jodhpur.
	TOTAL	9,963½	1,444¼	2,352¼	

The total length of open line on the broad or 5′ 6″ gauge was 6,959 miles, and the cost £124,392,865, or £17,875, per mile; the total length on the narrow gauge was 2,955½ miles,* costing £20,412,010 or £6,908 per mile, and the length under construction at the close of the year 1881-82 was 457¾ miles on the 5′ 6″ gauge and 986¾ miles on the metre gauge.

3. The percentage of net receipts on Capital outlay of the several Indian railways is shown in statement below—

STATE RAILWAYS.

	Capital outlay on open line to end of 1881.	Net Receipts, 1881.	Percentage.
	R	*R*	*R*
East Indian	33,26,62,788	3,09,44,842	9·30
Rajputana	5,20,44,975	28,67,040	5·51
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	3,16,69,537	6,02,299	1·90
Sindia	85,86,577	78,342	0·91
Wardha Coal	57,06,733	—20,723	—0·37
Nagpore-Chhattisgurh	56,83,159	66,056	1·16
Rangoon and Irrawaddy	1,24,92,079	6,45,077	5·17
Dhond and Manmad	99,49,395	1,22,557	1·23
Northern Bengal	1,99,52,044	8,06,729	4·04
Tirhoot	54,09,495	2,07,832	3·85
Patna and Gya	35,01,401	1,79,145	5·11
Nalhati	3,07,780	13,935	4·53
Calcutta and South-Eastern	67,36,171	51,205	0·76
Cawnpore-Farakhabad	31,26,855	84,238	2 69
Muttra-Hattras	10,50,961	41,703	3·97
Ghazipur-Dildarnagar	5,92,433	189	0·03
Muttra-Achneyra	5,91,245	763	0·13
Indus Valley	7,44,25,913	11,42,412	1·54
Punjab Northern	5,47,31,396	3,59,598	0·66
NATIVE STATES.			
Gaekwar of Baroda's	12,34,622	48,849	3·96
Mysore	36,00,827	53,753	1·49
Nizam's	1,21,75,473	2,92,775	2·40
Khamgaon	5,08,187	10,531	2·07
Amraoti	4,34,261	20,347	4·69
Bhavnagar-Gondal	67,34,108	2,05,254	3·05

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

	Capital outlay to end of December 1881.	Net Receipts, 1881.	Percentage.
	R	*R*	*R*
Eastern Bengal	3,31,72,422	31,11,228	9·38
Madras	11,10,37,589	20,75,856	1·87
South Indian	4,28,06,756	12,37,726	2·89
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	8,37,48,733	57,45,702	6·86
Great Indian Peninsula	25,10,85,907	1,62,19,188	6·45
Oudh and Rohilkhund	5,84,40,769	19,75,698	3·38
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	11,13,77,581	32,19,034	2·89
Darjeeling-Himalayan	18,18,723	1,08,856	5·98

* Exclusive of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, for which no accounts for the financial year are furnished.

4. At the close of the year 1881-82 negociations were on foot with private Companies for the construction of the following projected lines of railway:—

	Miles.
(1).—Southern Mahratta (Metre gauge)	455
(2).—Bareilly-Ranibagh („)	60
(3).—Patna-Bahraich („)	432
(4).—Nilgiri-Rigi („)	12
(5).—Palamow-Baroon („)	61
(6).—Baidyanath-Deoghur („)	6
(7).—Moradabad-Saharunpore Extension, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway (5′ 6″ gauge)	115
(8).—Bhopal-Jhansi-Gwalior and Jhansi-Cawnpore (5′ 6″ gauge)	381

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Assam and British Burmah.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Biluchistan.
The Directors General of Railways, Telegraphs, and the Post Office.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers marginally noted, for information.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the various Departments of the Government of India for information, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
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 27th FEBRUARY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in several districts of the Bengal Presidency, in a few places in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in Assam, in two places in the Punjab, and at Morar in the Central India States. Elsewhere there has been no rainfall to report during the past week.

Agricultural prospects continue generally good everywhere. More rain is, however, still needed in the Umballa district of the Punjab. In the Madras Presidency, the harvest continues with a short outturn in four districts. The *rabi* harvest, which is in general progress throughout the Bombay Presidency, has been completed in some places; blight is reported from some talukas and locusts have appeared in Ratnagiri. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, slight damage has been caused to crops in a few districts by blight and insects, while in others injury is apprehended from the continuance of the present cloudy weather. Owing to the damage caused by previous rain in the Bengal Presidency, it is believed that the poppy crop in Behar will not be satisfactory; tobacco is said to be doing well, and the harvesting of sugarcane and of mustard and the other earlier *rabi* crops is progressing. In the Central Provinces, the *rabi* harvest continues, and threshing has commenced in some places. The threshing of rice and *ragi* crops still continues in Coorg, where the coffee market is also now reported to be firm.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 28th		
Bellary		Standing crops cotton and *cholam* diseased in parts, others generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, and sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool		Standing crops affected by blight in parts, elsewhere in good condition; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam		Standing crops cotton thriving; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue.
Kistna		Standing crops dry grains affected by grubs in parts, elsewhere promising; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; small-pox continues; fever and cattle disease generally abating.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops affected by insects in parts, elsewhere in good condition, harvest paddy, yield below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore		Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore		Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; cholera decreasing.
Madura		Standing crops withering in parts; harvest paddy and dry crops; cholera and fever in parts.
Malabar		Harvest second crop paddy continues; preparations for third crop paddy progressing; small-pox in all talukas; fever in parts; cholera slight.
Travancore		Preparation for cultivation commenced; fever continues.
		General Remarks.—No rain any where; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Feb. 28th)		
Kurrachee		River at Kotri on 15th 3 feet 10 inches against 3 feet 2 inches on same date last year; small-pox continues increasing in Kurrachee; 72 cases, 13 deaths from 15th to 22nd instant, total to later date 236 cases, 61 deaths, remaining sick 105; disease also in Kotri and Keti, 2 cases at each place; fever in 8 talukas, cattle disease in 3 talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Dadu 40 and 50, in Sakro 16, 34, and 48, in Jati 20, 36, and 40, and in Shahbandar 22, 44, and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad		*Rabi* crops in fair condition; sky cloudy; small-pox in 6, fever in 5, and cattle disease in 4 talukas; wheat 25, *bajri* 40, *jowari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad		*Rabi* crops thriving; wheat 28 and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda		*Rabi* crops fair; cotton-picking in progress; small-pox prevailing in parts of Naosari taluka; *bajri* 30 and rice and cotton 25½ lbs. per British rupee.
Surat		*Rabi* harvest continues; fever in Bulsar and Pardi; small-pox in Surat, daily average 10 deaths; *jowari* 42 and *nagli* 53 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik		Hot season commenced; harvesting *rabi* continues; cattle disease in Peint; small-pox in Nasik; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Average abnormal temperature 1° warm on 24th and 25th, *nil* on all other days; vapour in air in defect of normal on 21st and 22nd, afterwards in excess of normal; wind normal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Poona		Harvesting of *rabi* progressing; small-pox continues; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 59 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 46 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar		*Rabi* harvest nearly finished; *bajri* maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed; minimum 45 lbs. in Akola; *jowari* maximum 78 lbs. in Shrigonda, minimum 54 lbs. per rupee in Akola; cattle disease in 2 villages of taluka Karjat.
Sholapore		*Rabi* harvest continues; *jowari* 70 lbs. 7 tolas and *bajri* 57 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar		Harvesting of early crops altogether completed, that of wheat and gram in progress; cotton improving in 4 and still suffering in 6 talukas; late *jowari* good; want of drinking water in Nargund; fever in 3 talukas, and cattle disease in 1 taluka; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 49 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara		Second crop rice plants thriving on coast, weeding continues; sugarcane harvest nearly completed on coast; small-pox in Karwar; fever in 2 talukas; common rice in Karwar 14 seers per rupee, in district average 15¾ seers per rupee; weather hot.
Rajkot		Weather cool; general health good; slight small-pox in Sangad; *bajri* 20 and *jowari* 36 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest in general progress; cotton improving in some talukas of Dharwar; blight continues in others; locusts in Ratnagiri; fever, small-pox and cattle disease in several districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 28th)		
Chittagong	·78	Weather seasonable till 25th, since which rainy; prospects of spring crops fair; prices have somewhat risen; public health generally good; a few cases of cattle disease reported.
Dacca	·03	Sugarcane being cut; harvesting of mustard seed continues; prospects of *boro* paddy and winter crops good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	2·18	Harvesting of late rice finished; sugarcane still being cut, yield estimated at about from 12 to 14 annas; *rabi* crops continue fair; price of common rice stationary; fever and cholera have much abated.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Prospects of winter crops good; *boro* rice cultivation commenced; average price of rice 22 seers per rupee; a few cases of small-pox in thanas Dowlattabad and Gowas.
Rajshahye		Very slight rain on 25th; prospects of crops continue favourable; public health fair.
Burdwan	·9	Sugarcane and *rabi* crops being cut; cholera reported from several thanas.
Rungpore	·08	Prospects of crops favourable; sugarcane and mustard still being harvested; public health good.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
Purneah	·02	Prospects of crops continue good; health good.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of wheat, barley, and gram good; reaping of mustard, pea, and *mussoor* proceeding; public health good.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops ready to be cut; tobacco being cut; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; wheat, barley, and other cold-weather crops being cut at places; fever and small-pox still prevalent in certain thanas, otherwise general health good.
Cuttack	·18	Weather cloudy; *rabi* crops being gathered; wheat and *dalua* rice growing well; public health good.
		General Remarks.—There was rain in several of the reporting districts during the week, but it was no where so heavy as in Calcutta and the adjacent places; prospects of *rabi* crops continue to be generally good, though they have been somewhat damaged by rain in some places; in Behar poppy crop will not be satisfactory, it having been seriously damaged by previous rain, especially in the district of Sarun; tobacco crop is generally reported to be doing well; sowing of spring rice is still going on; harvesting of sugarcane continues, and that of mustard and other earlier *rabi* crops is progressing; fever and cholera, though much diminished, are still reported from a few districts, as also sporadic cases of small-pox and cattle disease.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 27th)	Very slight rain on 25th instant.	Weather cloudy; prospects good; health good; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 28th)	No more rain	*Rabi* harvest commenced; prospects very favourable; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Gorakhpur („ 26th)		Weather fine; crops ripening well; mustard and oil-seeds injured; labour in demand; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ „)		Weather cloudy; *rabi* prospects continue good; there is some fear of injury from blight should the weather continue cloudy; prices almost stationary; small-pox amongst children; cattle disease continues.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Agra (Feb. 27th)	No rain	Weather cloudy now and then during the week; well irrigation going on; small-pox in 5 parganas; general health good; prices rising slightly.
Bareilly („ „)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; everything normal.
Meerut („ „)	. . . .	High winds; weather cloudy; health good; prices unaltered.
Kumaon („ „)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; general health good; crops good; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Weather fine, with passing clouds; wind variable; prospects of crops good; prices steady; general health improving in city, small-pox and measles having greatly abated.
Partabgarh („ „)	Slight rain during week.	Cloudy weather injurious to the crops; barley and peas ready for scythe; prices steady; general health good, but small-pox lingering in Kunda tahsil.
Sitapur („ „)	No rain	Wind variable during week and cloudy; slight damage from blight reported in two tahsils; general health good; prices almost stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	·20 at Akbarpur and slight rain in 3 other tahsils.	Weather cloudy; wheat and barley somewhat injured by insects at Bikapur tahsil, and in other three, prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Rae Bareli („ 26th)	Sadr ·10	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops continue good; general health good; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 27th)	No rain	Weather clear; crops flourishing; some small-pox about; prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; health good, but small-pox is still reported as prevailing in the district; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—There has been slight rain in Benares, Fyzabad, Rae-Bareli and Partabgarh, and almost all stations report cloudy weather; prospects are still favourable, but in a few districts slight damage has been caused by insects and blight, and in others injury is apprehended from the continuance of the present cloudy weather; the general health is good, but small-pox has appeared in the Cawnpore district and is lingering in a few other places; cattle disease continues in Kumaon and Moradabad; prices as a rule are stationary.
Punjab—(Feb. 27th)		
Delhi	. . . .	Small-pox in city and district continues; state of crops good; slight rise in prices.
Hissar	. . .	Health and harvest prospects good; crops thriving; prices falling.
Umballa	. . .	Health good; *rabi* crops improved, but more rain wanted, yield expected to be somewhat below average; prices of food grains—gram and wheat rising, others stationary.
Jullundur	. . . .	Health good; prices steady.
Amritsar	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Lahore	. . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Ferozepore	. . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot	·30 at Zafferwal.	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi . . .	Slight rain.	A few cases of cattle disease in Pindigheb, Murree, and Gujar Khan tahsils, and of fever in the Attock and Kahuta tahsils; *rabi* prospects good; prices falling.
Peshawar	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices falling.
Mooltan	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects fair; prices almost stationary.
		General Remarks.—The health of the province is good and the harvest prospects promising; but more rain is needed in the Umballa District.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Feb. 28th)	. . . .	Weather somewhat cloudy; harvest continues; health good; cattle disease in Nagpur tahsil.
Jubbulpore („ 27th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and cool; prospects favourable; reaping continues; prices stationary; health good.
Saugor („ 26th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and cool; prospects good; health good; prices unchanged.
Seoni („ 27th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; wheat being cut; fever declining; prices steady.
Hoshangabad („ „)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and warm; harvest continues; small-pox 24 cases; wheat 16, rice 11, and *jowari* 19 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 29th)	. . . .	Weather warm; prospects good; reaping commenced in places; health good; common rice 32 and wheat 24 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 22nd)	. . . .	Weather clear, getting warm; prospects good; health good; common rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 27th)	. . . .	Weather clear with occasional clouds; reaping continues; 340 cases small-pox, 65 deaths; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Weather warm and occasionally cloudy; harvesting continues; threshing in some places; prospects favourable; public health good, except in Nimar and Hoshangabad, where small-pox prevails; prices stationary.
British Burma—(Feb. 24th)		
Akyab	. . . .	Three deaths from cholera in one township and twenty from small-pox in another township, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in one township.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Rangoon . . .	. . . .	Two deaths from cholera and two from small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein . . .	. . . .	Two deaths from cholera in one circle, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in two townships.
Prome	. . . .	One death from cholera in town, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	. . . .	Public health good both in Moulmein and district; crops stored; grain about average, but measures short.
Toungoo . . .	. . . .	Three deaths from small-pox in town, otherwise public health and health of cattle good.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox in Akyab; a few scattered cases of cholera, otherwise public health good; some cattle disease here and there.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Feb. 27th)	·10	Weather seasonable; public health good; lands being ploughed for *aus*; mustard being gathered.
Sylhet („ 28th)	·15	Reaping of mustard and linseed going on; transplantation of *boro* and *sali* crops finished; *aman* land is being ploughed; pressing of sugarcane continues; sporadic cholera still reported; 17 deaths from small-pox in Karimganj sub-division.
Cachar . („ „)	·15	Weather getting warmer and was cloudy for last two days, with slight rain; common rice 26⅝ seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh („ „)	·29	Weather seasonable; sugarcane being crushed; prospects good; mustard promises well; small-pox at Dumduma.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 28th)		
Bangalore . . .	. . . .	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore	. . . .	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara . . .	. . . .	Threshing of rice and *ragi* still continues; prospects of *vysakh* crop good; coffee market firm; demand for native produce increasing; prices of food grains stationary; fever and *imaljee* prevailing in Nanjarajapatna and Padinalknad taluks.
		General Remarks.—Crops in the province are in good condition; harvesting of sugarcane, gram, dall, *balar*, &c., completed in most parts of the province; paddy sown in several taluks; prospects fair; public health good; prices satisfactory; in Bangalore *ragi* 35 seers and rice 11 seers per rupee, in Mysore *ragi* 28 and rice 13 seers per rupee, and in Shimoga *ragi* 28 to 58 seers, and rice 15 to 21 seers per rupee.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
Amraoti. (Feb. 28th)	. . . .	Reaping of *rabi* crops nearly completed; outturn good; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . („ „)	. . . .	*Rabi* crops being harvested; prospects good.
Hyderabad (Mar. 1st)	. . . .	*Tabi* crops prospering; *rabi* crops being reaped; small-pox prevalent; prices—wheat 16¾, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 25½, yellow *juari* 30 and *tur* 24 seers per halli sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Feb. 28th)		
Indore . . .	. . . .	No change since last report.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	·09	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	. . . .	Weather cold; prospects good.
Neemuch	. . . .	Reaping of gram commenced; public health good.
Goona	. . . .	Health and crops good; wheat 23 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.
Bhopal	. . . .	Weather cool; crops and public health good.
Nowgong . . .	. . . .	In some of the Chhatarpur villages the crops have been affected with blight, otherwise the prospect is favourable; health good; prices steady.
Manpur	. . . .	Prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Feb. 28th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and mild; health good.
Sirohi („ 25th)	. . . .	Weather cool and cloudy; health and prospects good; wells full.
Marwar („ 23rd)	. . . .	Weather cold and cloudy; health and prospects good.
Harowtee („ 26th)	. . . .	Crops ripening; weather getting warmer; prices steady.
Jhallawar („ 21st)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 27th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; crops promising; small-pox cases numerous in parts.
Jeypore („ „)	. . . .	Prospects and health good; prices falling.
Ulwur („ „)	. . . .	Prospects fair; small-pox continues; otherwise health good; weather cloudy and becoming warm; prices slightly rising.

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Secretary to the Government of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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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 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 98 AND 99 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th JANUARY 1883.

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
		Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
MADRAS . .	Nilgiris	8 0 0	8 0 0	27 8 0

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), or Juar Sorghum. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), or Juar Sorghum. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), or Juar Sorghum. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Burrugu Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), Penicillaria Spicata. Present fortnight.	Burrugu Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), Penicillaria Spicata. Past fortnight.	Burrugu Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), Penicillaria Spicata. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Saweé, Cheena, Coralou, Murwa, Nurlee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Saweé, Cheena, Coralou, Murwa, Nurlee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Saweé, Cheena, Coralou, Murwa, Nurlee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras.	Ganjam	7 6	5 14	11 13	...	...	...	19 6	17 13	17 13	20 6	19 10	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	35 3	10 0	10 0	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 13	12 6	12 6	12 6	17 5	17 5	25 14	27 11	27 11	23 13	24 3	24 3	24 3	37 6	37 6	32 13	93 5	93 5	89 14	14 0	14 0	11 11	13 6	13 6	10 8	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	9 14	8 2	18 0	...	...	...	13 14	13 11	14 13	18 0	18 0	19 0	30 14	28 13	30 11	...	...	...	34 10	34 10	36 6	27 5	25 3	33 10	145 13	145 13	194 6	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	Godavery	
	Kistna	9 15	8 13	10 13	...	...	...	17 13	16 3	20 5	18 8	16 13	22 0	26 8	26 8	32 3	...	...	...	32 5	34 13	39 3	28 8	26 13	30 13	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 6	15 11	12 14	15 3	15 3	12 13	Kistna	
	Nellore	11 11	11 11	9 0	...	...	...	12 11	13 11	15 13	14 0	14 8	17 0	22 5	25 11	33 19	22 3	20 14	...	28 3	31 8	31 8	33 0	32 11	31 0	39 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 6	15 6	12 11	14 13	14 13	12 11	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	11 11	16 3	15 6	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	14 8	29 3	28 6	31 10	30 6	30 6	37 0	34 14	34 14	34 14	32 8	31 6	30 3	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	14 6	16 10	16 10	13 14	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	11 6	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 14	15 2	14 0	15 2	33 0	33 0	37 2	30 2	30 2	18 13	38 13	38 13	38 13	35 13	35 13	31 0	94 13	94 13	97 3	14 5	14 5	11 14	14 5	14 5	11 14	Anantapur	
	Bellary	19 3	9 3	19 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 13	13 8	13 8	13 0	41 3	46 5	35 0	31 13	32 14	30 2	...	...	...	26 3	25 8	33 0	190 8	190 8	186 10	15 13	15 13	12 13	15 8	15 8	12 8	Bellary	
	Kurnool	33 5	12 11	15 3	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 6	11 6	11 6	12 2	37 0	35 10	34 3	31 3	30 0	30 0	38 13	38 13	38 13	26 2	26 8	28 8	83 13	83 13	81 6	14 13	14 6	12 14	14 6	14 0	12 8	Kurnool	
	Madras	11 10	11 10	11 2	...	...	...	13 14	13 8	14 3	15 2	14 11	15 13	23 13	24 8	23 0	26 6	26 6	29 11	29 2	27 6	29 13	26 2	26 8	28 8	83 13	83 13	81 6	16 14	16 14	14 3	16 8	16 8	13 11	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 2	15 2	15 13	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	...	27 6	27 6	27 6	25 11	17 3	26 8	92 5	92 5	77 13	17 5	17 5	14 5	16 14	16 14	13 11	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	9 11	10 3	11 0	...	...	...	13 2	14 6	15 14	15 0	17 5	16 14	25 8	25 8	31 13	25 6	29 11	33 0	34 3	35 14	34 3	33 8	25 10	34 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	14 13	12 11	14 13	14 5	12 5	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	9 0	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	14 13	18 6	18 6	18 13	...	...	26 11	35 6	35 6	33 14	37 6	37 6	34 3	29 11	23 13	31 2	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 14	18 14	15 11	18 6	18 0	15 5	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	9 8	9 14	9 8	...	...	...	19 14	18 5	19 2	...	19 10	20 6	38 3	42 2	42 14	43 8	39 2	37 11	45 5	42 5	45 5	36 11	31 8	33 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 2	16 2	12 14	15 10	15 10	12 14	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	7 14	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	16 10	14 6	17 5	17 6	15 3	18 2	33 10	40 13	30 13	33 0	33 0	34 5	35 6	36 11	39 5	29 5	32 5	30 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	14 10	17 0	17 0	13 13	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	10 14	10 14	10 2	...	...	...	16 13	15 8	16 0	19 6	18 3	17 11	32 6	35 10	27 8	33 13	35 5	30 14	41 13	40 5	32 8	32 0	32 0	42 11	121 8	121 8	121 8	17 5	17 5	13 11	16 13	16 13	13 8	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	9 3	...	...	...	15 2	14 3	12 5	20 0	19 10	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 10	29 11	28 10	73 0	73 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	15 3	18 5	18 5	14 13	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	11 14	11 11	10 11	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	14 6	16 5	18 2	15 6	28 11	28 11	27 13	35 0	38 3	38 1	32 13	32 13	32 13	38 0	38 0	37 0	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	12 11	14 10	14 10	12 3	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 10	12 0	12 0	12 13	20 0	20 0	21 10	18 3	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	22 5	23 3	23 3	24 14	161 13	161 13	121 8	13 0	13 0	9 3	12 0	12 0	9 3	Nilgiris	
	Salem	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	15 14	15 8	14 10	16 8	16 0	17 14	26 6	26 6	27 5	26 8	26 8	23 0	30 13	30 13	30 13	20 0	20 0	21 0	151 10	151 10	151 10	16 6	16 6	13 5	15 6	15 6	12 5	Salem	
	South Canara	9 0	8 10	9 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 11	15 11	14 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	23 5	22 0	24 3	25 3	22 3	109 5	109 5	109 5	15 8	15 8	13 2	14 13	14 13	12 2	South Canara	
	Malabar	9 6	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	16 10	17 3	17 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 6	21 14	23 6	26 0	25 3	27 11	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	11 11	14 6	14 6	10 13	Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	10 0	10 2	11 7	19 2	16 15	21 12	8 3	8 3	7 15	13 2	11 6	12 2	17 14	19 10	20 1	19 8	15 11	17 14	18 14	16 8	15 10	18 12	17 2	18 10	58 3	58 3	61 7	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	11 2	Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad	13 8	13 0	15 8	25 0	24 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 8	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	25 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	13 4	16 0	16 0	13 0	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	11 14	12 5	13 5	21 5	22 14	24 10	10 0	10 0	9 2	15 4	15 4	15 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	12 13	Kaira	
	Surat	12 1	12 1	10 7	12 8	12 8	6 3	7 7	7 7	7 7	8 7	8 7	8 5	18 13	18 13	15 14	14 3	14 3	15 9	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	17 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	11 4	13 9	13 9	11 4	Surat	
	Broach	11 12	12 5	14 1	...	...	...	10 0	8 10	9 9½	14 8	13 5	13 0	17 8	16 13½	17 8	14 3	14 5	15 0	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	19 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8	14 6	12 12½	14 6	14 6	12 12½	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 0	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	16 0	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 4	13 4	15 10	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	11 7	13 4	13 4	10 2	Colába (Alibág)	
	Colába (Alibag)	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 8	15 8	19 7	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	7 4	14 4	14 0	10 5	20 1	20 0	27 3	16 0	16 3	23 6½	...	...	...	21 0	17 0	26 15	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0	13 2	14 12	14 12	13 0	Násik	
	Násik	11 6	11 6	14 5	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 10	22 6	32 6	...	18 6	18 6	22 9	22 6	28 6	28 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	128 0	128 0	114 0	14 8	14 8	12 4	14 4	14 4	12 0	Ahmednagar	
	Ahmednagar	14 4	13 8	15 10	...	...	...	9 1	9 0	10 5	11 14	11 1½	12 0	27 4	27 4	32 10	21 11	21 11	25 0	...	...	...	17 4	16 2	20 11	85 1	91 4	106 6	14 11	14 6	12 3	14 7	14 2	12 1	Poona	
	Poona	12 10	12 10	12 10	9 4	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 9	11 0	12 4	22 13	23 15	26 2	18 6	18 6	20 11	68 0	68 0	68 0	20 8	20 12	23 12	91 7	88 4	106 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 12	Sholápur	
	Sholápur	14 8	14 1	15 6	...	...	...	10 15	11 3	10 15	11 13	12 4	11 13	32 12	33 10	34 8	27 9	26 10	29 6	130 0	130 0	120 0	17 8	14 8	16 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	13 9	13 9	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	19 8	19 0	23 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	8 12	8 12	9 0	31 0	32 0	34 0	29 0	28 0	29 1	75 0	75 0	70 0	15 6	15 6	17 0	75 0	75 0	70 0	12 8	12 10	11 0	12 0	12 2	10 0	Belgaum	
	Satara	12 1	11 6	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 11	11 7	10 12	11 7	21 5	20 10	27 14	19 6	19 6	23 5	33 0	34 0	35 0	15 0	15 6	17 0	75 0	75 0	70 0	9 5	10 5	9 8	9 0	10 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Belgaum	19 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	10 8	13 0	14 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	32 0	31 0	29 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 4	14 4	11 0	14 4	14 4	11 0	Ratnágiri	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	21 2	21 2	25 14	15 6	15 6	16 13	150 0	150 0	120 0	14 4	14 4	11 0	14 4	14 4	11 0	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Ratnagiri	11 3	11 3	11 5	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 6	16 4	16 4	16 15	20 13	20 13	20 13	15 15	15 15	19 10	22 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	16 0	15 0	11 8	15 0	14 0	11 0	Páuch Mahals (Godhra)	
	Kanara (Karwar)	11 0	10 8	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 8	17 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	26 10	26 10	32 0	26 10	26 10	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	12 13	15 4	15 4	12 4	Aden	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	26 10	26 10	32 0	17 12	17 12	17 12	65 5	65 5	65 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Asirgarh	
	Aden	9 5	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 7	11 3	11 3	11 3	9 5	9 5	80 0	85 11	85 0	17 8	18 0	13 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	14 15	14 15	12 9	14 14	14 14	12 9	Baroda	
	Asirgarh	15 4	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 8	10 8	10 8	14 0	12 0	14 0	22 14	24 0	30 0	23 11	24 0	36 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	20 9	20 14	16 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	Disa	
	Baroda	9 7	9 2	12 5	14 5	14 5	14 14	9 2	9 11	8 0	12 0	12 9	12 0	16 9	17 2	...	14 5	14 8	20 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	22 0	22 6	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 8	Nimach	
	Disa	15 8	15 2	16 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 6	22 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	26 0	25 11	25 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	16 2	16 2	13 10	15 12	15 13½	13 0	Nasirabad	
	Nimach	15 0	14 4	16 0	13 0	18 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	21 8	21 4	21 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	Rájkot	
	Nasirabad	17 0	17 7	18 8	22 8	22 10½	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	19 0	18 11½	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	21 0	19 8	19 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	13 0*	12 4½*	10 0*	12 8	12 4	10 0	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Rájkot	17 12	16 8	14 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	20 4	20 4	19 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	210 0	250 0	270 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 4	14 4	14 8	22 0	26 8	21 0	13 0	12 4	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	35 8	32 8	26 0	26 0	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	13 12	11 4	240 0	250 0	270 0	14 0	13 12	11 4	13 14	13 8	11 2	Shikarpur	
	Karachi	13 0	13 0	11 5	21 0	22 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	21 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	Sukkur	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	12 8	27 0	26 0	20 0	12 8	12 4	12 4	18 0	17 8	20 0	26 12	26 8	30 0	26 12	25 12	28 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	23 8	22 8	21 4	240 0	250 0	270 0	14 0	13 12	11 4	13 14	13 8	11 2	Shikarpur	
	Shikarpur	15 0	13 10	13 5	26 0	24 8	23 0	12 8	11 8	12 14	19 10	20 0	20 0	30 10	28 0	28 0	26 0	25 8	32 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	23 8	23 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	Sukkur	
	Sukkur	15 0	15 0	13 0	29 8	29 8	19 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	19 0	19 8	19 8	15 0	27 8	25 8	27 0	23 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 5	11 5	9 10	11 5	11 5	9 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	14 8	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 1	...	...	...	18 8	18 15	21 2																	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																																	
	Burdwan	18 0	13 12	13 8	10 0	30 0	40 0	26 0	26 4	30 12	27 12	30 12	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 14 0	13 5	13 5	10 0	Burdwan	Bengal.
	Bancoorah	14 8	14 8	13 8	16 8	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	27 0	25 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 1 0	2 15 0	4 3 0	13 0	13 4	9 0	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	13 12	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	21 0	200 0	180 0	180 0	3 4 3	3 4 0	4 3 0	12 0	12 0	9 8	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	13 0	12 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	22 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	15 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	13 9	13 9	9 0	Hooghly	
	Howrah	12 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 13 0	3 14 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	Howrah	

Prices per md. of 40 seers.

								R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.								
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 14 0	13 5	13 5	10 0	Burdwan	Bengal.										
	Bancoorah	3 1 0	2 15 0	4 3 0	13 0	13 4	9 0	Bancoorah											
	Beerbhoom	3 4 3	3 4 0	4 3 0	12 0	12 0	9 8	Beerbhoom											
	Midnapore	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	Midnapore											
	Hooghly	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	13 9	13 9	9 0	Hooghly											
	Howrah	2 14 0	2 13 0	3 14 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	Howrah											

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

b In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow :—Raipore 11 seers, Onda 16 seers, Alejia, Bishenpore, Indas, and Kotulpore 13 seers.

c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers.

* In common use.

d Retail price of salt at Babugunge, Jhekrapota and Balar 13-9 seers, Serampore 13 seers, Chanditolla 13-8 seers, Baidyabati 13-12 seers, and Bhuddessur 14-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1883 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Juwaree, Sorgham.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Juwaree, Sorgham.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Juwaree, Sorgham.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	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.	
	Central Districts.																			*Central Districts.*
Bengal	Calcutta	13 5	14 0	13 5	23 2	24 11	26 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	26 10	29 3	26 14	17 0	17 0	...	Calcutta
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5e	13 0	13 5	20 0	20 0	25 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	17 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	26 8	...	...	...	24-Pergunnahs
	Nuddea	16 0f	16 0	16 0	...	26 0	32 0	18 8½	18 12	22 15	20 0	21 5½	24 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nuddea
	Khoolna	...g	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khoolna
	Jessore	13 0½	13 0	14 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 4	24 8	25 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jessore
	Moorshedabad	16 0i	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	23 8	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moorshedabad
	Dinagepore	13 2j	13 2	14 0	14 0	13 8	24 0	20 4	17 0	25 12	24 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dinagepore
	Rajshahye	16 8k	16 8	13 8 to 16 0	32 0	32 0	18 12	18 12 to 18 13	18 12	22 8 to 24 0	21 0 to 22 0	21 0 to 22 8	26 0 to 32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajshahye
	Rungpore	16 0l	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rungpore
	Bogra	12 0	11 4	21 6	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 4	30 0	30 0	31 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bogra
	Pubna	15 0m	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pubna
	Darjeeling	8 0n	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darjeeling
	Jalpaiguri	11 8o	11 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jalpaiguri
	Eastern Districts.																			*Eastern Districts.*
	Dacca	16 0p	14 8	14 8	27 8	26 0	40 0	21 8	20 0	27 0	27 8	26 4	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
	Furreedpore	20 0q	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Furreedpore
	Backergunge	...r	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	23 0	27 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Backergunge
	Mymensingh	13 0s	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mymensingh
	Tipperah	13 8s1	13 5	11 8	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	27 8	29 0	31 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tipperah
	Chittagong	11 0t	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
	Noakholly	...u	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noakholly
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 5	17 8	17 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Tipperah
	Behar.																			*Behar.*
	Patna	21 0	21 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	14 12	14 12	13 6	19 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
	Gya	20 8r	20 0	14 0	22 0	24 0	35 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	20 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gya
	Shahabad	16 8v1 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	14 8 to 16 0	28 0	30 0	38 0	11 8	11 0 to 13 0	20 0 to 22 0	18 0 to 19 0	19 8 to 24 0	23 0 to 29 0	...	31 0	...	35 0	35 0	...	Shahabad
	Durbhunga	13 0w	14 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Durbhunga
	Mozufferpore	18 0x	15 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mozufferpore
	Sarun	17 0y	17 0	13 0	32 0	30 0	44 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	Sarun
	Champarun	16 0z	17 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	50 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Champarun
	Monghyr	19 15z1	21 0	15 0	33 9	33 9	55 0	16 13	16 13	13 0	19 15	19 15	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monghyr
	Bhágalpur	16 6z2	17 11	13 14	32 13	37 14	37 14	18 15	19 8	22 12	20 3	20 13	27 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
	Purneah	17 0z3	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	26 0	21 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Purneah
	Maldah	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	21 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maldah
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0z4	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sonthal Pergunnahs
	Orissa.																			*Orissa.*
	Cuttack	11 13	11 13	18 6	...	..	...	18 6	15 12	18 6	24 15*	28 14	28 14	...	...	...	...	..	...	Cuttack
	Pooree	13 2z5	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	27 9	26 4	20 0	32 8	27 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree
	Balasore	14 0z6	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	..	..	...	...	...	Balasore
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																			CHOTA NAGPUR.
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																			*South-Western Frontier Agency.*
	Hazáribagh	15 0z7	16 8	12 0	24 0	21 0	24 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazáribágh
	Lohardugga	15 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	Lohardugga
	Singbhoom	16 0	18 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singbhoom
	Manbhoom	13 0z8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manbhoom

Provinces	Districts	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Sanjeei, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	Central Districts.																*Central Districts.*
Bengal	Calcutta	...	...	...	20 0	21 5	24 12	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	14 9	14 9	8 0	Calcutta
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	22 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	13 5	13 5	9 0	24-Pergunnahs
	Nuddea	...	...	...	21 5½	21 5½	29 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	11 10½	11 10½	10 0	Nuddea
	Khoolna	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	11 0	11 0	...	Khoolna
	Jessore	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	Jessore
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	Moorshedabad
	Dinagepore	...	...	...	16 12	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	4 4 0	12 0	11 8	9 0	Dinagepore
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	22 9	32 8	13 8 to 16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 6 0	12 12	12 12	9 6	Rajshahye
	Rungpore	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	12 0	120 0	120 0	135 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	4 6 0	11 14	11 14	9 0	Rungpore
	Bogra	...	...	...	12 0	14 1	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	4 4 0	12 0	12 0	8 10	Bogra
	Pubna	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	4 1 6	12 12	12 6	9 9	Pubna
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Darjeeling
	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Jalpaiguri
	Eastern Districts.																*Eastern Districts.*
	Dacca	...	...	...	22 0	21 4	26 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 13 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	Dacca
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 4 0	3 2 0	4 1 8	12 0	12 8	9 8	Furreedpore
	Backergunge	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	Backergunge
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	12 4	12 4	9 12	Mymensingh
	Tipperah	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	12 0	12 4	9 4	Tipperah
	Chittagong	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Chittagong
	Noakholly	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Noakholly
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah
	Behar.																*Behar.*
	Patna	...	...	...	29 8	29 8	39 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 15 6	10 8	10 8	9 1	Patna
	Gya	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	32 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 3 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	Gya
	Shahabad	...	...	...	26 8 to 27 0	28 8 to 29 0	32 0 to 33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	4 0 0	12 8	12 8	9 8	Shahabad
	Durbhunga	35 0	45 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 6 10	11 0	11 0	8 0	Durbhunga
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	Mozufferpore
	Sarun	32 0	31 0	34 0	27 0	26 8	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	11 8	12 0	9 0	Sarun
	Champarun	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	4 8 0	11 0	10 8	8 12	Champarun
	Monghyr	...	...	...	26 4	27 4	32 0	105 0	126 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	4 0 0	12 9	12 13	8 0	Monghyr
	Bhágalpur	...	...	...	25 4	25 4	31 9	138 14	126 4	137 8	3 2 9	3 2 9	3 13 6	12 10	12 10	9 7	Bhágalpur
	Purneah	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 7 1	10 8	10 0	8 0	Purneah
	Maldah	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	120 0	130 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 6 0	11 8	11 0	9 0	Maldah
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	4 8 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs
	Orissa.																*Orissa.*
	Cuttack	17 1	11 13	14 7	23 10	23 10	23 10	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	Cuttack
	Pooree	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	120 0	125 0	105 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	Pooree
	Balasore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	12 12	12 12	9 3	Balasore
	CHOTA NAGPUR.																CHOTA NAGPUR.
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																*South-Western Frontier Agency.*
	Hazáribágh	30 0	30 0	42 0	18 0	20 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 2 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Hazáribágh
	Lohardugga	32 0	32 0	46 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	5 0 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	Lohardugga
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	5 8 3	9 0	9 0	7 0	Singbhoom
	Manbhoom	...	...	60 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	4 6 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	Manbhoom

* In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 32-13 to 12 seers per rupee.

e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Bassirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Meherpore 10-4 seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, Ranaghat 12-14 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.

g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bagirhat 11 seers and Satkhira 12 seers.

h In Dhenidah, Magoorah, and Narail sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.

i In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 10-11 seers and Kandi 12 seers.

j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Balugunge 11-8 seers and Nilpore 12 seers.

k In Santore retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.

l In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.

m In Serajgunge retail price of salt is 13 seers.

n In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kurseong 8 seers and Silligori 10 seers.

o Retail price of salt at Fultacotta in Alipore sub-division 10-8 seers per rupee.

p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 5½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.

q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, Bhauga 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.

r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-6 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.

s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea and Jamalpore 12 seers, and Netrokona 13-6 seers.

s1 In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12-8 seers.

t Retail price of salt at Hathazaree 9 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.

u In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 11 seers.

v In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—In Nowaun sub-division retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

v1 In Nowaun sub-division retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar and Sasseram 11-8 seers, and Bhabooah 11 seers.

w In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baruipore and Mahmudpur sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.

w1 In Tajpore and Mahmudpur sub-divisions retail price of salt range from 10 to 12-12 seers.

x In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12-12 seers.

y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sewan 11-10 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.

z In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 8 seers.

z1 In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 12 seers, and Jumai 12-5 seers.

z2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka and Soopoole 10 seers, Mudehpoora 10-8 seers.

z3 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka and Soopoole 10 seers, Mudehpoora 10-8 seers.

z4 In Godna retail price of salt is 11 seers.

z5 In Khoorda retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.

z6 In Khoorda retail price of salt at Bhadrak 11 seers.

z7 Retail price of salt at Chutra 11 seers, and Khurruckdiha 12 seers.

z8 Retail price of salt at Ragunathpore and Govindpore 12 seers and Burrabazar 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1883—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari). *Sorghum Saccharatum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari). *Sorghum Saccharatum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari). *Sorghum Saccharatum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Venagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurlee). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Venagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurlee). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Venagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurlee). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. per maund.	R a. per maund.	R a. per maund.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 6	3 6	4 2	11 13	11 12	9 8	Sylhet	
	Cachar	9 6	9 2	11 2	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 5	20 0	24 10	22 12	21 5	29 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	12 13	22 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 6	4 0	10 10	10 10	9 6	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	22 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 5	22 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4	3 6	4 8	12 0	12 0	8 14	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	6 4	6 6	6 6	5 5	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8	3 12	4 3	11 8	10 8	9 8	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	8 0	8 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	4 8	4 8	5 4	9 0	9 0	7 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lakhimpur	
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	5 5	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	Nága Hills	
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	20 0	19 0	19 8	30 0	30 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	26 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Dehra Dún	
	Saháranpur	20 7	21 0	21 9	29 0	30 0	32 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	12 12	14 8	13 7	31 6	34 6	26 15	27 15	26 14	30 3	29 0	29 0	29 2	129 0	129 0	150 0	13 2	12 14	10 4	12 14	12 5	10 4	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 1	20 1	22 4	28 11	28 11	30 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 6	15 6	14 5	30 12	35 4	29 11	26 6	25 5	23 2	26 0	29 0	30 2	132 0	132 0	132 0	12 4	12 4	10 6	12 2	12 2	...	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	18 8	18 8	19 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	29 0	27 0	23 8	23 8	24 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	20 8	19 15	20 8	27 0	25 0	27 4	7 0	7 0	6 0	13 0	12 8	16 0	26 0	26 8	25 8	24 0	23 0	22 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 4	12 4	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	18 4	19 0	17 8	25 0	24 8	24 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	13 0	12 8	16 0	26 0	26 8	26 0	22 0	22 8	23 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	15 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwal	20 0	22 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 8	280 0	280 0	240 0	9 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	Garhwal	
	Bijnor	17 12	18 4	18 5	26 14	24 12	27 4	11 4	12 11	11 4	13 8	13 12	13 8	25 11	25 11	24 12	21 10	21 6	22 4	26 4	25 10	23 12	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	9 14	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	18 12	18 12	20 0	27 8	28 12	24 6	11 4	11 4	11 4	13 8	13 12	13 8	25 14	25 14	24 12	21 10	21 6	22 4	25 0	25 0	24 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 12	12 12	...	12 8	12 8	11 4	Moradabad	
	Budaun	18 14	18 9½	18 2	24 0	24 0	...	9 9¼	9 9¼	9 9½	17 8	17 8	17 8	26 4	26 6	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 3	26 4	25 12	24 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	11 6	10 3	10 12½	10 2½	10 12½	Budaun	
	Bareilly	17 8	16 14	17 8	23 2	22 8	26 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	30 0	29 0	26 4	26 4	26 4	25 2	25 4	25 10	26 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	11 14	...	11 14	11 4	10 0	Bareilly	
	Shahjahánpur	20 0	19 8	19 4	26 12	27 4	27 12	9 12	9 2	9 4	17 12	18 0	17 4	30 0	32 0	26 4	26 4	26 4	25 2	27 8	27 8	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	9 6	Shahjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 0	21 4	20 8	27 0	27 8	35 0	11 8	11 4	10 0	17 0	17 8	15 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 8	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	17 8	18 0	16 12	27 0	27 8	25 0	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	15 8	14 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	22 8	22 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	12 8	11 8	13 0	12 0	11 0	Muttra	
	Agra	17 8	18 0	17 8	26 0	27 8	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 8	...	12 8	12 8	11 8	Agra	
	Farukhabad	18 11	19 4	18 10½	23 9	27 5	27 5	7 0	7 0	7 2½	15 5	15 5	16 0	26 9½	26 12½	24 12½	24 10½	24 0	24 0	26 4	26 4	26 4	156 8	156 8	149 14	12 12	12 12	...	12 2	12 0	11 4	10 1	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	19 12	19 0	18 0	25 8	24 0	25 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	Mainpuri	
	Etawah	18 0	19 8	18 0	22 0	22 8	25 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	11 8	27 0	29 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	26 4	27 8	27 8	120 0	120 0	90 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	Etawah	
	Etah	20 4	20 0	19 8	25 13	25 0	24 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 4	24 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	12 8	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	Etah	
	Jalaun	20 0	19 0	22 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 4	20 0	26 6	26 0	26 0	156 8	156 8	149 14	12 12	12 12	...	12 2	12 0	11 0	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	20 15	21 0	25 2½	39 7	38 12	51 0	10 8	10 8	8 10	18 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	39 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	13 0	12 0	10 0	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	21 8	20 8	26 0	42 0	42 6	35 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	40 0	39 0	33 0	32 0	28 0	29 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	9 8	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	18 4	19 8	19 4	30 0	29 8	32 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	17 0	16 0	16 8	31 0	31 0	30 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	16 10	17 4	17 14	28 4	28 4	27 0	12 0	12 0	10 10	18 4	18 4	19 4	31 0	31 0	32 0	27 8	28 0	27 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	Fatehpur	
	Banda	18 4	18 0	22 8	32 0	35 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	33 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	Banda	
	Allahabad	17 0	17 1	18 0	30 0	28 8	27 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	18 0	19 8	17 8	33 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	33 11½	33 7	30 7	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 12	11 0	9 8	Allahabad	
	Hamirpur	15 0	18 0	20 12	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	13 8	...	...	16 10	28 0	30 0	31 4	26 0	27 0	30 6	34 0	32 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 4	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	Hamirpur	
	Jaunpur	19 0	19 9	18 5	28 4	33 14	7 12	7 12	8 7	7 15	8 16	11 17	10 28	43 1	39 2	36 11	28 4	25 15	25 6	30 0	30 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 6	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	18 14	19 13	17 1½	25 3	25 3	45 0	15 5	14 6½	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 9½	27 0	28 15	25 15	24 6½	18 0	32 6½	25 6	24 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4	...	10 2	10 2	8 11½	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	19 8	18 8	19 0	28 0	27 0	46 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	25 4	24 15	24 0	24 0	22 12	23 14	24 15	140 0	140 0	120 0	11 4	11 9½	9 10	10 5	10 5	9 0	Basti	
	Azamgarh	17 0	17 0	17 11	22 14	24 0	35 6	10 5	10 5	11 0	16 4	16 4	19 3	...	...	41 5	21 1	20 10	...	26 6½	26 6½	29 10	103 0	103 0	103 0	11 9½	11 9½	9 10	10 5	10 5	9 0	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	15 8	15 8	15 8	27 0	23 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 0	20 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	26 0	27 2	26 8	29 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	9 6	11 8	11 8	8 12	Mirzapur	
	Benares	16 0	16 0	16 4	22 3	24 6	26 10	11 2	11 15	13 0	19 0	20 10	18 15½	27 27	27 27	27 10	25 12	26 4	27 10	27 8	27 8	28 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Benares	
	Gházipur	18 0	18 0	16 1½	24 5½	25 2	30 15	10 15½	11 9½	11 0	17 6½	17 6½	18 10½	33 7	33 7	41 3	26 0	26 0	23 3	23 6	22 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	Gházipur	
	Ballia	16 4	16 4	16 4	26 4	25 0	33 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	25 3	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	Ballia	
	Pilibhít	18 5	18 3	18 4	30 0	29 10	28 4	16 4	16 4	15 0	19 14	19 12	18 7	27 11	26 10½	25 8	23 12	23 3	23 8	28 0	27 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	Pilibhít	
Oudh.	Lucknow	18 0	18 0	16 6½	27 12	27 3	28 3	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 11	15 8	16 8	27 3	26 8	29 3	26 11	27 0	27 0	28 8	27 0	26 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	9 8	Lucknow	
	Unáo	18 0	18 0	17 5½	28 0	27 0	29 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	33 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	28 8	26 8½	25 0	25 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Unáo	
	Bára Banki	18 8	18 0	17 4	28 0	26 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	36 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	27 2	26 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Bára Banki	
	Sitapur	21 8	20 0	19 14	28 8	28 8	30 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 4	21 0	20 0	33 0	32 0	33 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 7	Sitapur	
	Hardui	18 12	19 9	20 6	24 6	25 5	27 11	6 9	6 9	5 10	18 2	18 3	16 3	26 4	26 4	26 4	...	26 5	23 7	21 9	20 10	22 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Hardui	
	Kheri	19 4	19 4	19 4	23 0	23 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 12	20 4	17 8	32 0	33 0	35 0	22 0	23 0	...	20 8	20 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	10 0	10 0	8 8	Kheri	
	Fyzabad	16 14	17 8	17 0	25 0	27 0	28 0	12 4	12 14	13 0	17 12	20 4	17 8	32 0	33 0	35 0	22 0	23 0	...	25 8	25 12	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	11 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 4	Fyzabad	
	Bharaich	16 0	16 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	37 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	42 0	40 0	45 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 12	11 12	9 10	Bharaich	
	Gonda	20 9	20 8	18 9	34 0	34 8	32 12	16 4	16 4	18 8	19 0	19 8	21 8	35 4	35 4	35 0	28 0	28 9	29 0	29 0	30 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	No return received						Gonda	
	Rai Bareli	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 12	11 0	10 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sultanpur	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	26 8	12 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	26 8	26 0	24 8	24 13	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 15	10 9	8 13	Sultanpur	
	Partábgarh	18 10	18 13	19 13	31 12	32 12	29 14	18 9	19 4	18 0	19 11	20 8	19 13	30 15	31 13	29 0	29 13	30 15	28 12	29 0	30 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 15	10 9	8 13	Partábgarh	
Punjab.	Delhi	19 0	19 8	19 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 8	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	Delhi	
	Gurgaon	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gurgáon	
	Karnál	20 0	20 0	20 8	30 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	28 8	28 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Karnál	
	Hissar	19 0	21 0	20 0	35 0	38 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	35 0	38 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 12	...	12 4	12 4	9 3	Hissar	
	Rohtak	18 12	18 12	21 8	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	26 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Rohtak	
	Sirsa	23 12	24 0	20 8	49 0	49 0	45 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	44 0	44 0	46 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Sirsa	
	Umballa	24 0	25 0	23 8	38 0	37 0	35 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 8	40 0	38 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	34 0	35 8	31 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	160 0	14 4	14 3	...	14 0	14 2	11 8	Umballa	
	Ludhiana	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ludhiana	
	Simla	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 5	11 0	...	10 10	10 5	8 9	Simla	
	Jullundur	25 8	26 0	23 0	44 0	45 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	40 0	38 8	33 8	26 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	...	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 8	14 8	11 8	Jullundur	
	Hoshiarpur (*a*)	28 0	27 0	24 0	45 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	35 0	34 0	34 8	32 8	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	...	13 12	13 12	11 8	Hoshiarpur (*a*)	
	Kángra	24 0	24 0	22 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Kángra	
N. W. Provinces.	Saháranpur	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Aligarh	

(*a*) Barley falling.

* Mandwa: present 30 seers, past 35 seers, and corresponding 30 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1883—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowaree), Sorghum. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowaree), Sorghum. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowaree), Sorghum. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bottom Mills: (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria Spicata. Present fortnight.	Bottom Mills: (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria Spicata. Past fortnight.	Bottom Mills: (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria Spicata. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	26 4	26 4	22 8	44 0	44 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	12 8	41 4	41 4	30 4	26 8	26 8	27 8
	Siálkot	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurdáspur	31 0	31 0	26 0	45 0	45 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Lahore	23 0	23 0	22 0	45 0	45 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	35 0	27 0	27 0	21 0
	Ferozepore (*a*)	22 8	23 0	20 8	44 0	48 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	18 0	15 0	38 0	10 0	10 0	30 0
	Gujránwála	25 4	26 8	21 8	45 0	45 0	40 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	25 0	25 0	20 0
	Ráwalpindi	23 0	23 12	17 8	39 0	40 0	29 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 4	9 0	55 0	38 0	28 0	10 0	8 12	21 0
	Jhelum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrát (*b*)	30 8	30 0	22 8	48 0	47 0	34 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 8	16 0	12 0	30 8	15 8	12 0	23 8
	Shahpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mooltan	16 0	17 0	16 8	29 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	23 0
	Jhang	20 12	21 8	20 0	40 0	42 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	36 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	24 0
	Montgomery	20 0	21 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	32 0	32 0	25 0	0 ...	...	25 0
	Muzaffargarh	18 8	19 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	21 0
	Dera Ismail Khán (*c*)	21 4	21 12	18 9	32 5	32 8	55 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 1	8 2	40 15	40 0	33 0	36 12	32 8	25 10
	Dera Ghazi Khán (*a*)	18 2	18 2	16 11	28 12	32 8	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	40 0	38 12	23 12	33 12	33 2	22 12
	Bannu	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar	17 6	17 12	13 10	35 14	37 0	32 8	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 0	35 6	36 0	24 10	30 0	30 0	14 8
	Kohát (*c*)	19 2	19 7	14 0	34 6	34 6	27 6	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	11 8	39 8	37 0	20 6	38 4	37 0	19 2
	Házara	...	...	...	44 0	...	27 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	18 8	18 8	19 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	18 8	17 8	17 4	27 0	27 12	30 12	...	...	...
	Bhandára	18 8	19 4	17 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 12	23 12	23 12	20 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Chánda	16 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	29 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	20 0	22 0	23 4	...	...	...	7 0	10 0	8 12	10 0	15 0	16 12	32 0	31 0	34 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	17 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	28 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	19 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	30 0	27 0	23 0	24 0	21 0
	Saugor	21 8	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	35 0	34 0	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	22 8	25 8	29 0	30 0	...	...	15 12	15 12	13 8	16 8	16 8	14 8	44 0	49 0	...	31 8	31 0	...
	Seoni	19 8	19 8	23 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	12 8	21 8	21 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	21 0	20 0	23 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	15 0	22 0	22 8	23 8	32 0	...	...	16 0	...	...
	Betúl	16 0	17 0	18 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	24 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	18 0	17 8	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	...
	Hoshungabad	16 9	17 6	18 15	...	...	...	5 10	5 8	4 0	13 8	13 8	11 8	21 0	24 0	25 0	19 4	19 4	23 0
	Narsinghpur	18 8	18 8	20 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	27 8	27 8	40 0	24 8	24 8	32 0
	Nimár	15 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	15 0	12 8	24 0	24 0	35 14	24 13	28 0	28 9
	Raipur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	14 0	17 8	25 0	...	...	...	45 8	42 0	33 0	52 8	52 8	52 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	31 0	36 0	50 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	38 0	60 0	59 0	66 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saudoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 7	22 14	27 7	33 9	26 13	33 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	15 5	15 5	9 0	...	...	...	13 13	15 4	6 15	15 4	16 4	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thurrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11½	...	14 4	14 4	...	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	12 2	12 2	10 6	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	16 12	17 2	19 10	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 15	17 15	26 0	26 0	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	16 3	19 0	...	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1	10 12	13 11	18 6	17 7	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	10 1	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	11 11	11 1	11 11	15 9	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 2	15 5	15 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 5	18 5	18 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 12	13 13	15 9	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	17 4	16 12	18 13	...	...	...	7 8	7 14	6 13	9 13	9 13	9 13	28 4	25 14	23 14	...	...	29 9
	Bolarum	17 6	18 3	19 7	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 6	9 9	9 4	9 13	29 9	29 14	30 3	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	13 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	28 0	27 0	23 0	34 0	34 0	33 0
	Amraoti	17 0	17 0	18 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	30 0	32 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	26 0
	Akola	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	27 0
	Ellichpur	16 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	27 0	26 0	31 0	26 0	26 0	28 0
	Buldana	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	28 0	34 0	22 0	24 0	34 0
	Wun	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	10 8	36 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...
	Basim	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...

(*a*) Barley rising. (*b*) Bajra and jowar falling. (*c*) Firewood falling.

Provinces	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.) Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.) Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.) Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	30 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 8	14 8	12 0
	Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	...	13 0	13 0	11 0
	Lahore	...	...	...	36 0	34 0	30 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	11 12
	Ferozepore (*a*)	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	35 6	100 0	90 0	90 0	13 4	13 4	...	13 0	13 0	11 0
	Gujránwála	...	...	...	30 0	30 8	27 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	...	15 0	15 0	12 0
	Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	27 8	26 12	23 4	95 0	85 0	85 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	11 14
	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Gujrát (*b*)	...	...	...	29 12	27 8	26 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	...	15 8	15 2	12 8
	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Mooltan	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	14 12	14 8	...	14 8	14 4	12 12
	Jhang	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 12	14 12	...	14 8	14 4	12 4
	Montgomery	...	...	...	32 0	33 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 4
	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	...	14 0	14 0	12 0
	Dera Ismail Khán (*c*)	...	...	...	26 12	27 0	28 7	125 0	100 0	100 0	65 0	60 0	...	62 0	57 0	60 0
	Dera Ghazi Khán (*a*)	...	...	...	23 2	22 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	125 0	32 8	35 0	...	31 4	32 8	31 14
	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Pesháwar	...	...	...	21 6	21 6	17 10	99 0	99 0	87 0	60 0	59 13	...	58 0	57 13	55 8
	Kohát (*c*)	...	...	...	20 6	19 2	21 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	...	87 0	87 0	81 9
	Házara	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	160 0	...	120 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	23 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	12 4	12 4	10 4
	Bhandára	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 12	10 12	9 4
	Chánda	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 6
	Wardha	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	22 8	160 0	150 0	135 0	12 8	11 0	10 12	12 0	10 0	10 8
	Bálaghát	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	35 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	9 10	10 8	10 8	9 8
	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	33 0	29 0	38 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	11 8	11 10	9 4	11 0	11 0	8 12
	Saugor	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	36 4	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	7 12
	Damoh	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 8	8 8	9 12	10 4	8 4
	Seoni	...	...	48 0	36 0	39 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	11 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	7 4
	Mandla	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	31 0	220 0	220 0	230 0	11 8	11 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Betúl	28 0	25 0	35 0	32 0	30 0	55 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0
	Chhindwára	15 8	14 8	21 0	22 0	20 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Hoshungabad	18 0	18 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	6 10	10 12	10 0	5 0
	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	22 12	28 14	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	8 8
	Nimár	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	40 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	9 0	12 12	12 12	11 6
	Raipur	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	26 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	No return received		
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 8
	Bilaspur	...	...	...	16 0	23 0	25 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	8 0
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*															
	Akyab	160 0	160 0	170 0	32 0	40 0	50 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saudoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	30 0
	Pegu Division.															
	Rangoon Town	...	...	...	19 7	19 7	18 5	324 0	324 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10
	Thurrawaddy	...	...	...	17 13½	...	8 14	535 11½	...	535 11	...	...	22 5	27 7½	...	14 5
	Prome	...	...	...	12 7	20 12	7 12	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	29 9	18 10	18 10	18 10
	Irrawaddy Division.															
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 8
	Bassein	...	...	...	13 0	...	10 6	241 5	...	139 4	35 7	...	39 0	30 2	...	28 4
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	26 15	26 15	13 7	123 0	184 8	184 5	41 12	41 12	50 0	39 6	39 6	44 5
	Thayetmyo	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	9 4	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 6	18 15	18 15	18 15
	Tenasserim Division.															
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	32 5	32 5	50 7	22 12	22 12	22 12
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	12 9	13 5	11 5	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 12	30 12	32 0	18 12	18 12	18 12
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	32 3	27 3	18 14	18 14	18 14
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	29 9	...	27 0	18 3	17 12	22 3	130 0	125 0	130 0	11 0	11 1	9 10	10 7	10 8	9 3
	Bolarum	...	...	...	20 10	18 15	25 1	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	9 10
	Chudderghat	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 12
	Amraoti	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 8
	Akola	7 8	7 8	7 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0
	Ellichpur	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0
	Buldana	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Wun	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	18 0	300 0	300 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 0
	Basim	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 0

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1883 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.*) Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.*) Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.*) Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Corsaloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Corsaloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Corsaloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 11	12 4	12 7	12 15	13 3	13 14	10 4	10 1	10 3	11 8	13 7	12 1	32 6	31 7	26 3	...	...	...	32 15	33 2	23 10	30 6	26 13	36 0	96 0	84 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	12 12	12 12	10 0†	Bangalore	Mysore.
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 2	12 14	13 5	12 14	15 3	16 4	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 1	36 1	29 0	32 0	28 12	42 3	172 0	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	11 1	13 3	13 3	10 13†	Kolar	
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 0	39 0	25 0	37 0	35 0	39 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8†	Túmkúr	
	Mysore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	20 0	36 0	31 0	33 0	78 0	78 0	84 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 0†	Mysore	
	Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hassan	
	Shimoga	15 12	15 12	14 11	17 14	16 13	18 14	13 10	14 11	11 9	16 13	18 14	14 11	42 0	10 15	26 4	...	...	...	38 5	34 2	25 12	35 11	34 10	29 6	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 9	11 9	9 7	10 8	11 0	8 15†	Shimoga	
	Kadur	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	22 0	32 0	30 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0†	Kadur	
	Chitaldroog	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chitaldroog	
Coorg	Coorg	9 12	9 12	8 8	10 2	9 11	10 4	13 14	12 13	11 1	17 6	16 13	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	26 10	23 6	28 0	27 1	26 9	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 9	10 5	...	9 15	9 4	8 12	Coorg	Coorg
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	17 0	17 0	16 8	25 0	24 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	23 0	22 8	21 8	...	...	...	22 0	22 4	21 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	14 4	14 4	12 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	16 0	16 0	17 0	25 8	25 8	25 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	19 8	19 8	23 0	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	20 10	20 10	17 8	30 0	30 0	17 8	13 12	13 12	13 0	16 4	16 4	14 0	30 10	28 12	21 8	25 10	26 4	17 4	...	...	...	30 10	30 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 14	...	...	13 12	13 3	10 8	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	18 14	19 14	17 5	29 6	29 13	22 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 11	27 7	28 14	22 9	25 2	25 11	20 6	...	...	...	28 12	29 0	21 10	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	15 6	15 6	12 10	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 3	18 11	17 0	32 12	29 12	21 0	8 2	8 2	6 8	11 4	11 0	7 0	27 8	26 12	21 8	27 4	23 12	20 0	...	...	...	30 8	28 4	20 8	...	...	...	12 5	...	...	12 4	12 6	11 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	15 0	15 0	16 0	22 8	22 0	24 9	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	24 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	18 8	18 5	19 13	24 0	23 8	23 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	25 11	25 5	24 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	24 9	25 4	24 13	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	Deoli Cantonment	
																													R a. p. per md.	*R a. p.* per md.	*R a. p.*					
	Erinpura	17 12	17 12	17 4	31 4	31 4	31 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	20 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	2 13 9	2 13 9	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	16 0	16 0	...	29 0	30 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	12 5	12 5	...	Sirohee	
	Abu	14 12	15 4	16 0	21 4	23 8	24 0	6 12	6 8	5 12	8 6	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 4	...	...	...	17 12	18 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	Abu	
	Anadra	16 12	17 4	18 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	7 8	7 6	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	17 12	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 4	12 4	11 8	Anadra	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	18 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	38 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	32 0	*	*	*	3 1 3	3 8 0	...	13 0	11 6½	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
																													S. Ch. per md.	S. Ch. per md.	S. Ch.					
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4½	13 4½	15 10	18 12	19 2¼	18 12	10 15	10 8½	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 3	18 5½	17 15½	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 11½	11 5½	...	11 5½	10 15	8 9½	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
																													R a. p. per md.	*R a. p.* per md.	*R a. p.*					
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	21 4	21 4	26 4	...	...	...	7 8	8 12	7 8	18 12	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	42 8	42 8	...	...	...	3 10 0	...	...	11 4	11 14	9 6	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 4	16 4	...	22 8	22 8	...	6 4	6 4	...	8 9	8 12	...	22 8	22 8	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 4	22 3	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	15 10	15 0	...	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
																													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Bikaneer	14 12	14 12	10 0	...	...	...	3 12	3 4	3 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	...	...	...	22 12	22 12	20 4	...	...	...	18 0	18 6	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	18 0	19 0	24 0	28 0	27 0	31 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	29 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	...	Boondee	
	Kotah	18 0	18 4	21 8	18 0	17 0	24 8	11 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	13 4	10 0	28 0	28 0	26 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	26 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 12	13 4	11 4	12 4	12 12	11 0	Kotah	
	Tonk	15 14	16 7	17 8	23 12	24 0	21 0	7 15	7 8	7 8	11 10	10 0	11 0	30 4	31 0	24 4	23 2	24 5	22 8	...	...	...	22 11	23 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	110 0	13 8	12 10	11 8	13 4	12 6	...	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	17 2½	17 2½	19 2½	8 0	8 0	23 14	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	8 13½	24 9	24 4	22 0	18 6	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	25 0	25 15	22 2½	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	10 10	10 10	8 13½	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	16 3	16 6	21 0	21 12	21 0	24 0	13 4	13 0	10 4	16 0	16 1	13 0	21 14	21 8	24 0	16 12	19 4	19 4	...	...	...	23 4	22 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 6	14 4	12 0	14 4	14 0	...	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	18 6	18 8	17 9	35 6	31 8	23 9	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 6	13 8	27 10	28 4	22 8	27 4	27 7	20 10	...	...	...	28 12	29 5	22 10	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 11	12 10	12 10	10 1	Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior																																		Gwalior	
	Goona																																		Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																																		Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Eight pies per bundle. † Sea salt.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FUEL AND FODDER RESERVES.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department,—dated Calcutta, the 1st March 1883.

CIRCULAR No. 16A.

AGRICULTURE.

Read the following papers annexed as appendices A to D:—

Extract from the Famine Commission's Report, Part II, Chapter VI, Section 2, paragraphs 8 to 10, page 179.

Extract from Review of the Forest Administration in the several Provinces under the Government of India for the year 1880-81 by the Officiating Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India.

Chapter VIII, page 26, of Manual of the more deadly forms of cattle disease in India, 1871.

Extract from Report on the Forests of Khurdah, Orissa, by J. S. Gamble, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, Bengal, for the year 1881-82, page 12, paragraphs 44, 45 and 46.

Extract from Appendix A to the above Report, by W. C. Taylor, Esq., Deputy Collector, on the Khurdah Sub-Division, for the year 1872-73.

Extract from the Revenue Administration Report of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1877-78, Chapter I, Section IV, paragraph 8.

Extract from the Report on the Revenue Administration of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1880-81, Chapter I, Section IV, paragraph 19.

Extract from a note by Mr. William Crooke, Manager of the Awa Estate under the Court of Wards, dated the 22nd November 1881.

Punjab Revenue Administration Report for 1877-78. Extracts from the Lieutenant-Governor's Review thereof.

Extract from the Punjab Revenue Administration Reports for 1878-79 and 1879-80.

Extract from a Report on the revised Land Revenue Settlement of the Rohtak district, 1873—1879 (pages 76-77).

Extract from Note by the Settlement Officer in the Gurgaon district, dated December 1882.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad to the Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpur (Berar) quoted in the Review of the Inspector General of Forests on the Forest Administration in the several Provinces of India during 1880-81 (page 11).

Extract from letter No. 143-8—9 (Settlement), dated 22nd December 1880, from the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

Extract from letter No. 5517, dated 13th April 1881, from the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, paragraph 2.

Report on a visit to the English and Scotch Forests by the Professors and Students from Nancy Forest School, by M. Boppe, Inspector of French Forests.

OBSERVATIONS.—The attention of the Government of India has lately been called by various reports and statistical returns from the Upper Provinces to the growing decrease in the area of grazing lands and wooded tracts in many parts of Upper India. These remarks have special reference to the Provinces of the Punjab, the North-West and the Central Provinces, inclusive of the Berars. The grazing land in these Provinces has not only diminished in area, but has also deteriorated in quality and changed in character, the latter result being partly due, as will be presently explained, to the excessive grazing which the reduction in area has made necessary. The Government of India is aware that efforts have been made both by the Local Governments and district officers, especially in the Punjab, to meet the difficulty; but it appears necessary that more systematic measures and arrangements should be undertaken than have yet been

instituted in any Province. The Famine Commissioners have not omitted to give prominent notice to the subject in Part II of their Report quoted in Appendix A.

2. The decrease of the area of culturable waste is a natural consequence of the increasing numbers of the agricultural population, by whom a continually extended area of arable land is required for the plough. The argument indeed has been brought forward that the grazing lands and jungles, of which the cattle of the country have been deprived by the encroachments of agriculture, can be profitably and efficiently replaced by fodder crops, and that such has in fact been the case in many countries in which agriculture is more fully developed. But it is doubtful how far it is wise to allow this argument to be applied at present to the Upper Provinces of India. The one fact that these regions are subject to droughts of a character unknown in the Western hemisphere, places them on an entirely different footing from those civilised countries with the agricultural system of which we are most familiar. In a season when a failure of the monsoon causes the destruction of crops which supply food for men, those crops also upon which cattle depend are equally liable to perish. It is only in tracts which are thoroughly irrigated that any safe reliance can be placed upon a supply of artificially-raised fodder, or that a system of stall feeding can be expected to preserve the lives of the cattle. Tracts so protected form at the present time a small proportion of the agricultural area of Northern India.

3. The history of the famines and droughts which have occurred during the present century, and especially in late years, is replete with painful accounts of the wholesale destruction of cattle by starvation and the failure of the fodder supply. It may be doubtful whether the loss which the agricultural population has thus sustained has always been fully appreciated. At a time when they have been deprived by a failure of the rains of a great portion of the produce of one or more seasons, they have also had taken from them, in the destruction of their plough-labour, the means of recouping their loss in succeeding years. The late famine of 1877 has furnished many examples of this kind. Accounts have reached the Government of India of the serious deterioration of the agricultural prosperity of many tracts which, there is every reason to believe, would now be in a flourishing condition if the cattle could have been saved. On the other hand, instances have been brought forward in which the existence of a sufficient area of grazing land has, in districts most affected by the drought, both preserved the cattle and secured the agricultural population from prospective loss.

4. It is desirable at this point to explain that the term "grazing land" as herein used is not to be restricted to land which provides nothing but the ordinary pasture of a grass plain. Such land is often affected just as seriously by a drought as the unirrigated area of cultivated land. Grazing land is here intended to include those wooded tracts and jungles which provide bushes, trees, and herbs from which cattle can obtain a plentiful supply of fodder, even at times when the grass on open ground is dried up and destroyed. There are many trees and many bushes which, drawing upon a supply of moisture below the surface of the earth, can maintain their life and vigour when the shallow-rooted crops and grasses are parched and withered. And this is not all. It has also been ascertained that the grass itself which, on an exposed surface, would succumb to the drought is, in the cooler atmosphere occasioned by the shade and protection of trees and shrubs, saved from destruction.

As, moreover, there is, apart from the question of fodder, a distinct agricultural advantage in maintaining throughout the plains of Upper India a supply of wood for fuel and domestic purposes, the term used in the following paragraphs of this Resolution to designate grazing lands will be that of Fuel and Fodder Reserves.

5. A further effect of the absence of proper food after a period of drought is that the cattle, which have been starved for weeks, feed too greedily on the

young shoots of the millets that are sown with the first showers of rain or on the coarse grass that springs up on the return of the monsoon. The excess of food to which they have been unaccustomed induces a rapidly fatal disease (described in Appendix B) which has carried off thousands of animals in many parts of India.

6. In Appendix C instances are quoted in which cattle perished in large numbers from want of fodder in the droughts of 1877 and 1880; while, on the other hand, cases are noted in which they were saved by being fed on bushes and leaves of trees. In Rohtak, for example, no less than 250,000 beasts are said to have died, or about one-half of the whole cattle of the district. This was in 1877. In 1880, 15,000 cattle are reported to have perished in the district of Jhansi, while many others were only preserved by the bushes in the ravines or by fodder obtained from trees. In the same year large numbers of cattle were in the Allahabad Division kept alive by being taken to the forest tracts of Banda, while throughout the division all the available trees were stripped of their leaves. "There is no need," writes the Commissioner in quoting from his district reports, "to multiply these extracts, all of which tell precisely the same story."

7. The examples to which reference has now been made are sufficient proof of the necessity of taking some action for the protection of the cattle of the country against drought. The facts brought forward seem to prove that at present the agricultural population will not or cannot themselves take sufficient precautions to provide against exceptional occurrences. They trust to accident or to assistance from the Government. But in this matter little or no help can be afforded, unless systematic arrangements are made in advance, and continuously maintained, under which a supply of fodder in a year of drought may be secured. It is necessary, therefore, to consider in what form, system and continuity can be most advantageously established; and it is on this point that the Government of India is mainly desirous of obtaining the advice and co-operation of Local Governments.

The general outlines of the scheme which commends itself to the Government of India as most likely to secure the desired results, and which from enquiries already made appears likely to meet with the most general acceptation, will be briefly described in the following paragraphs.

8. The general control and administration of the measures with which this Resolution is concerned should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be primarily in the hands of the local officers, *viz.*, the Commissioner, the District Officer and his subordinates in charge of sub-divisions. The official channel through which the Local Government would communicate with the divisional and district officers would be the Agricultural Department which would be responsible for providing the Government with advice and information, and for maintaining continuous action. The actual management of the lands set apart for the supply of fodder and fuel would be placed in the hands of Forest officials, who alone can be expected to establish and maintain without interruption a scientific system of treatment.

9. In order to satisfy the above conditions, it would be necessary, in each district or division in which operations are likely to be sufficiently extensive to require scientific management, that an officer of the Forest Department should, when financial circumstances admit of this being done, be placed under the orders of the district or divisional officer. He would work entirely under the orders of the Civil Officer, who would, however, refer questions of a professional or technical character for the advice of the chief Forest Officer of the Province or Circle. In many districts the necessary staff exists already, but in others new posts will have to be created.

It must not, however, be expected that arrangements can be made, financially or otherwise, under which every district or division can in every part of the Upper Provinces in which the measure would be useful, be supplied with a

separate Forest Officer for the work contemplated. It would, indeed, be extremely unwise to enter upon any expensive organisation until much more experience and information has been acquired. It is only, therefore, for those regions in which grazing lands are disappearing at a rapid rate, or in which history has shown that drought causes extensive destruction of cattle, that any application for the services of special officials could at present be entertained. It will probably be considered sufficient if at first a Forest official is attached as assistant to the Commissioner in one or two of the divisions in each province in which protection is most required.

10. In the meanwhile the serious duty will devolve upon the district officers of ascertaining how far the cattle need protection, and the extent of land, whether the property of Government or purchasable from land-owners at a reasonable price, which can be made available for Fuel and Fodder Reserves. For this purpose an analysis of every district should be made by the local officials which will show its need for protection against drought, and the extent to which land is available for Fuel and Fodder Reserves. They may also be directed to enquire how land can be most advantageously secured for the required purposes in districts where a sufficient quantity of Government land is not available, how far the landholders themselves or Local Boards will be able to co-operate with the Government in the matter, and at what cost suitable areas can be procured.

11. The Agricultural Department will probably at present be most usefully employed in ascertaining by actual experiment, and in consultation with the Forest Department, what are the best means of bringing waste lands into a condition in which they can most economically provide a supply of fodder in a year of drought, and in what way they can in ordinary years be most profitably employed. The Department would also superintend, in correspondence with Commissioners, the analysis required by the preceding paragraph, and would review for the Local Governments the reports received from each Division. The same Department may also ascertain whether any system of stacking hay or storing fodder can be established, or whether it may not be useful to close grazing reserves for a portion of the year, especially when other fodder, such as the stubble of newly-reaped crops, is available. For if grass reserves are only thrown open when no other food is available, the grass will have the requisite opportunity to make head, and will thus provide a much more ample supply of fodder than if exposed continually to desultory grazing. Enquiries of this kind will fall within the scope of the Agricultural Department.

12. This Resolution is not the place in which the treatment of land required for conversion into Fuel and Fodder Reserves can be considered in any detail. But the opportunity may be taken to give expression to the opinion of the Government of India that little real good can be effected unless the reserves are, at any rate for some years, brought under the control of Government, and systematically protected against the invasion of goats, cattle, and fire. It appears to be a matter susceptible of proof that a protected area will, besides giving security in a year of drought, afford over a certain number of years a considerably larger amount of fodder than an unprotected area of equal extent. It seems probable that the difference is sufficiently great to admit of a hope that Fuel and Fodder Reserves can, in a large number of instances, be made financially successful. The importance of this view deserves some further examination of the question. The following illustrations may therefore be adduced in support of the view which has now been brought forward. In his Administration Report for 1879-80 the Inspector General of Forests shows in the following words the results of protecting grazing land:—

"In all except the most arid tracts, or where denudation has been complete and of long standing, mere protection, aided by sowing and planting in suitable places, has the effect of gradually clothing the ground with trees and shrubs. What happens is this:—the old stumps and roots in the ground produce shoots; seeds which have been lying in the soil, and seeds brought by the wind, germinate; the shoots and seedlings which without protection would have been destroyed by the fire or eaten by the cattle, grow up; and wherever there are sufficient

remains of the old forest growth in the ground, the result is most remarkable. The difficulty consists in this—that new reserves must be formed, and that, during the first few years, this unavoidably entails some restrictions in the matter of grazing. At first the protection of the areas selected must be absolute, and the people in the vicinity can neither be permitted to burn the grass, nor graze their cattle in these areas. But the grass which grows up abundantly can be cut, and thus furnishes abundant cattle fodder until the forest is sufficiently advanced to admit of grazing."

13. In Ajmir the results of enclosing areas, hitherto barren, with the object of securing fodder for cattle in times of drought, are already remarkable:

"After five years' conservation there is much in these forest reserves to encourage us; the appearance of the hills and country-side in these tracts is quite altered. The people even have begun to recognise the advantage to be obtained by the experiment we have introduced. We have been blessed with another year of plentiful rainfall; the undergrowth has become in places in Merwara nearly impenetrable, and in the ravines and valleys I have been surprised to see the number of fine young trees springing up. Our great enemy now is fire"—*Ajmir Forest Report, 1879-80.*

Grazing is strictly prohibited, but the villagers are allowed to cut and carry of the grass on pack animals. The cash receipts are at present small, but the benefits which the people indirectly enjoy from these reserves are very considerable.

14. Again, in the North-Western Provinces, various experiments have, for three years, been conducted by the Agricultural Department, with the view of reclaiming *usar* or *reh* land, *i.e.*, land rendered more or less uncultivable by the excess of salts in the soil. It has been found that the simple expedient of enclosure is more efficacious than any other operation. The natural grasses which, so long as the land is accessible to cattle and goats, are nibbled down as fast as the young shoots appear, spread in the enclosed areas at a rapid rate over the worst land. After two years, experimental cuttings gave a result of 20 maunds of good hay per acre—an outturn which on a square mile would suffice to feed 1,000 cattle for three months, exclusive of the bushes and trees which, there is good reason to believe, can be grown when once the grass is well established.

15. The terrible devastation caused on unprotected land by sheep, and the impossibility of recovering forest and undergrowth once lost so long as the land is exposed to the grazing of sheep, is forcibly brought out in a late report by M. Boppe, Inspector of French Forests, on the forests of Scotland, from which extracts are quoted in Appendix D. His remarks on the greater value of land for purposes of grazing after enclosure are, in connection with the suggestions made in paragraphs 11 to 13 of this Resolution, especially deserving of notice. The present barren condition of the greater part of the waste lands of Scotland is attributed by M. Boppe almost entirely to one animal—the sheep. There is very strong ground for believing that the goat, which may be said to take the place of the sheep in India, has been the one chief cause of the present bareness of large tracts of country in Northern India.

Extensive areas now bare are known to have been once covered with a rich growth, if not of forest still of scrub and grass that would, if not destroyed, have formed a rich pasturage; animals may not have been the original cause of the disappearance of the vegetation, but they have been the constant cause which prevents renewed growth. No more striking instance, indeed, of the effect of the natural recovery which ensues when goats and cattle are excluded can be found than in a comparison between those hills in Ajmere which have for four years only been enclosed, and those which have remained open to goats and cattle during the same term. The first are covered with an almost impenetrable thicket chiefly composed of shoots edible by cattle. The second are practically devoid of all vegetation, and appear to be mere heaps of rock and stone.

16. If the conclusions indicated by the facts and arguments adduced in the preceding paragraphs can be accepted, the objection which has not unfrequently been brought forward to the occupation of grazing lands on the score of the inconvenience suffered by the adjacent population in being deprived of their cattle pasture is greatly diminished. The occupation is only temporary. The inconvenience which is temporarily occasioned to the agricultural population is due to their own action in diminishing the efficiency of their grazing lands by an improper use of them. The Government proposes to do no more than restore, and, if possible, to increase, the efficiency which has been lost. The measure contemplated will, it is believed, result in a future supply of fodder which will be far larger and far more certain than that of which the owners of the cattle have been deprived. In this view it may be even found desirable to attach for conversion into fuel and fodder reserves, land which has been broken up under the plough, but which as fodder reserves would be more profitable in preserving cattle from starvation, than in growing crops which are subject to failure in a year of drought.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, with a request that the Government of India may be furnished with their views and opinions.

Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and to the Home Department for information.

Government of Madras.
" Bombay.
" Bengal.
Chief Commissioner of British Burma.
Chief Commissioner of Assam.
" " Ajmere.
" " Coorg.

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

APPENDIX A.

Extract from the Famine Commission's Report, Part II, Chapter VI, Section 2, paragraphs 8 to 10, page 179.

Village forests.

8. There is a chapter of the Forest Act purporting to promote the formation of village forests by the assignment of small forest areas to the use and management of village communities. Such areas have been assigned in most parts of India where forests exist, a portion sufficient for the wants of the people being always marked off and assigned to the villages before the superfluous area was taken up as a Government reserve; but we have not learnt that much has been done in the direction of managing or conserving these tracts, and it is probable that the measure is not easily applicable to localities distant from the existing forest tracts. In the Hazara district of the Punjab the village forests are managed, under the control of Government, in the interest of the people to whom they belong, and are open to the villages concerned for the supply of their requirements. In the Kolar district of Mysore an arrangement has been made voluntarily by the ryots, with the encouragement and assistance of the district officer, under which considerable areas of poor land within the limits of villages have been set apart as forest land, to be managed by the patels and village community under simple rules of conservancy, the villagers planting them with trees, and the village servants protecting them from mischief, while the people of the village are allowed in return to take brushwood and timber, and to pasture their cattle within them. In Madras also a somewhat analogous system has been established since 1859, when the Jungle Conservancy Fund was instituted for similar objects, and has subsequently been brought into operation in all districts. On the other hand, in the Central Provinces, where extensive tracts were at the time of settlement assigned as village forests for the benefit of the agricultural communities, it is stated that the proprietors have so far misused their position as to keep these tracts for their private profit, by selling the produce and forcing their tenants to resort exclusively to the Government-protected forests for such timber and fuel as they require. This is in direct violation of their engagements, by which the proprietors are bound to allow their cultivators to take from these forests without charge all wood required for agricultural purposes, and to permit them to graze their cattle in them without payment.

Importance of extending the system of village forests.

9. We have evidence from all parts of India that the mischievous practice of indefinite trespass on the public forests has sprung up from short-sighted eagerness for immediate profit and ignorance of the conditions under which alone the reproduction of forests is possible; and the public interest evidently requires that any reasonable privilege of this kind, which it would be harsh to abolish, should be enjoyed only within defined limits and under salutary rules. Village communities may thus be brought to avail themselves of forest produce in a manner consistent with its reproduction, and not with a license recklessly destructive of the public property, and we think it probable that some of the least productive tracts now under the plough might be managed with greater benefit to the community as protected forest for village uses than as arable land.

General objects to be arrived at.

10. So far any immediate advantage is to be sought from the extension of forest in respect to protection against drought, it will, in our opinion, be mainly in the direction of the judicious enclosure and protection of tracts such as have just been alluded to, from which improved and more certain pasture may be secured for the cattle of the vicinity, a supply of firewood secured which may lead to a more general utilisation of animal manure for agriculture and a possible addition made to the power of the subsoil to retain its moisture, and to the prospect of maintaining the supply of water in the wells. In all cases existing communal rights of pasturage should receive careful attention, and, as far as possible, efforts should be made to extend facilities of this description, and to add to their value by a suitable system of protection. As to the protection of the higher hill slopes from denudation, it may confidently be stated that they will, in any case, be more useful if kept clothed with wood than subjected to the wasteful and destructive process by which they are brought under partial and temporary cultivation, and that, whether the expectation of an improved water-supply as a consequence of such protection is fully realised or not, there is on other grounds sufficient reason for arranging for the conservation of such tracts where it is practicable.

Extract from Review of the Forest Administration in the several Provinces under the Government of India for the year 1880-81 by the Officiating Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India.

Fodder and Fuel Reserves.—The establishment of combined fodder and fuel reserves was referred to in last year's review, and a good tride in advance has been made during the last 12 months.

In addition to the Ajmere and Merwara reserves mentioned in last year's review, a fodder and fuel reserve has been established near Amraoti. In the North-Western Provinces a scheme is under discussion for taking up 106 square miles of usar (saline) land, with the view of transforming the several blocks into grass and fuel reserves. Experiments in this direction were commenced some two years ago by the Agricultural Department of the Province, but it is now proposed that the Forest Department shall take over the work.

The Government of Madras, it is believed, has this subject now under consideration, and salutary measures are likely to be adopted shortly.

The Punjab possesses some 15,000 square miles of so-called Rákh lands scattered over the various districts. Only a small portion of this area has as yet been definitely set aside for the supply of fodder and fuel, but it is hoped that the work will be rapidly advanced now, by deciding what areas are to be maintained permanently for fodder and fuel and what parts shall be thrown open for the extension of cultivation. The system of district forest officers will, in the Punjab more than anywhere else, facilitate the solution of the questions involved, and the sooner it is introduced into that Province the better.

Generally speaking, the establishment of fodder and fuel reserves is of the utmost importance in the dry districts of the North-Western, Central, and Southern India, and the subject cannot be pressed too strongly upon the attention of Local Governments, whose duty it is to prevent or reduce the mortality of cattle during years of famine, apart from the fact that the increase in the supply of fuel must ultimately restore manure to its legitimate use, instead of its being burned, as at present, over large stretches of country.

APPENDIX B.

Chapter VIII, Page 26, "The more deadly forms of cattle disease in India," Manual by Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, *1871.*

Hoven.

"It is a common disease among cattle, and results from irregular feeding, such as eating of food to which the animal has been previously unaccustomed. After the first shower of the early rains, when succulent shoots spring up, cattle, which have been starved for weeks, are apt to overfeed themselves and become attacked with Hoven. Several animals of a herd may thus be seized, and the affection may almost appear epizootic or plague-like."

APPENDIX C.

Bengal.

Extract from Report on the Forests of Khurdah, Orissa, by J. S. Gamble, Esq., *Officiating Conservator of Forests, for the year 1881-82, page 12, paragraphs 44, 45 and 46.*

Grazing.—The present unsatisfactory state of the Khurdah forests, specially on the level lands near the villages, is principally due to unrestrained and indiscriminate grazing. No charge for grazing has been as yet made either for cattle belonging to ryots of the estate or to cattle from outside. Every village possesses a certain amount of cattle, partly bullocks used for cultivation and carts and for the production of manure, partly buffaloes used for carting and to provide milk and ghee, and the forest officers estimate the total number of head of cattle at present grazing in the Khurdah forests at not less than 50,000 belonging to ryots and 12,000 to 15,000 belonging to outsiders. The damage done by this large number of cattle is very great, and any measures taken with the object of regenerating or improving the crop of forest, must be taken with especial consideration of the necessity for the restriction of grazing on these areas.

As already explained, the condition of the Khurdah forests is for the most part that of scrub jungle cut and hacked and browsed over indiscriminately. In some parts scarcely a tree, seedling or shoot, shows itself above ground, but it is eaten down, and in this way proper reproduction is almost impossible; and when it is considered that the lands near the villages are exposed both to continual cutting for firewood and to constant grazing, it is easy to understand that, without some strong measures, the condition of these lands is not likely to improve. Perhaps the most destructive enemies in the way of grazing are the herds of goats which, especially in zillahs Kohori and Banpur, have rendered parts of the country almost bare, with the exception of a few round thorny masses of twigs. These goats are the property of goat-herds from the Ganjam District of Madras, who have settled themselves in Khurdah and have done a great amount of damage by travelling from mouzah to mouzah and eating off the jungles. When the scrub available in one mouzah is exhausted they proceed to another, at the same time abandoning any cultivation they may have had. It does not appear to me that any harm would be done by the exclusion, at any rate for a considerable period, of these herds of goats which are really more damaging than even the buffaloes of the estate. Next to goats these latter are the most destructive, for besides what they devour, they do considerable damage by trampling or knocking down saplings. The question of the closing of areas against grazing and the means to be taken to exclude foreign cattle will be subsequently treated of."

Extract from Appendix A to the above Report, by W. C. Taylor, Esq., *Deputy Collector, on the Khurdah Sub-Division for the year 1872-73.*

The amount of cultivation in Panchgarh was also a surprise to me. I found every beegah of culturable land cultivated up to the foot of the hills. The country is covered with granite and gneiss rocks, mostly quite bare of jungle, and the people are already in distress for firewood, both in Panchgarh and Kuspala; the preservation of the jungles has not been commenced a day too soon.

The soil is all the old undulating alluvium with ghooting lime in large quantities; of grazing ground for the cattle there is none left; and I left strict orders to stop part of the *toila* or dry cultivation at the base of the hills, so as to allow grazing room for cattle. The ryots all complained bitterly of want of grazing ground and of the destruction of the jungles, although it is they who have recklessly cut down or rooted up everything. There is a little jungle on the boundary between Patboudh and Khandhara, with a good many sâl saplings, and this is the land that the ryots of Khurdah and Khandhara were fighting about. The Commissioner has awarded the tract to Khurdah, and with a little judicious management, and preserving tracts of hill and jungle here and there, the supply of firewood and bamboos will in a few years be sufficient for the wants of the people, and the sâl preserves will be of great value, but unless the country is looked after, very great distress will be caused by the reckless destruction of jungle made by ryots who are not restrained. There is still plenty of large jungle on the hills at the trijunction of Ranapur, Nyagarh and Khurdah, but these jungles being at some distance from the principal villages, the ryots are too lazy to go far for their wood, and continue to root up every stick they can find close to their houses. I have made two sâl preserves in Panchgarh and one in Mainbandh, and one in Kusfala, and the result even of two or three years' preservation is wonderful.

The trees, though apparently saplings, are sprouts from the roots of old forest trees and grow much faster than saplings would grow.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Extract from the Revenue Administration Report for 1877-78, Chapter I, Section IV, paragraph 8.

There were, as might have been expected in a year of drought, few outbreaks of any specific disease among cattle during the year. But they suffered from the scarcity of fodder

consequent on the drought, and the loss of valuable farming stock during 1877-78 must in many districts have been enormous. When all hope of rain had been abandoned in September, cattle were sold and slaughtered for the mere value of the hides. No attempt has been made to compute the number of animals that perished or were consigned to the shambles.

Extract from the Report on the Revenue Administration for 1880-81, Chapter I, Section IV, paragraph 19.

PARAGRAPH 19.—The usual forms of cattle disease were more or less prevalent, but there was no serious outbreak, except in the Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions.

The extensive failure of the fodder supply predisposed the cattle to disease, added to which there was a deficient supply of wholesome water for drinking purposes. The Collector of Bandah writes:—"In reality the cattle died as much from starvation and bad food as from any actual disease. The failure of the rains caused failure of all fodder, and in December the cattle were being fed on chopped leaves mixed with a little *bhusa*. In many villages the wells dried up, and there was not enough water for both men and beasts. The cattle therefore got insufficient water or the shallow foulness of a half dry pool."

The Commissioner of Jhansi writes as follows:—"Cattle disease was very prevalent in sLalitpur, where the large number of 27,900 head of cattle are reported to have died. The tock of the district, however, is very large, and of this number some 12,000 are reported to have died of old age, &c. It was bad also in Jalaun, where the deaths are estimated at over 9,000 head. I fear this is an under-estimate. A great part of the district was utterly without fodder for the cattle. I saw large herds of starving beasts, great numbers of whom must have succumbed before the rains produced wholesome pasturage. Bhusa was selling at three times the ordinary price, and it was only well-to-do people who could afford to buy it.

"Luckily the drought seemed to suit some of the bushes that flourish in ravines, and on these and the leaves of trees cattle dragged on a wretched existence. At the beginning of the drought many people drove their cattle off to Chirkhari and other places where fodder was to be had, and so saved their lives; but I fear the loss from starvation was very considerable and will be long left. In Jhansi disease only prevailed in one pargana, but where it did prevail proved very fatal. It seems to be useless to attempt to introduce the European mode of treatment. Segregation is impossible for people who as a rule have but one cattle-shed and like their beasts to be so near them at night that they can hear their slightest movement and prevent the ever-dreaded cattle thief."

The following extract from the Allahabad report describes the state of things in that division:—"In the two Bundelkhand districts disease among cattle was especially rife. Elsewhere the mortality from this cause was not so great as had been anticipated from the extensive failure of the fodder supply.

"From the other districts, Jaunpur excepted, large numbers of cattle were taken for pasturage to the forest tracts in Banda, and although the deficiency in food was thus to a certain extent met, the want of water, owing to the wells having dried up, gave rise to great difficulties and tended to the spread of disease. The mortality in the Hamirpur district was very great, amounting, it is believed, in two parganas to one-half of the entire stock. Everywhere disease was engendered and aggravated by the want of green grass and other nutritious food, added to which there was a deficient supply of wholesome water for drinking purposes.

"The people as usual resorted to the leaves of trees, and to such an extent that in some portions of the Allahabad District, all available trees were stripped of their leaves.

"Remedial measures, such as the segregation of infected cattle, were suggested to the people, and in some instances insisted on. But, as a rule, the people were indifferent to the adoption of such precautionary means, and in a year like the one under report, when the failure of fodder was on so extensive a scale, it was almost impossible to secure the isolation of diseased cattle and to provide for their being properly treated. The heavy mortality in the Banda District may be accounted for by the presence of a large number of cattle from surrounding districts. Altogether, the past year has been a very trying one to cattle."

There is no need to multiply these extracts, all of which tell precisely the same story. It is useless to prescribe green food when none is to be had, or to advise segregation when it cannot be carried out. The people, too, generally look on these outbreaks as the visitation of God, and trust much more to "puja" and the purohits' incantations than to anything else. One point the Board desire me to notice. The Collector of Banda writes that in the Karwi sub-division the Government forests provided pasture-grounds for many cattle who might otherwise have succumbed. The possibility of doing more in this direction with a view to providing pasturage in seasons of severe drought is a question which deserves consideration.

Extract from a Note by MR. WILLIAM CROOKE, *Manager of the Awa Estate under the Court of Wards, dated the 22nd November 1881.*

The condition of the cattle during the hot weather, until the rains produce a scanty crop of grass in the usar plains and barren land, is miserable in the extreme. Numbers die

every year of sheer starvation, and numbers from disease induced by indigestible fodder. Last year (1880) nearly every acacia tree in this part of the country was stripped for fodder, and I have even seen the people chopping up green branches an inch thick, and feeding cattle on them for the sake of the scanty sap and bark.

The state of things which I have described above is that of ordinary years, and the want of fodder is, of course, greatly aggravated in years of famine. Large herds of cattle are kept on the Jumna ravines and in the grass lands at the other side of the river. When the supply fails there, in season of drought, enormous herds of cattle are driven into the Duab, and the want of fodder is thus intensified. In the famine of 1877-78 thousands of these cattle died in Agra and Etah Districts.

PUNJAB.

Revenue Administration Report for 1877-78. Extracts from the Lieutenant-Governor's Review thereof.

3. In the Punjab, where the number of cattle maintained is very large, specially in the grazing districts—Cis-Sutlej and the Bari districts north of the Ravi—the failure of grass produces effects almost as calamitous as scarcity of food-grains used by men.

35. As has before been noted, the failure of grass caused very great mortality among cattle, and disease was unusually prevalent.

In the Jhelum District, the loss from drought was estimated at from one-quarter to one-half the total number of cattle. From Umballa it was reported that almost two-thirds of the cattle died, though it is difficult to believe that this statement is not an exaggeration. In the Hissar and Delhi Divisions the loss was also great, and it was estimated that nearly half a million of cattle died. It will be some years, even under the influence of favourable seasons, before the country recovers from this serious diminution of agricultural wealth.

The Revenue Administration Report of 1878-79 at page 18 mentions that the quinquennial statement, comprising the period from 1868-69 to 1873-74, exhibits a decrease of 448,795 in the number of cows and bullocks in the Punjab, and an increase of 56,591 in the number of ploughs.—"The increase in ploughs is, however, naturally progressive, being the result of extended cultivation, while cattle are subject to extraordinary diminution in specially bad years."

Revenue Administration Report for 1879-80.

Page 22.—"The cattle disease and deficiency of pasture of the last few years seem to have had a marked effect on the stock of the country."

Extract from a Report on the revised Land Revenue Settlement of the Rohtak district, 1873—1879 (pages 76-77.)

"The extensive breaking-up of land which has taken place since 1840 has greatly restricted the grazing grounds of the villages; the present fodder supply grown in the fields is not much more than sufficient for the yearly consumption of the cattle, and leaves but a small margin out of which to provide for against seasons of drought; and in many canal estates difficulty is already being experienced on this score. But few decent-sized stretches of village jungle now exist anywhere. It is most important that these should not be reduced any further now, and that the remaining village jungle lands should be protected."

Extract from a Note by Settlement Officer, Gurgaon district, dated December 1882.

"Before the famine of 1877-78, it was estimated that there were in the district nearly 140,000 plough cattle. At the very lowest estimate 40,000 of these must have disappeared in that year, and the bad years that followed."

BERAR.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad to the Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpur (Berar), quoted in the Review of the Inspector General of Forests on the Forest Administration in the several Provinces of India during 1880-81 (page 11).

The Officiating Resident desires to acknowledge the ready and liberal spirit in which the Conservator of Forests and Forest Officers generally responded to applications made to them by civil officers during the anxious months of July and August, when the rains having failed, the people were in difficulties about fodder for the cattle.

BRITISH BURMA.

Extract from letter No. 143-8—9 (Settlement), dated 22nd December 1880, from the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

33. The need of cattle grazing reserves has been already recognised by the Government.

The cost of cultivation is enormously augmented by the death, annually, of large numbers of plough buffaloes and bullocks. The people for the most part take little care of their animals after ploughing and harvest are over. Hard work is exacted from them; and then they are left to shift for themselves as best they can. Frequently they lack both shelter and water. The settlement officers have been instructed to allot grazing reserves in *kwins*, where all the available land has not yet been taken up for cultivation, and to protect the reserves from encroachment by suitable demarcation and by record in the settlement papers. The Chief Commissioner hopes to be able to report good progress in this important matter next year.

Extract from letter No. 5517, dated 13th April 1881, from the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, paragraph 2.

2. It is essential also that the trees and undergrowth on grazing grounds be protected from injury and destruction. Unless this is done under a rule having the force of law, many of the grazing grounds will in a few years be laid bare, and the tracts will be practically useless for the purposes originally intended. Recent reports received by the Chief Commissioner especially bring to notice the encroachments and the serious destruction of 'jungle' upon grazing grounds in the Hanthawaddy district of the Pegu Division. There can be little doubt but that similar destructive process is or hereafter will be in operation on other grazing grounds. It will be observed that the Chief Commissioner proposes to prohibit the removal of grass from grazing grounds during the months of December to May inclusive.

This period comprises the dry season, when grass is comparatively scarce, and when it is gathered and conveyed to large towns for sale. It is necessary that such grass should be left on the grazing grounds for the use of cattle driven thereupon. In the rainy season, when cattle are busy in the fields, villagers must be allowed to cut or remove grass from grazing grounds, and during that season grass will reproduce itself promptly enough.

APPENDIX D.

Report on a visit to the English and Scotch forests by the Professors and Students from Nancy Forest School, by M. BOPPE, *Inspector of French Forests.*

The total area of Scotland is about 20,000,000 acres, hardly one-quarter of which may be reckoned as arable, forest or pasture land, the remainder being occupied by the lakes, rivers, peat-mosses, moorlands, bare rocks, and mountains. It is surprising then to find that against such a vast area of uncultivated ground, only 734,490 acres, according to the official returns of 1872, are classed as woodlands.

There is every reason to suppose that, at a remote period, both the highlands and lowlands of Scotland were covered by dense forests, which were successively destroyed by the fire and steel of conquerors and during the anarchy existing under the old feudal system, as well as by the fearful storms which at almost regular intervals sweep over certain districts. So complete, indeed, was this devastation, that, in 1707, all that remained of the grand old Caledonian forests were a few shreds, and those in a most deplorable condition.

From the union of the two kingdoms dates a period of political calm, during which, time and the marvellous timber-producing properties of the soil and climate would have done much to repair the ruin, had not the sheep, arch-enemy of all forest vegetation, been allowed to retain his footing in the forests.

The noblemen and great landed proprietors of Scotland at last felt the necessity of doing something to restore the parks and woodlands in the immediate vicinity of their mansions, and by the introduction of plantations to vary the sombre monotony of the boundless heather. It was also necessary on these bare moors, where grazing and shooting form the main sources of revenue, to furnish shelter for the cattle, sheep, and deer. Their example was soon followed by the smaller proprietors, and, under the wise patronage of the "Select Society" of Edinburgh founded in 1754, the area of forest land augmented rapidly, so that in 1812 Scotland possessed, besides 500,000 acres of natural forest, about 400,000 acres of plantations.

The year 1815 marks a pause in the work of replanting which had been so vigorously begun. We do not pretend to enter here into the various causes which led to this economical phenomenon, but it is certain that the laws of 1686, on the constitution of landed properties in Scotland, exercised a baneful influence on the rational cultivation of the soil. The Scottish Parliament in vain sought to counteract the Draconian regulations of these laws, the principal effect of which was to cause the proprietors to look on themselves as only life-tenants of the entailed estates, and consequently to take but a very slight interest in the improvement of the soil and the augmentation of its pecuniary value.

From the moment the planting ceased the area of woodland diminished, and necessarily so, for in any forest where sheep have free entrance, the removal of a tree, whether by the axe of the woodcutter or by the violence of the wind, causes an empty space which can only be refilled by resorting to artificial means. It is thus that the returns of 1872, as compared with those of 1812, show a diminution of some 200,000 acres in the area of forest land in Scotland. Whether it was a portion of the old natural forests, or the newly-planted ones that had disappeared during this period of 60 years, the documents extant do not show. There is, however, good reason to suppose that both suffered equally in this respect. For, on the one hand, the

construction of the Highland Railway necessitated the employment of a large number of sleepers, which could be procured from the woods of from 50 to 80 years of age, along the line of route; and, on the other hand, the increased facilities of transport, and the scarcity of wood in England, gave an unexpected value to certain tracts covered with birch, and so tempted many of the proprietors to cut down the old forests composed of this species.

In 1870, the work of replanting seems to have recommenced with increased ardour, and on all sides may be seen young plantations vigourously striving to fill up the gap which separates them from those of half a century's standing.

* * * * * * * *

As foresters of the Continental school, accustomed to live among forests regularly managed and having for their sole object the production of timber, we had no little difficulty in understanding the widely different motives which actuate forest cultivation in this country. Everywhere we found the forests fenced in on all sides with walls and hedges; and, as a matter of fact, the forester or agent generally carries the keys of the gates in his pocket. We learnt that these costly enclosures were erected, not for the purpose of keeping out the cattle and deer, as in the Jura, but for the purpose of keeping them in; it appeared to us like shutting up the wolf in the sheep-fold.

We were also struck by the monotonous regularity in the height and age of the trees, unmistakeable sign of their artificial origin and want of methodical management. The forest, here left to its own devices, continues growing just as the hand of man has planted it; the undergrowth is constantly grazed down by the sheep and cattle, and nature, in spite of the immense resources at her disposal, is quite powerless to modify the work of the planter, or repair the errors committed by woodcutters.

When, under such circumstances, the time arrives for the trees to be cut down, or should they be uprooted by a hurricane, the forest disappears in its entirety, owing to the total want of young growth which is necessary as a link between the old forest and the new one which ought to be created. Such, at least, appears to us to be the case in all the forests that we visited in the valley of the Tay and its tributaries, and further north, near the foot of Cairngorm.

Not far from a mansion to which are attached some of the pleasantest recollections of our tour, we saw the remains of a noble forest, which some 20 years ago had been cut down and converted into railway sleepers. The sight of the huge stumps, blackened by time with their gnarled roots twisting themselves over the ground, gave us the idea of some vast charnel-house. This scene of utter ruin was indeed a sad spectacle, though the present proprietor is doing his best to again cover his estate with timber; with a better system he might have been spared both time and expense. It is easy in Scotland to perpetuate a forest by natural means, and of this a practical proof was given us in two forests which we visited; the one near Grantown, in Strathspey, the other at Beauly. In these the results obtained under the skilful and intelligent direction of the gentlemen who manage these forests for their employers form a striking example of what may be done in the way of reproducing forests by natural means. In fact, nothing had been neglected which even the most critical forester could desire; the gradation of age was here complete, and the reservation of especially vigorous trees, of known pedigree, duly carried out.

The *modus operandi* here pursued consists simply in the exclusion of the sheep and deer, in the judicious thinning out of the growing crop, and in the removal of the mature seed-bearing trees, by successive fellings, as the young forest grows up and acquires more vigour.

Nevertheless, we would not have it be supposed that the sheep need be absolutely debarred from all grazing in the forest; it is only in those portions where the undergrowth is very young that the damage caused is irreparable. We feel convinced that if, every year, certain portions of the forest best capable of supporting it were marked out for grazing, the quality of the pasture would be greatly improved, and the heather would quickly disappear under the cover.

It is an established fact, beyond all contradiction, that on any soil, whatever its geological origin, a complete covering of forest vegetation will kill the heather as soon as the trees reach the age of between 30 and 40 years. Suppose then that 120 years be the term fixed for the existence of the trees in any portion of the forest, and that the trees of 100 years of age and over are reserved, there would still be one-half of the forest always open to the sheep, and the other closed. But, at the same time, it is certain that this open half, owing to its superior quality, will furnish pasturage for at least twice as many head of cattle or sheep as the same quantity of moorland.

Although, under ordinary conditions, the generation of a forest will be sufficiently assured by the exercise of a discreet control over the grazing, something more than this must be done if it is desired to turn the land to the best possible account. It is therefore a matter of regret that nothing has yet been done to place forest management in Scotland on a sound economic basis.

The productive powers of the soil and of the climate have been made use of by able and intelligent planters, who have thereby enabled nature herself to accumulate a considerable store of timber; but all this wealth is exposed to the carelessness of some and to the ignorance of others, until the hand of a forester manages it properly and places it on the only sound economic principle of all agricultural and forest property,—*a constant annual revenue and a constant improvement in production.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. I OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for 14 days of January 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for 13 days of January 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 14th January 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 13th January 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
20th Jan. 1883	Eastern Bengal . .	172	1,36,408	793	193	1,56,942	813	43,56,137	613	47,40,274	662	3,84,137	...
20th ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	2,63,992	483	547	1,66,142	304	39,80,007	176	38,89,760	172	...	90,247
13th ditto .	Sind, Punjab & Delhi .	676	3,82,978	567	676	3,68,725	545	74,37,353	266	77,82,547	279	3,45,194	...
13th ditto .	Madras . . .	858	2,39,675	279	861	2,24,047	260	40,53,131	139	53,97,076	152	4,43,945	...
13th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	1,26,646	193	655	1,15,359	176	29,76,251	110	30,35,130	112	58,879	...
20th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	16,35,175	1,130	1,458	12,92,328	886	2,56,07,933	428	2,54,06,982	424	...	2,00,951
20th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	444	3,73,107	840	461	3,79,263	823	73,89,425	403	77,27,456	407	3,38,030	...
	TOTAL .	4,799	31,57,981	658	4,851	27,02,806	557	5,67,00,237	286	5,79,79,224	291	12,78,987	...
	State.												
20th Jan. 1883	East Indian . .	1,504	23,27,929	1,548	1,507	16,38,162	1,087	3,55,86,779	573	3,50,92,051	566	...	4,94,728
20th ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	5,276	188	43	6,786	158	1,16,744	101	1,68,498	120	51,754	...
20th ditto .	Nalhati . .	27	2,795	104	27	2,499	93	51,530	46	54,595	49	3,065	...
20th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	233	67,747	291	230	71,046	309	14,88,370	155	17,10,789	181	2,22,419	...
20th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	85	20,980	247	85	23,349	275	4,48,514	127	5,12,438	153	63,924	...
	Patna-Gya . . .	57	19,721	346	...	*a*	...	3,97,031	169	(*a*)	...	...	...
13th ditto .	Muttra-Hathras . .	29	3,865	133	29	3,911	135	1,04,228	87	98,697	83	...	5,531
13th ditto .	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	23,089	265	87	13,342	153	2,50,748	99	2,64,787	74	14,039	...
20th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,811	151	12	1,943	162	31,223	63	35,534	71	4,311	...
13th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	4,42,327	396	1,116	4,02,007	360	72,97,211	158	81,00,950	176	8,03,739	...
13th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	22,584	502	45	28,467	633	3,90,526	210	4,45,005	240	54,479	...
13th ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	21,653	221	149	52,562	353	2,37,014	95	4,56,573	109	2,19,559	...
20th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	45,303	281	161	42,308	263	10,47,126	158	10,83,861	163	36,735	...
20th ditto .	Sindia	75	18,115	242	75	11,086	148	2,47,084	79	2,46,521	79	...	563
13th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	363	1,22,927	339	419	96,382	230	23,60,961	158	23,22,846	139	...	38,115
13th ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,45,436	220	650	1,64,691	253	40,20,489	148	39,42,588	145	...	77,901
20th ditto .	Muttra-Achnera .	23	2,397	104	23	2,006	87	(*b*)9,342	44	53,866	57	44,524	...
13th ditto .	Kauria-Dharla Tramway . . .	19	4,158	219	32	4,075	127	(*c*)39,670	76	74,791	57	35,121	...
	TOTAL .	3,119	9,70,184	311	3,183	9,26,460	291	1,85,37,811	146	1,95,72,339	152	14,31,559*d*	...
	Native States.												
13th Jan. 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	51,477	267	193	25,098	130	6,08,050	89	6,41,938	81	33,888	...
20th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	27,302	226	121	34,041	281	6,04,436	120	6,77,987	136	73,551	...
13th ditto .	Mysore . . .	58	3,359	58	86	9,882	115	1,21,668	50	2,42,220	68	1,20,552	...
13th ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	...	...	...	19	1,187	62	...	...	(*c*)16,524	29	16,524	...
	TOTAL .	372	82,138	221	419	70,208	168	13,34,154	94	15,78,669	92	2,44,515	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	9,794	65,38,232	668	9,960*d*	53,37,636	536	11,21,58,981	280	11,42,22,283	281	24,60,333*d*	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,66,95,313	141	5,52,45,177	133	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,54,63,668	139	5,89,77,106	148	37,00,042*d*	...

(*a*) Returns for 1883 have not been received.
(*b*) Total receipts from 12th November 1881 to 14th January 1882.
(*c*) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 14th January 1882.
(*d*) Excluding Patna-Gya Railway figures.
(*e*) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 13th January 1883.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 9th March 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA, 1881-82.

No. 1142, dated Fort William, the 2nd March 1883.

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 1881-82.

RESOLUTION.—The administration of the Post Office has continued to be marked by steady progress.

2. From 1st January 1882, money order exchanges were introduced with Victoria, Tasmania, China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, and Mauritius; and a new parcel post exchange came into operation with China. The reduction of the registration fee on inland book and pattern packets from four to two annas, which was sanctioned in 1879, took effect from the 1st August 1881, and represents from a financial point of view the most important event of the year. A new system was introduced under which the postage on newspapers to be transmitted by the inland post can be prepaid in cash; and a reduced rate of postage of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna only was at the same time allowed for all light newspapers posted under this system. Telephone offices under the charge of the local postmasters were experimentally established at Hazaribagh and False Point, and a set of rules was framed for working the telephone through the agency of the Post Office. Rules for the guidance of the public and the Postal Department, in regard to the important subject of Post Office Savings Banks, were prepared, but as Savings Banks were not opened until April 1882, a description of the measure and its results will find a place in the report for next year.

3. The number of Post Offices in existence at the close of the year was 4,819, as compared with 4,521 at the end of the previous year; and of letter boxes 7,190, as compared with 6,720, the number at the close of 1880-81. The number of village postmen was increased from 2,833 at the close of 1880-81 to 3,241 at the close of the year under report. A special and satisfactory feature of this development has been the increased employment of village schoolmasters in postal work.

4. The total number of articles given out for delivery during the year was 169,160,000, an increase of upwards of 6½ per cent. on the previous year's returns. The highest percentage of increase, 13 per cent., is found under book and pattern packets; while the smallest percentage, about 5 per cent., is under newspapers. The number of paid letters given out for delivery was 99,144,000, an increase of 3·19 per cent.; of unpaid letters, 28,747,000; of post-cards, 21,953,000; of newspapers, 12,526,800; and of book and pattern packets, 2,387,000. Post-cards, which were introduced into India about four years ago, have rapidly increased in popularity, and show an increase of 48 per cent. during the year. It is remark-

able that this rapid increase has not been accompanied by any decrease in the number of letters. The number of registered letters has increased by 20 per cent., and contrary to expectation this increase has been simultaneous with a rapid increase in money order business. The decrease of 4 per cent. in the number of unpaid letters is a satisfactory feature, although the number of unpaid letters sent through the post, 28,747,000, is still very large. Including money orders, 171,804,000 articles were sent out for delivery. Of this number the proportion of articles delivered at once was about 96½ per cent.; but the greater part of the remainder were subsequently disposed of, as the percentage of articles ultimately deposited as dead amounts to only ·36 on the total, or under ½ per cent.

5. It appears from the table given in paragraph 20 of the report that the average of letters and other articles per head of the population of British India is only ·67. The Post Office is used most extensively in Scinde and Bombay, while Behar and Central India are most backward in this respect. It is shown that these figures correspond to a great extent with the development of commerce and education in the different Provinces of the Empire. Bengal, including Behar and Eastern Bengal, takes only the eighth place, and the Director General attributes this in some measure to the restrictions imposed by the Zemindary Dak Act.

6. The parcel post continues to maintain a rapid rate of development, the number of foreign parcels received by the Post Office having increased 300 per cent. since 1873-74.

7. A new Dead-Letter Office was opened at Karachi for the Province of Scinde, and a new Railway Mail Service Enquiry Office at Ajmere. The proportion of articles undisposable and deposited as dead continues to diminish in a satisfactory manner, the total number of articles having fallen from 673,108 in 1880-81 to 621,451 in 1881-82.

8. The gross value of ordinary postage labels sold was Rs. 45,93,551, a fall of Rs. 4,26,935, as compared with the previous year's receipts. The value of service postage labels sold was Rs. 13,91,105, an increase of Rs. 57,559. The sales of half-anna envelopes and half-anna labels constitute more than half the receipts under ordinary postage labels. The fall in the receipts under ordinary postage labels is shown to be merely nominal, being counter-balanced by increased receipts in cash. Up to the year 1880-81 the tendency was for the receipts in cash to diminish, but owing to an alteration by which money order fees and parcel postage are now credited in cash instead of in stamps, the tendency since 1880-81 has been towards an increase in the proportion of cash receipts and a decrease in the proportion of stamp collections.

9. Satisfactory expansion has again been recorded in the issue and payment of money orders, a branch of Postal business which was taken over from the Treasuries by the Post Office in January 1880. Compared with the previous year, the value of inland money orders issued has improved to the extent of Rs. 1,16,23,447, or more than 25 per cent.; while the commission realised is larger by Rs. 1,43,097. The number of money orders issued was 2,157,796 and the average amount of each Rs. 26-8, thus making an aggregate of about 5¾ crores of rupees. The statement showing the issues and payments in the several Postal circles discloses certain remarkable peculiarities. In Madras, the Punjab, Behar, and Rajputana, the value of the applications for money orders nearly corresponds with the value of the money orders paid. In Eastern Bengal, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Scinde, Central India, and Assam, the value of applications is greatly in excess of payments; while

in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Bombay, payments are greatly in excess of applications.

In Foreign money orders a small, but not unsatisfactory, increase is recorded. But the value of the orders issued in India to all countries amounted to £103,251 only; while the value of Foreign money orders paid in India was only £8,183. The average rate of exchange was, for outward and inward transactions, 1*s.* 7*d.* 2·4*f.*, as compared with 1*s.* 7*d.* 3·48*f.* in the previous year.

Exchanges with Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan, and the Mauritius are effected in Indian currency. The exchange with Ceylon, begun in October 1880, shows a considerable development.

10. The value-payable post from a small beginning is with a reduced rate of commission rapidly developing into an important branch of postal business. The number of articles sent under the system in 1881-82 was 99,416, an increase on the previous year of 101 per cent., and the value of the articles Rs. 10,80,543, as compared with Rs. 5,76,574 in 1880-81. The amount of commission realised was Rs. 19,838, an increase of 48 per cent. on the previous year's receipts. The value of articles sent through the post under insurance was Rs. 7,65,23,221, which, as compared with the previous years, gives a slight decrease of 2·8 per cent. The insurance fees reached Rs. 1,90,980, and the losses amounted to Rs. 13,083.

11. The number of complaints from the public fell from 6,463 to 5,433, the decrease having taken place mainly in Bengal. A large proportion of the decrease in Bengal took place in Calcutta, and is ascribed by the Post Master General to increased efficiency due to a revision of the establishment of the Calcutta Post Office, and to the exertions of the Presidency Post Master. Of the complaints made, 273 related to the loss of articles posted in registered letters or parcels, and in only 51 instances was blame ascribed to members of the Postal Establishment. A remarkable instance of the carelessness with which valuable property is sometimes sent through the post and the temptations to which Postal servants are thereby exposed, is given in the report. A registered letter received in a damaged condition through the flimsiness of the envelope was found to contain 270 currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, which had been sent uninsured.

12. The number of highway robberies, 31, shows a satisfactory decrease on the number, 49, recorded in the previous year. Nine of these robberies took place in the North-Western Provinces and seven in Rajputana, in addition to three attempts.

13. The total strength of the Postal establishment in India is stated to be 33,568 persons, as compared with 31,053 persons in the previous year.

14. The revenue from the purely Postal branch of the Department amounted to Rs. 87,04,259, an increase of Rs. 1,70,664 on the receipts of the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 79,58,765, an increase of Rs. 5,44,640. The receipts from the non-Postal branches amounted to Rs. 6,07,483, and the disbursements to Rs. 6,23,697.

The net result of the operations of the purely Postal Department was a surplus of Rs. 7,45,494, as compared with Rs. 11,19,470 in 1880-81, notwithstanding the reduction of the registration fee and of the postage on light newspapers. But the addition of items chargeable against the Post Office, which

do not appear in the regular accounts of the Department, converts this surplus into a net deficit of Rs. 5,61,647.

15. The thanks of the Government of India are due to Mr. Hogg for his able administration of the Department.

16. The work done by the officers* of the Department mentioned in paragraph 58 of the Report also deserves public acknowledgment.

* Mr. Fanshawe.
Lala Doulat Ram, Rai Bahadur.
„ Ramoutar Sing.
Babu Herambo Chunder Mukerji.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the Report and the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

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

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1881-82.

No. 11009, dated 30th December 1882.

From—F. R. HOGG, Esq., *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 1881-82.

2. The following eight countries joined the "Universal Postal Union," *viz.*:—Chili, Paraguay, Guatemala, Hayti; Barbadoes, St. Vincent, the United States of Columbia and Hawai.

3. Money Order exchanges were introduced with the countries of Victoria, Tasmania, China (including Japan), the Straits Settlements and Mauritius, with effect from the 1st January 1882.

4. A new parcel post exchange was arranged with China, which also began to work from the 1st January 1882.

5. The subsidy for the maintenance of weekly communication with the United Kingdom and foreign countries is paid by the British Government, and all the sea postage realised by the Indian Post Office is credited to Great Britain as a set-off against the subsidy. The revenue of this service falls short of its cost and India's share of the net loss since the year 1869-70 is shown in the margin.

Communication by Sea between India and Europe by means of the contract services of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

YEAR.	Net loss on the foreign mail service charged against India.	REMARKS.
	£	
1869-70	73,110	Adjusted amounts. 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.
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	The final calculation of the sums properly belonging to these years not having been received from London, the amounts shown have been estimated.
1880-81	71,051	
1881-82	**70,000**	

6. It was finally settled that the weekly contract steamer carrying the foreign mail should quit Bombay on Friday evenings during the fair season and on Tuesday evenings during the south-west monsoon.

7. Alluding to the disturbance caused to the Marine Post Office by the imposition of quarantine at Suez, the Post Master General of Bombay reports as follows:—

"The regular working of this branch of the service had been greatly interfered with during

the year by the quarantine restrictions at Suez. It was the object of the Post Office to prevent the mails from being brought into Bombay unsorted, but the uncertain action of the Egyptian authorities rendered it very difficult to make the necessary arrangements before hand. Finally, it was decided to limit the sea sorting to the voyage between Aden and Bombay and to utilize double sets for this purpose. The mail officers and their staff had to work under great disadvantages, as the space for sorting was limited and the work had to be done under great pressure and therefore without sufficient check. But the mails were always brought into Bombay disposed of, though the number of mistakes was necessarily larger than usual owing to the conditions under which the work had to be done."

8. Below will be found a list of Local Steam Services that existed at the close of the year:—

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

(1.) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *vid* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo, Sandoway and Bassein.	No. 1. Under a new contract with the local administration, Kyouk-Phyoo is now a weekly port of call throughout the year and Sandoway a weekly port of call during the fair season.
(2.) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein.	
(3.) Five-weekly communication between Rangoon, Penang and intermediate ports, the vessels running in connection with lines Nos. 1 and 4.	
(4.) Weekly communication between Moulmein and Singapore *viâ* Penang and Malacca.	No. 4. Fortnightly communication only is provided under the contract, the additional trips being performed by the Company on its own account.
(5.) Fortnightly communication between Madras, Rangoon and intermediate ports on the north-east coast.	
(6.) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Bombay, touching at intermediate ports on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts.	
(7.) Semi-weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi, with a weekly continuation to the Persian Gulf.	
(8.) Fortnightly communication between Aden and Karachi.	No. 8. Communication once in four weeks only is provided under the contract, the additional trips being performed by the Company on its own account.
(9.) Four-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair with extensions to Camorta and Rangoon.	No. 9. This line 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.
(10.) Fortnightly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy and Mergui.	Nos. 10 and 11. Under contract with the local administration.
(11.) Weekly communication between Rangoon and Moulmein.	

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.

(12.) Weekly communication between Rangoon, Mandalay and intermediate ports, with a monthly extension to Bhamo. Subsidy Rs. 5,000 per mensem.	Nos. 12 to 16. These lines are under the control of the local administration, the Post Office contributing Rs. 500 per mensem towards the subsidy for No. 13, and Rs. 125 per mensem towards the subsidy for No. 14.
(13.) Semi-weekly communication between Rangoon and Bassein. Subsidy Rs. 1,500 per mensem.	
(14.) Daily communication between Prome, Thyetmyo and Allanmyo. Subsidy Rs. 500 per mensem.	
(15.) Weekly communication between Rangoon, Pantanaw and intermediate ports.	
(16.) Semi-weekly communication between Henzada and Bassein.	

By other Agencies.

(17.) By the Burmese Steam Tug Company. Fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui. Subsidy Rs. 1,500 per mensem.	No. 17. Under the control of the local administration.
(18.) By Apear & Co. (of Calcutta) and Jardine, Matheson & Co. (of Hong-Kong). Monthly communication between Calcutta, the Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales. No subsidy.	
(19.) By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company. Weekly communication between Busreh and Bagdad.	No. 19. Under the control of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India; the subsidy is £300 per mensem. Steamers run in connection with line No. 7.
(20.) By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Galle, touching at Madras.	Nos. 20 and 21. These 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.
(21.) By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Galle.	

NOTE.—Nos. 1 to 8 are under the control of the Indian Post Office, by which a subsidy of Rs. 7,25,000 per annum is paid.

9. A service by sea worked by local native boats is maintained by the Government of Ceylon between Point Calimere on the Indian side and Kankesanturai on the Ceylon side.

10. In the year 1879 the registration fee on inland book and pattern packets was reduced from 4 annas to 2 annas. This reduction was extended to all classes of articles, both inland and foreign, with effect from the 1st August 1881, and represents in a financial point of view the most important event of the year.

11. A new system was started, under which the postage on newspapers to be transmitted by the inland post can be prepaid in cash. And a reduced rate of postage of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna only was at the same time allowed for all light newspapers, not exceeding three tolas in weight, posted under this system.

12. Envelopes embossed with a $4\frac{1}{2}$-anna stamp, and two new postage labels of the value of 3 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas, were introduced, mainly for the prepayment of foreign correspondence.

13. A set of rules were framed for working the telephone through the agency of this Department; and telephone offices, under the charge of the local postmasters, were experimentally established at Hazaribagh and False Point.

14. Much consideration was devoted to the important subject of Post Office Savings Banks, and sets of rules were prepared for the guidance of the public and the instruction of the Department. But it was not till April 1882 that post offices were opened for the receipt of savings as deposits. Thus a description of the measure, together with a statement of its working results during the first 12 months, will find a place in the report for next year.

15. An increase was given to the pay of post masters, principally in the Province of Bengal, in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh, the total cost of which exceeded Rs. 4,000 a month.

SECTION I.—POST OFFICES, LETTER-BOXES AND VILLAGE POSTMEN.

16. In Appendix No. I will be found for each postal circle the number of post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen existing at the close of the year under report as compared with the numbers of the previous year. An abstract is given on the margin. It exhibits great progress. Much has specially been done in the direction of entrusting schoolmasters with postal work. The Post Master General of Bengal states that "it is quite impossible to satisfy all the applicants who would like to have schoolmaster post offices in their villages."

	No. at close of 1880-81.	No. at close of 1881-82.	Increase.
Post Offices	4,521	4,819	298
Letter-boxes	6,720	7,190	470
Village Postmen	2,833	3,241	408

SECTION II.—POSTAL LINES.

17. Statistics relating to postal lines for each postal circle are contained in Appendix No. II. A summary for the whole of India is given on the margin. Extension has taken place under every head except that of "sea," the total increase being 917 miles.

YEAR.	Railway.	Mail cart, horse and camel lines.	Runners and boats.	Sea.	TOTAL.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1880-81	9,155	3,020	31,977	14,308	58,760
1881-82	9,745	3,303	32,321	14,308	59,677
Increase	590	283	344	...	917

SECTION III.—CORRESPONDENCE.

18. The correspondence returns are shown in Appendix No. III, of which an abstract appears on the margin. Each heading exhibits satisfactory growth. Comparing the newspaper statistics for the first six months with the corresponding period of the previous year, there appears a fall of 0·32 per cent. A similar comparison for the second half of the year gives an increase of 10·34 per cent. This sudden rise in the latter half of the year is doubtless due to the new system of paying newspaper postage in cash, coupled with the reduced rate for light papers introduced in November 1881. It may also be partially attributable to the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act in January 1882.

Year.	Letters (including Post-cards).	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Book and Pattern Packets.	Total.
1880-81 . .	143,538,105	11,942,304	1,080,868	2,105,579	158,666,856
1881-82. .	**153,093,671**	**12,526,800**	**1,152,070**	**2,387,282**	**169,159,823**
Increase . .	9,555,566	584,496	71,202	281,703	10,492,967
Percentage of increase.	6·66	4·89	6·59	13·38	6·61

19. Letters and post-cards are subjected to a further analysis on the margin. The most noticeable point is the very large increase in the number of post-cards, the introduction of which into India dates only from July 1879. It is satisfactory to notice that the great and rapid popularity of post-cards has not been followed by any fall in the number of letters. Last year's report recorded a large decrease in registered letters to the extent of 10¼ per cent. But the reduction of the registration fee from four annas to two annas in August 1881 has now produced an increase of no less than 19·76 per cent. Contrary to expectation this increase in the number of registered letters has not affected the growth of the money order branch of this Department as a later section will show.

Year.	Post-cards.	Letters paid.	Letters unpaid	Letters registered.	Total.
1880-81 . .	14,865,121	96,075,668	29,884,636	2,712,680	143,538,105
1881-82. .	**21,953,265**	**99,144,325**	**28,747,295**	**3,248,786**	**153,093,671**
Increase . .	7,088,144	3,068,657	.....	536,106	9,555,566
Decrease . .	.....	.....	1,137,341	.....	.....
Percentage of increase.	47·68	3·19	.....	19·76	6·66
Percentage of decrease.	.....	.....	3·81	.....	.....

20. A census having been taken during the year under report, it is interesting to compare the extent to which the post office is used in the several parts of India, and the average correspondence per head to the population of each locality. A table follows in which this information is exhibited:—

Average of letters and other articles per head of population.

Postal Circles.	Population per census of February 1881.	Letters and Post-cards given out for delivery during 1881-82. Number.	Letters and Post-cards given out for delivery during 1881-82. Average per individual.	Articles other than Letters and Post-cards given out for delivery during 1881-82. Number	Articles other than Letters and Post-cards given out for delivery during 1881-82. Average per individual.	Total. Number.	Total. Average per individual.	Remarks.
Sind . .	2,413,823	3,375,311	1·39	336,921	·14	3,712,232	1·53	Excluding Beluchistan.
Bombay . .	23,166,845	28,918,475	1·25	2,777,363	·12	31,690,838	1·37	Including Baroda and Native States.
Punjab . .	22,712,120	19,486,151	·86	2,502,831	·11	21,988,982	·97	Including Native States and Khyber troops.
Bengal . .	38,232,204	24,085,255	·63	2,897,161	·08	26,982,416	·71	
Assam . .	4,881,426	2,709,134	·56	557,329	·11	3,266,463	·67	
British Burma. .	3,736,771	1,961,796	·52	546,797	·15	2,508,593	·67	
North-Western Provinces .	33,461,878	18,825,214	·56	2,244,228	·07	21,069,442	·63	Including Rampore and Native Garhwal.
Madras . .	46,382,151	25,353,787	·53	3,508,692	·07	28,862,479	·60	Including Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Coorg.
Central Provinces .	14,221,184	6,820,599	·48	653,949	·05	7,474,548	·53	Including Berar.
Eastern Bengal .	8,838,001	3,513,464	·40	430,179	·05	3,943,643	·45	
Oudh . .	11,387,741	4,234,287	·37	674,807	·06	4,909,094	·43	
Rajputana . .	10,729,114	3,513,751	·33	324,615	·03	3,838,366	·36	Including Ajmere.
Behar . .	22,416,656	6,834,521	·30	795,257	·04	7,629,778	·34	
Central India .	9,261,907	2,669,531	·29	361,846	·04	3,031,377	·33	
Total . .	253,891,821	152,296,276	·60	18,611,975	·07	170,908,251	·67	As no census figures are available for Beluchistan, the correspondence returns relating to that province have been omitted.

21. While the population of Sind is smaller than that of any other postal circle, its commerce is extensive. To this cause must be ascribed the comparatively high average per individual of the correspondence in that province. The natural average of the Punjab is increased by its numerous hill stations and by the presence of a large body of European troops. Recruits for the native army are also to a considerable extent drawn from the Punjab, which doubtless adds to the correspondence of that province. Bengal has the advantage of a presidency town containing the largest European population to be found in India; yet its correspondence per head is only about half that of Bombay. If to Bengal be added the postal circles of Behar and Eastern Bengal, the average per head of correspondence of all kinds falls to ·56, and Bengal would then occupy only the eighth place on a list of twelve circles. As pointed out in a later section, the restrictions imposed by the Zemindari Dâk Act tend to hinder the expansion of postal operations in the country which comprises the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. In Assam the army and police contain numerous foreigners, and the European population of the province is also extensive. These causes, together with the use of imported labour, all add to letter-writing in a province where the education of the masses is very backward. The relatively high average of British Burma is due mainly to its commerce. Although education is far more advanced in that province than in any part of India proper, correspondence is not popular with the Burmans, who have never yet learned to appreciate the Post Office. When dealing with the Post Office in his report for the year 1880-81, the Chief Commissioner remarks that "nearly all the letters belong to the large seaport towns, and barely one letter in two hundred passes through the district post." It should be remembered that the correspondence returns given in this report are necessarily limited to articles delivered by post offices wholly or partially under the control of this Department. But besides Imperial Post Offices and District Post Offices under the management of officers of the Post Office, India contains several postal organisations in Native States and some postal systems in British territory, the control of which is entirely independent of the Imperial Post Office. Letters and other articles delivered under these organisations and systems find no place in the correspondence returns of this Department. This, of course, diminishes the real average per head in Rajputana, Central India and other similar places.

22. Another table is added which gives for each locality the percentage of population able to read and write. The figures are restricted to those entered in the census as "not under instruction and able to read and write," to the exclusion of the number recorded simply as "under instruction." Rajputana and Central India have been wholly omitted, as the necessary statistics for those postal circles are very imperfect. Without placing implicit reliance on the accuracy of these statistics, the results shown are nevertheless interesting.

Percentage of population that are able to read and write.

Postal Circles.	Population per census of February 1881.	Number entered in the census of February 1881 as able to read and write.	Percentage that can read and write.	Remarks.
British Burma . . .	3,736,771	733,568	19·63	
Bombay (including Baroda and Native States) . .	23,166,845	998,435	4·30	Excluding Baroda and Native States, the percentage is 4·45.
Madras (including Hyderabad Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Coorg) . .	48,382,151	2,066,022*	4·27	Excluding the population of Travancore and Cochin, the percentage is 4·55.
Bengal	38,282,204	1,384,442	3·61	
Sind (excluding Beluchistan)	2,413,823	79,832	3·30	
Eastern Bengal . . .	8,838,601	280,781	3·17	
Carried over .	124,819,795	5,543,080	.....	

* The enumeration under this head for Cochin and Travancore not taken.

Postal Circles.	Population per census of February 1881.	Number entered in the census of February 1881 as able to read and write.	Percentage that can read and write.	Remarks.
Brought over .	124,819,795	5,543,080	.....	
Punjab (including Native States and Khyber troops)	22,712,120	585,213	2·57	Excluding the Native States, the percentage is 2·60.
North-Western Provinces (including Rampore and Native Garhwal)	33,461,878	815,400	2·43	Excluding Native States, the percentage is 2·46.
Oudh	11,387,741	251,496	2·20	
Behar	22,416,656	387,809	1·73	
Assam	4,881,426	81,430	1·66	
Central Provinces (including Berar and Feudatory States)	14,221,184	219,826*	1·54	Excluding the Feudatory States, the percentage is 1·76.
	233,900,800	7,884,254	3·37	

* The enumeration under this head not taken in Feudatory States.

23. Foreign correspondence is included in the general correspondence returns; but it is separately dealt with in the subjoined statement. As regards the exchange with the United Kingdom, each heading gives an increase; while the increase of letters sent from India is very large. It may be interesting to add that 50,911 post-cards were sent from India to the United Kingdom against 33,425 received in the opposite direction. As the statistics of exchanges with foreign Europe are taken only once every two years, the figures for the year under report are the same as those for the previous year.

Foreign Correspondence.

		Estimated aggregate Numbers.		
		1880-81.	1881-82.	Percentage of Increase.
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom.	Letters (including Post-cards) .	2,242,289	2,687,915	19·8
	Newspapers	286,434	290,099	1·2
	Books	425,405	451,567	6·1
Received in India from the United Kingdom.	Letters (including Post-cards) .	2,605,957	2,637,607	1·2
	Newspapers	2,230,508	2,262,852	1·4
	Books	1,612,460	1,772,382	9·9
Grand Total of correspondence exchanged with the United Kingdom.	Letters (including Post-cards) .	4,848,246	5,325,522	9·8
	Newspapers	2,516,942	2,552,951	1·4
	Books	2,037,865	2,223,949	9·1
Despatched from India to foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters (including Post-cards) .	614,707	614,707	
	Other articles	209,234	209,234	
Received in India from foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters (including Post-cards) .	585,818	585,818	
	Other articles	393,788	393,788	
Grand Total of correspondence exchanged with foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters (including Post-cards) .	1,200,525	1,200,525	
	Other articles	603,022	603,022	

24. Both inland and foreign parcels are included in the correspondence returns. The following statistics relate to foreign parcels only :—

Foreign Parcels.

Parcel Exchanges.	Total number of Parcels.		Average weight of each Parcel.		Net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deduction of Custom Duty and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Company.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
With United Kingdom.	No.	No.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	₹	₹
To India	52,018	59,812	6 0·42	5 13·08	95,538	1,04,712
From India	21,494	22,149	2 13·97	2 13·67	23,951	24,268
TOTAL	73,512	81,961	5 1·67	5 0·27	1,19,489	1,28,980
With Continent of Europe.						
To India	1,458	1,470	6 13·63	7 6·01	2,889	2,865
From India	2,906	3,004	4 14·12	5 1·41	4,560	5,016
TOTAL	4,364	4,474	5 8·65	5 13·43	7,449	7,878
With Ceylon, Aden, China and Straits.						
To India	900	943	2 0·30	1 12·44	370*	261
From India	1,481	1,462	3 8·05	3 1·36	2,911	2,529
TOTAL	2,381	2,405	2 15·08	2 9·16	3,281	2,791
GRAND TOTAL	80,257	88,840	5 1·02	4 15·87	1,30,219	1,39,649

* Ceylon retains its own collections, and no share is allowed to the Indian Post Office.

	No. of foreign parcels.
1873-74	21,923
1874-75	25,563
1875-76	35,819
1876-77	45,357
1877-78	59,183
1878-79	69,763
1879-80	73,211
1880-81	80,257
1881-82	**88,840**

25. From the marginal figures, it will be seen that the foreign parcel post continues to maintain a rapid rate of development.

26. The correspondence entered on the margin of paragraph 18, was disposed of in the following manner, which shows that the proportion of articles delivered to the whole was about 96½ per cent. :—

Sent out for delivery (including 2,645,129 Money Orders)	171,804,952
Received back undelivered	5,991,997
Balance actually delivered	165,812,955
Sent to Dead Letter Offices	2,400,603
	168,213,558

NOTE.—Of the number received back undelivered, some are subsequently delivered under re-issue, the remainder being sent to Dead Letter Offices.

27. *Dead Letter Offices.*—A new Dead Letter Office was opened at Karachi for the Province of Sind and a new Railway Mail Service Enquiry Office at Ajmere. Statistics relating to the working of the several Dead Letter Offices and Enquiry Offices are given in Appendix No. IV of which the following is

an abstract. The proportion of articles undisposable and deposited as dead continues to diminish :—

Dead Letters.		Number.		Percentage.	
		1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices		3,301,154	3,124,540		
	1880-81. 1881-82.				
Deduct—					
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable	170,308 153,868				
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices	766,296 756,286	936,604	910,154		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices		2,364,550	2,214,386	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices, less the proportion of articles returned undelivered.	Disposed of by redirection to addressees	341,308	353,509	14·43	15·96
	Disposed of by return to senders	1,350,134	1,239,426	57·10	55·97
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead		673,108	621,451	28·47	28·07

28. *Postage Labels.*—Statistics relating to the sale of postage labels appear in the Appendices numbered V and VI, of which an abstract is given below. Notwithstanding the great success of inland post-cards, the demand for half-anna envelopes continues still to increase, the number sold during the year having risen from 37,898,120 to 42,717,382. As was to be expected, the reduction of the registration fee has augmented the sale of two-anna labels and diminished that of four-anna labels.

ORDINARY POSTAGE LABELS.		½-anna Post-cards.	1½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	½-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes.	¼-anna Envelopes.	½-anna labels.	1-anna labels.	2-anna labels.	3-anna labels.	4-anna labels.	6-anna labels.	8-anna labels.	12-anna labels.	1-rupee labels.	Gross Value.
		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1880-81	Value of each kind of stamps sold	207,513	6,298	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	50,20,486
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	4·13	·13	23·59	·18	...	25·25	6·88	4·62	...	18·66	·76	5·38	·78	9·29	100
1881-82	Value of each kind of stamps sold	3,07,706	6,508	13,34,918	8,968	65,143	11,63,527	3,50,338	3,39,865	14,446	5,85,201	26,691	63,075	39,443	1,67,707	45,93,551
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	6·13	·13	26·59	·18	1·30	23·18	6·98	6·77	·29	11·66	·53	3·25	·78	3·34	91·50

SERVICE POSTAGE LABELS.		½-anna soldier's envelopes.	½-anna Post-cards.	½-anna labels.	9-pie labels.	1-anna labels.	2-anna labels.	4-anna labels.	8-anna labels.	Gross Value.
		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1880-81	Value of each kind of stamps sold	2,465	8,068	2,86,107	41	6,95,549	98,761	1,37,441	1,05,114	13,33,546
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	·18	·61	21·45	...	52·16	7·41	10·31	7·88	100
1881-82	Value of each kind of stamps sold	2,265	6,561	2,95,304	100	7,29,163	1,11,431	1,39,044	1,07,237	13,91,105
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	·17	·49	22·14	·01	54·68	8·36	10·43	8·04	104·32

29. Although there has been a fall of ₹4,26,935 in the gross value of ordinary postage labels sold, this fall has been more than made up by increased cash receipts. Attention is invited to the following table, which exhibits the proportion of revenue collected in stamps and cash for the last eight years. There is a steady diminution in the proportion realised in cash, coupled with an augmentation in that derived from stamps up to the year 1880-81, when the cash proportion rises and the stamp proportion falls. This change is still more marked in the year under report. It is due, as explained in previous reports, to an alteration under which money-order fees and parcel postage are credited in cash instead of in stamps. And the recently introduced plan of prepaying newspaper postage in cash must tend still further to swell the cash receipts at the expense of stamp collections.

	1874-75	1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	**1881-82**
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Total postage revenue .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	**100**
Cash	31·23	30·97	30·71	29·33	26·62	24·86	28·74	**35·17**
Proportion derived from ordinary stamps .	52·08	52·37	52·29	53·87	57·30	58·76	55·91	**49·25**
Proportion derived from service stamps .	16·69	16·66	17·00	16·80	16·08	16·38	15·35	**15·58**

30. Last year's report referred briefly to a revision of postage labels of all denominations. This revision consisted in an extension to Indian postage stamps of the system of manufacture employed for the new English 1*d.* stamps, at a considerable saving of cost, with special precautions designed to guard against fraud. The size of the labels were also increased to that of the English pattern, and a five-pointed star substituted as a water mark for the previously existing elephant's head. New colours were adopted as shown in the margin. The 12-anna stamp was abolished, and two new descriptions of label introduced of the value of 1½ anna and 3 annas respectively. And the cost of manufacture was reduced from 1*s.* 0½*d.* to 6¼*d.* per 1,000. During the year under report, the new stamps were not received in the country.

Value of postage label.	Colour of postage label	Remarks.
½ anna . . .	Deep green.	The colours chosen for the ½-anna, the 9 pie and the 2-anna stamps were made to harmonise with the colours used for stamps of corresponding values in countries belonging to the Universal Postal Union.
9 pies . . .	Carmine.	
1 anna . . .	Purple brown.	
1½ annas . . .	Green brown.	
2 ,, . . .	Bright blue.	
3 ,, . . .	Orange.	
4 ,, . . .	Olive green.	
6 ,, . . .	Citron.	
8 ,, . . .	Purple.	
1 Rupee . . .	Grey.	

SECTION IV.—DISTRICT POST.

31. The district post was originally designed to supply the need for establishing official communication between the head-quarters of each district and the police and revenue stations in the interior. Funds for this purpose have always been provided either by the imposition of local cesses or by grants from Imperial revenue. Year by year the Imperial Post advances more and more into the interior of the country. It takes over and improves the old district post establishments, and applies the funds thus liberated towards further rural post extension. One common method of utilising district post money is by the employment of itinerant postmen who collect and deliver correspondence at outlying villages. Another method is the opening of small post offices under the management of local residents. Such is the course followed in most parts of India. But in Bengal the proceeds of the zemindari dâk cess can only be expended on runners' lines or on post offices at police stations. Thus it is impossible to spend the money provided for district post expenditure in the way best calculated to improve the working of that organisation. Progress

under such a system can hardly be expected. For every step of the Imperial Post in the direction of taking over zemindari dâk burdens reduces by so much the income available for district post expenditure. This Department is thus offered no inducement to take over and improve the district post establishments in Bengal. Other minor difficulties also exist which hamper the administration of the district post in Bengal and tend to retard postal progress. A great deal of attention was bestowed on this subject by the Post Master General, Bengal, who proposes fresh legislation, the main features of which are the stereotyping of the existing rate of cess, the abolition of the present dual system of control and the removal of the prohibition against the employment of rural postmen out of the cess. The question is one of no small importance to the inhabitants of Bengal.

32. At the instance of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, the management of the district post in portions of the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions was taken over by the Deputy Post Master General working under the orders of the local administration. This change was followed by the opening of 23 new post offices and 74 letter-boxes and by the entertainment of 22 village postmen. Early in the year the district post throughout the North-Western Provinces was subjected to a thorough revision.

33. Figures relating to the district post will be found in the following statement. But owing to the absence of a central office of account and to the difference of system followed in the several localities concerned, the statistics cannot be relied on as complete.

District Post.

Postal Circles.		Number of District Post Offices and Receiving Offices.	Number of District Post Village Postmen and Postmen.	Number of District Post Letter-Boxes.	Distance in miles of District Post Lines.	Expenditure.	Grant from Imperial Revenue.	Local Cess.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District Post.	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post.	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of those returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
						₹	₹	₹	No.	No.	No.	
Bengal	1880-81	172 (a)	...	174	7,853 (b)	1,64,670	...	1,63,392	771,360	684,541	41,287	5·35
	1881-82	167	6	203	7,081	1,70,776	...	1,80,868	784,399	722,366	38,662	4·67
Madras	1880-81	22 (c)	868 (c)	600 (c)	3,079 (c)	1,12,258 (e)	1,14,330 (d)	...	1,434,592	467,800	62,591	4·36
	1881-82	18	887	682	2,961	1,17,294	1,19,110	...	1,626,862	519,266	85,124	5·23
Bombay	1880-81	2	504	590	128	86,729	86,292	...	905,199	247,810	48,612	5·37
	1881-82	1	498	524	111	85,458	86,292	...	919,766	272,243	50,564	5·50
North-Western Provinces	1880-81	274	428	48	6,320	1,49,552	...	1,49,552 (f)	838,332	748,445	54,135	6·46
	1881-82	280	439	56	6,481	1,49,510	...	1,49,510	1,105,450	805,293	68,569	6·20
Punjab	1880-81	19	370 (g)	44	4,277	1,08,121 (h)	45,000	81,391	57,233	57,692	3,307	5·78
	1881-82	20	372	38	4,612	1,09,484 (h)	45,000	81,920	64,880	61,301	2,798	4·31
British Burma (i)	1880-81	4	4	55	1,965	15,090	...	15,090	10,635	5,658	308	2·90
	1881-82	27	25	128	1,953	15,410	19,619	74,903	37,648	20,044	2,332	6·19
Central Provinces	1880-81	50	72	43	2,246	57,425	...	39,566	145,237	140,476	13,383	9·21
	1881-82	48	77	42	2,237	56,434	16,983	39,486	234,107	198,333	21,301	9·10
Oudh	1880-81	48	229	97	1,067	34,670	...	36,500	227,035	199,808	24,147	10·63
	1881-82	51	248	108	1,236	35,058	...	36,718	212,560	183,412	15,850	7·46
Rajputana	1880-81	9	9	2	143	4,617	4,000	794	20,243	22,832	1,453	4·80
	1881-82	7	9	2	143	4,301	4,000	880	29,124	28,479	2,021	6·94
Assam	1880 81	15	7	4	705 (j)	14,471	750	15,010	43,118	33,936	2,945	6·83
	1881-82	34	10	2	722 (j)	15,541	1,314	15,340	59,083	43,683	4,402	7·45
Behar	1880-81	86	1	52	3,340	82,024	...	79,906	372,646	329,890	34,982	9·38
	1881-82	86	1	49	3,328	87,078	...	90,078	393,076	370,719	30,587	7·78
Eastern Bengal	1880-81	42	...	20	1,506	45,780	...	42,497	218,020	198,398	10,027	4·60
	1881-82	39	...	18	1,563	46,866	...	47,376 (k)	207,269	182,556	10,348	4·99
Total	1880-81	743	2,492	1,729	32,149	8,75,407	2,69,991	6,23,698	5,053,650	3,137,276	297,177	5·88
	1881-82	778	2,572	1,852	32,428	8,93,210	2,72,699	7,17,084	5,674,224	3,407,695	330,558	5·83

(a) Excluding one post office excess shown in 1880-81.
(b) Including 11 miles of district post lines less shown in 1880-81.
(c) Including 16 post offices, 4 village postmen, 6 letter-boxes, and 105 miles of district post lines of Coorg Anchè Post.
(d) Includes ₹5,700 on account of Coorg Anchè Post.
(e) Includes ₹4,792 on account of Coorg Anchè Post.
(f) Including one village postman less shown in 1880-81.
(g) Including one village postman less shown in 1880-81.
(h) Includes ₹54,036 erroneously shown in 1880-81 as grant from Imperial Revenue.
(i) On purely district post establishment ₹39,653 in 1880-81 and ₹91,016 in 1881-82, besides an annual subsidy for the Dera Ismail Khan and Chichawatni hill-cart line of ₹18,466.
(j) The post offices and lines in Hanthawaddy, Tharawaddy, Amherst and Shwegyeen districts were placed under control of this Department during the year.
(k) The distance in the rainy season was 917 miles in 1880-81 and 946 miles in 1881-82.
(l) Including ₹2,604 contribution from Frontier Police Funds.

SECTION V.—MONEY ORDERS.

Inland Money Orders.

34. In January 1880 the business of issuing and paying money orders was taken over by the Post Office. This transfer was immediately followed by a very large accession of business. Satisfactory expansion has now again to be recorded, as the marginal abstract will show. Compared with the previous year, the value of inland money orders issued has improved to the extent of ₹1,16,23,447 or more than 25 per cent., while the commission realised is larger by ₹1,43,097 than it was in 1880-81. ₹26-8 is the average amount of each order, and the aggregate of all the 2,157,796 orders issued falls not far short of $5\frac{3}{4}$ crores of rupees. The number of money order offices has been increased from 5,201 to 5,421, being an addition of 220 offices. A statement, showing the issues and payments in the several postal circles, is given below :—

Inland Money Orders.	Total number of Money Orders issued.	Total value of Money Orders issued.	Commission realised.
	No.	₹	₹
During the year 1878-79, being the last complete year prior to transfer to the Post Office	245,468	89,24,722	1,05,873
During the year 1880-81, being the first complete year subsequent to transfer to the Post Office	1,604,174	4,57,08,580	5,35,976
During the year 1881-82	**2,157,796**	**5,73,32,027**	**6,79,073**
Percentage of increase over the year 1880-81	34·51	25·43	26·70

Inland Money Order transactions for each Postal Circle.

Postal Circles.	Issues during 1881-82.			Payments during 1881-82.	
	Number of applications.	Value of applications.	Commission.	Number of Money Orders.	Value of Money Orders.
		₹ a.	₹ a.		₹ a.
Bengal	441,032	99,35,115 2	1,21,925 6	418,216	1,11,07,668 2
North-Western Provinces	279,512	60,77,482 3	76,681 4	393,568	1,01,44,698 5
Madras	303,381	73,67,024 0	93,901 15	306,126	75,62,917 5
Bombay	219,671	65,50,506 13	66,534 12	231,001	74,08,107 3
Punjab	212,570	57,28,491 4	68,412 14	184,320	60,82,376 7
Behar	141,934	33,31,458 15	41,031 2	140,193	34,15,755 11
Oudh	67,601	15,05,748 11	18,821 2	177,235	38,91,641 0
Eastern Bengal	76,455	30,12,186 12	33,274 12	74,073	21,07,970 10
Central Provinces	115,275	36,45,840 3	42,059 12	41,196	12,78,140 0
British Burma	58,826	25,19,116 0	28,424 2	11,799	6,23,027 8
Rajputana	52,939	16,17,737 2	18,822 8	32,501	13,93,128 0
Sind	57,747	21,78,508 13	24,381 6	17,594	7,18,691 5
Central India	69,400	21,39,119 11	24,296 6	15,883	6,18,552 10
Assam	61,453	17,23,691 6	20,505 14	19,320	7,78,011 11
Total for the year 1881-82	**2,157,796**	**5,73,32,026 15**	**6,79,073 3**	**2,063,025**	**5,71,30,685 13**
Total for the year 1880-81	1,604,174	4,57,08,579 11	5,35,976 7	1,539,746	4,54,83,463 8
Increase	553,622	1,16,23,447 4	1,43,096 12	523,279	1,16,47,222 5

Foreign Money Orders.

New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland } with effect from the 1st April 1881.

Victoria, Tasmania, Mauritius, Straits Settlements, China and Japan } with effect from the 1st January 1882.

35. Nine new exchanges have come into force during the year, as indicated in the margin.

36. Detailed below will be found the transactions with those foreign countries whose exchanges take place in sterling money. It will be seen that the orders issued by India largely out-number its payments, and that there is a satisfactory increase under both headings :—

Foreign Money Order transactions in Sterling money.

Countries.	1880-81. Orders issued by India. No.	1880-81. Orders issued by India. Amount.	1880-81. Orders paid in India. No.	1880-81. Orders paid in India. Amount.	1881-82. Orders issued by India. No.	1881-82. Orders issued by India. Amount.	1881-82. Orders paid in India. No.	1881-82. Orders paid in India. Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom	18,235	86,382 12 2	2,037	6,428 11 1	21,640	96,768 5 10	2,289	6,964 11 3
Germany	382	2,108 19 8	120	870 0 5	1,118	4,099 13 5	120	898 12 5
Italy	172	992 13 5	10	84 12 6	188	1,151 18 2	4	14 19 1
Switzerland	164	351 17 7	2	14 4 6	264	613 5 11	3	26 2 0
Denmark	39	279 10 0	4	22 19 6	25	195 7 10	9	91 8 10
Netherlands	4	22 2 10	5	28 9 11	17	51 16 6	3	10 17 11
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	41	175 1 5	13	35 15 5
South Australia	...	...	...	...	12	73 10 0	10	60 4 6
Queensland	...	...	...	...	5	35 0 0	4	25 4 0
West Australia	...	...	...	...	3	8 2 1	6	11 15 0
Victoria	...	...	...	...	17	58 19 10	10	43 17 3
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	6	20 2 6	...	.....
Total	18,996	90,137 15 8	2,178	7,448 17 11	23,336	103,251 3 6	2,471	8,183 7 8
Percentage of increase	...	...	...	...	22·85	14·55	13·45	9·85
Average amount of each Money Order		4 14 10		3 8 4		4 8 5		3 6 2

	Outward. s.	d.	f.	Inward. s.	d.	f.
Average rate of exchange, 1880-81	1	7	3·48	1	7	3·48
,, ,, ,, 1881-82	1	7	2·4	1	7	2·4

37. The following figures relate to the transactions with those foreign countries whose exchanges are effected in Indian currency. The exchange with Ceylon, which began only in October 1880, has considerably developed.

Foreign Money Order transactions in Indian Currency.

	1880-81 Orders issued by India. No.	1880-81 Orders issued by India. Amount.	1880-81 Commission. Amount.	1880-81 Orders paid in India. No.	1880-81 Orders paid in India. Amount.	1881-82. Orders issued by India. No.	1881-82. Orders issued by India. Amount.	1881-82. Commission. Amount.	1881-82. Orders paid in India. No.	1881-82. Orders paid in India. Amount.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Ceylon	285	16,419 9 0	177 14 0	1,850	96,415 5 0	759	32,479 3 0	278 6 0	7,409	3,86,471 13 0
Straits Settlements	...	....	...	...	...	14	594 12 0	6 14 0	116	7,598 4 0
China and Japan	...	...	...	...	...	6	378 8 0	3 14 0	4	309 0 0
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	...	7	209 5 0	2 10 0	13	289 10 0
Total	285	16,419 9 0	177 14 0	1,850	96,415 5 0	786	33,661 12 0	291 12 0	7,542	3,94,668 11 0
Average amount of each Money Order		57 10 0			52 2 0		42 13 0			52 5 0

Note.—The Money Order exchange with Ceylon began on the 1st October 1880. The other three exchanges began on the 1st January 1882.

General.

38. A Statement of Money Orders forfeited during the year is now given :—

Balance outstanding in the Forfeited Register on the 31st March 1881.		Forfeited during the year.		Total.		Forfeited Orders repaid, renewed, and lapsed to the State during the year.								Balance standing on the Forfeited Register on the 31st March 1882.	
						Repaid.		Renewed.			Lapsed to the State.		Total.		
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Penalties.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.	₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.
1,496	20,024 0	1,856	17,221 1	3,062	37,245 1	68	2,479 7	466	11,786 5	183 6	1,168	12,553 13	1,720	26,976 15	1,342	10,268 2

39. An abstract is added which represents the aggregate money order transactions both inland and foreign during the year :—

Money Orders both inland and foreign for the year 1881-82.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of applications.	Value of applications.	Commissions.	Number of Money Orders.	Value of Money Orders.
		₹ a.	₹ a.		₹ a.
Inland	2,157,796	5,73,32,026 15	6,79,073 3	2,063,025	5,71,30,685 13
Foreign transactions in sterling money at prevailing rates of exchange	23,336	12,61,673 10	24,608 0	2,471	99,976 5
Foreign transactions in Indian Currency	786	33,661 12	291 12	7,542	3,94,668 11
Total	2,181,918	5,86,27,362 5	7,03,972 15	2,073,038	5,76,25,330 13
Total for the year 1880-81	1,623,455	4,68,14,213 6	5,57,635 5	1,543,774	4,56,69,981 6
Increase	558,463	1,18,13,148 15	1,46,337 10	529,264	1,19,55,349 7
Percentage of increase	34·40	25·23	26·24	34·28	26·18

SECTION VI.—INSURANCE AND VALUE-PAYABLE.

Insurance.

40. Although there has been a considerable increase in the value of articles sent in insured letters, the value of parcels insured has diminished, as the subjoined statement will show, the net result being a decrease of 2·84 per cent. This fall is due to the operation of the partial insurance system, under which risks arising out of highway robberies in Native States are not accepted by the Post Office.

Year.	Value insured.			Insurance fees.
	Letters.	Parcels.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹
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	5,34,34,161	6,97,69,219	1,97,790
1880-81	1,57,33,428	6,30,26,524	7,87,59,952	2,01,046
1881-82	**1,79,69,808**	**5,85,53,413**	**7,65,23,221**	**1,90,980**
Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the year 1880-81.	Inc. 14·21	Dec. 7·10	Dec. 2·84	Dec. 5·01

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Losses by accident or by departmental fraud or neglect	14,032 9 0	11,171 5 9
Losses by highway robbery in British territory	1,399 2 0	1,305 3 0
Losses by highway robbery in Native States	878 2 0	2,922 15 0
	16,309 13 0	15,399 7 9
Value of property recovered	5,887 0 2	2,315 0 10
	10,422 12 10	13,083 13 11
Claims not preferred	18 0 0	.....
Total	10,404 12 10	13,083 13 11

41. Losses of all kinds connected with the insured mail, as well as the recoveries and other deductions, are shown on the margin.

Value-payable.

42. Under the system termed "value-payable," the Post Office receives articles undertaking to recover from the addressee on delivery and remit to the sender a sum of money under certain limits and restrictions. Owing to a change of system no figures were available when last year's report was written; but statistics have since been obtained and are given below. From a small beginning the system is rapidly developing into an important branch of postal business.

	Number of articles sent under the value-payable system.	Value declared for realisation.	Commission.
		₹	₹
1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877) 4 months	413	6,721	195
1878-79	7,408	1,32,109	3,942
1879-80	25,589	3,49,857	11,498
1880-81	49,389	5,76,574	13,413
1881-82	**99,416**	**10,80,543**	**19,838**
Percentage of increase over the year 1880-81	101·29	87·41	47·90

Note.—On the 1st August 1880 the rate of commission for value-payable articles was reduced to the money order scale being about one-half that of the previous scale.

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

43. *Security taken from Post Office servants.*—As explained in previous reports, security is taken from postal servants under a system of subscription controlled departmentally. A statement showing the operations of the security fund is given below :—

Receipts and charges of the Security fund.

Receipts.	Number of employes.		Amount of Subscription.			Charges.	Amount.
	First half year.	Second half year.	First half year.	Second half year.	Total.		
			₹	₹	₹		₹
Balance					1,81,880		
Interest on balance at 4 per cent. for two months ₹ 1,263							
Interest on balance at 3½ per cent. for 10 months ₹ 5,682					6,945	(a) *Pensionable.*	
Sundry receipts.					182	*Sums decreed against the fund*	5,861
						Rateable refunds to subscribers.	1,035
(a) *Pensionable.*						Cost of establishment	910
Imperial	7,693	7,913	7,693	7,913	15,606	Total	7,806
District	373	342	373	342	715		
Total	8,066	8,255	8,066	8,255	16,321	(b) *Non-pensionable.*	
						Sums decreed against the fund.	1,894
(b) *Non-pensionable.*						Cost of establishment	919
Imperial	11,782	12,154	5,891	6,077	11,968	Total	2,804
District	3,382	3,377	1,691	1,688	3,379		
Total	15,164	15,531	7,582	7,765	15,347	Total charges	10,610
						Balance at credit	2,10,015
Grand Total					2,20,625	Grand Total	2,20,625

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Returnable portion	80,758	92,540
Non-returnable portion	1,01,072	1,17,475
Total balance	1,81,880	2,10,015

44. *Complaints from the public*, which came to the notice of the heads of the several postal circles, fell from 6,463 to 5,433. This decrease of 1,030 complaints took place mainly in Bengal. In Calcutta alone there was a diminution of 583 complaints, which the Post Master General ascribes to increased efficiency due to the extensive revision of the Calcutta Post Office establishment referred to in last year's report, and to the exertions of the Presidency Post Master.

45. An analysis of complaints relating to the loss of articles posted in registered letters or parcels is given below. The total number of such complaints fell from 295 to 273, and in only 51 instances was blame ascribed to members of the postal establishment:—

	Registered letters.		Parcels.		Total.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
I.—Cases in which the enquiry showed either that no loss had occurred, or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of postal officials.	79	81	49	82	128	163
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.	26	26	33	25	59	51
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at	48	25	60	34	108	59
Total	153	132	142	141	295	273

Class I includes 8 insured cases under the head of registered letters, and 18 insured cases under the head of parcels.
Class II includes 8 insured cases under the head of registered letters, and 8 insured cases under the head of parcels.
Class III includes 8 insured cases under the head of parcels.

46. Appendix No. VIII contains a statement of offences punishable by law committed by postal officials. An abstract is given below. It shows a further diminution of crime.

	1880-81.	1881-82.
Number of legal convictions	194	159
Number of cases punished departmentally	67	58
	261	217

47. Illustrative of the temptation to which postal servants are sometimes exposed through culpable carelessness on the part of the public, the following case may be instanced. A registered letter having reached Jessore in a damaged condition, was there examined by the superintendent of the division and found to contain 270 currency notes for ₹1,000 each, the total value being ₹2,70,000. These heavy and valuable enclosures had been put in an envelope made of thin Bally paper, and posted without the protection of insurance, the only precaution taken being the addition of a piece of paper containing an inventory of the notes. A curious instance of swindling by means of the Post Office has been reported to me also from Bengal. Under the assumed name of a non-existing firm, a man advertised from Barrackpore for a large number of clerks, specifying the salaries that would be given, and enjoining applicants to enclose one anna for a reply. Hundreds of applications, together with the stamps, were received by the advertiser. These applications were all answered by the one stereotyped reply "writing not approved" enclosed in a half-anna envelope. The man is said to have made from ₹15 to ₹18, before the imposture was discovered. He further imposed upon credulous correspondents by undertaking to get them desirable appointments, if a sum of money was paid to him in advance. From one Bengali, certainly, he obtained a remittance of ₹35. The offender was prosecuted and punished.

Postal Circles.	1880-81. Number of Highway Robberies.			1881-82. Number of Highway Robberies.		
	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	6	3	9	2	1	3
Bombay	4	6	10	2	...	2
North-Western Provinces	7	...	7	9	...	9
Punjab	3	2	5	2	1	3
British Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	1	1	...	1	1
Oudh	2	...	2	...	...	...
Rajputana	1	1	2	...	7	7
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	2	...	2	2	...	2
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	10	10	...	1	1
Central India	...	1	1	...	3	3
Total	25	24	49	17	14	31

48. *Highway Robberies.*—There has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of highway robberies, as will be seen from the marginal abstract, to which is added a summary relating to this class of crime during the last five years.

Year.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
1877-78	34	18	52
1878-79	28	18	46
1879-80	26	13	39
1880-81	25	24	49
1881-82	17	14	31

49. A statement follows detailing the localities in which the robberies occurred:—

1881-82.

Postal Circles.	British Territory.			Foreign Territory.		
	Names of Districts.	Number of highway robberies.	Number of attempts at highway robbery.	Names of Native States.	Number of highway robberies.	Number of attempts at highway robbery.
Bengal	Midnapore	...	1			
		...	1		...	...
Madras	North Arcot	1	1	Mysore.	1*	1
	Godaveri	1	...			
	Trichinopoly	...	1			
		2	2		1	1
Bombay	Kanara	2	...			
		2	...		...	...
North-Western Provinces	Agra	3	...			
	Jhansi	1	...			
	Gorakhpur	1	...			
	Aligarh	3	...			
	Fatehgarh	1	...			
		9	...		...	...

* This relates to a robbery of the Anchè or Mysore local post and occurred on a line not controlled by the Imperial post.

Postal Circles.	British Territory.			Foreign Territory.		
	Names of Districts.	Number of highway robberies.	Number of attempts at highway robbery.	Names of Native States.	Number of highway robberies.	Number of attempts at highway robbery.
Punjab	Dera Ismail Khan.	1	...	Wazeri Territory	1	...
	Rawul Pindi	1	...			
		2	...		1	...
Central Provinces.		...	...	Bhopal	1	...
		...	...		1	...
Oudh	Gonda	...	1			
	Kheri	...	1			
		...	2		...	...
Rajputana		...	...	Meywar	5	...
				Jeypore	1	...
				Dungarpur	1	1
				Bundi	...	1
				Pali	...	1
					7	3
Behar	Patna	1	1			
	Arrah	1	...			
		2	1		...	...
Sind		...	...	Beluchistan	1	...
					1	...
Central India		...	...	Gwalior	2	...
				Chatarpur	1	...
		...	...		3	...
	Total	17	6		14	4

Total (British) 17, besides 6 attempts. Total (Foreign) 14, besides 4 attempts.

50. In the North-Western Provinces cases (9 in number), convictions were obtained in four instances and the greater part of the stolen property was recovered. In the Rajputana cases (7 robberies and 3 attempts), convictions were obtained in five instances, but no property was recovered. In the Punjab cases (3 in number), no convictions were obtained, and portions only of the plundered mails were recovered. In the Central India cases (3 in number), there were no convictions, and the amount of property recovered was very small. In the remaining cases (9 robberies and 7 attempts), there were only two instances of conviction, but the mail plundered was for the most part recovered.

51. One of the Punjab robberies was attended with the murder of the runner who carried the mail. In the Beluchistan case, the horseman conveying the mail was killed and a similar calamity befell a mounted escort in one of the Rajputana instances. Another runner lost his life in the Terai districts of the North-Western Provinces by an unfortunate accident. He was mistaken for a thief, and shot dead by the jemadar in charge of the Sultanpur Police Station.

52. *Numerical strength of the Postal Establishment.*—The strength of the postal establishment is given in the marginal abstract. Details for each postal circle will be found in Appendix No. IX.

Postal Officials.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices	264	283
Postmasters, Sub and Branch Post Masters	4,223	4,501
Clerks	4,048	5,220
Postmen and other servants	7,489	8,108
Road Establishment	12,217	12,308
Village Postmen	2,812	3,148
Total	31,053	33,568

SECTION VIII.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

53. *Government Carrying Agency.*—This agency is commonly known by the name of the Government Bullock Train. During the year, the branch line to Gwalior was abolished. At the termination of the year the service consisted of a main line,—Calcutta to Hajishah (rail), and onwards to Peshawar (bullock train), with branches to Simla (bullock train) and Ludhiana to Lahore *viâ* Ferozepore (bullock train).

54. *Passenger Services* on mail cart lines under the control of this Department were lessened by the reduction of the section between Hajishah and Attock, the transfer of the Kohat and Khushalgarh Line to local management, and the introduction of contract arrangements on the Bareilly and Ranibagh Road. Thus the two following passenger service lines alone remained at the close of the year under review:—

	Miles.
Attock to Peshawar	45
Umballa to Simla	96

SECTION IX.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

55. Notwithstanding the reduction of the registration fee and the introduction of a cheaper rate of postage for light newspapers, the receipts of the Department have improved by ₹1,70,664, while the purely Postal Department has yielded a net revenue of ₹7,45,494. Disbursements have increased to the extent of ₹5,44,640. The rapid rate at which the Department is expanding, the heavy pecuniary responsibilities it undertakes, especially in its money order and insurance branches, and the growing tendency to impose on the Post Office fresh classes of business, necessarily lead to additional expenditure. But this expenditure is not to be regretted if it adds to the use which the public derive from the Post Office. Owing to railway extension, there has been a large diminution in receipts under the head of Non-postal Branches. Below is given a review of the financial results of the year:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
Purely Postal Service.	₹	₹
Receipts including sale of Service Postage Stamps	85,33,595	87,04,259
„ excluding „ „ „	71,92,446	73,15,330
Disbursements	74,14,125	79,58,765
Net revenue including sale of Service Postage Stamps	11,19,470	7,45,494

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	₹	₹
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.		
Bullock Train.		
Receipts	10,04,299	3,70,269
Disbursements*	9,66,150	3,57,887
Surplus ..	38,149	12,382
PUNJAB MILITARY VAN DÂK.		
Receipts	2,51,137	39,586
Disbursements	3,33,059	68,182
Deficit .	81,922	28,596
PASSENGER SERVICE ON MAIL CART LINES.		
Receipts	2,03,294	197,628
Disbursements	2,03,294	197,628
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	7,09,281	7,12,000

These results may be summarised briefly as follows :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	₹	₹
A net revenue in the purely Postal Department of	11,19,470	7,45,494
A net surplus in the Bullock Train Department of	38,149	12,382
A net deficit in the Punjab Military Van Dâk of	—81,922	—28,596
	10,75,697	7,29,280

56. On the margin is entered a list of items chargeable against the Post Office, which do not appear in the regular accounts of the Department. Compared with the previous year, this list shows a decrease of Rs. 1,05,449. If these items be added to the disbursements already dealt with, the working of the purely Postal Department shows a deficit of ₹5,61,647, instead of a surplus ₹7,45,494.

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery	1,04,748	1,33,107
	1880-81. Rs.	1881-82. Rs.		
---	---	---	---	---
Railway service estimated at	5,89,215	5,69,215		
Less actual payments	2,88,280	3,61,406		
	3,00,935	2,07,809		
English Stores			3,01,000	2,08,000
Value of service rendered to the Post Office by the Government Press			3,15,970	2,38,810
Rent of Government buildings			45,239	51,402
Estimated postal share of marine subsidies			2,16,860	2,22,351
Gratuities			2,55,446	2,95,323
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain			5,354	4,651
Pensions (being the average of five years)			25,792	3,191
			1,42 191	1,50,306
			14,12,590	13,07,141

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	₹	₹
* Purely Bullock Train	9,64,853	3,57,528
Postal charges debited to Bullock Train	1,297	359
TOTAL	9,66,150	3,57,887

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
1867-68, thirteenth ditto	207	237	161
1868-69, fourteenth ditto	228	258	182
1869-70, fifteenth ditto	253	246	190
1870-71, sixteenth ditto	257	235	175
1871-72, seventeenth ditto	269	272	173
1872-73, eighteenth ditto	279	279	177
1873-74, nineteenth ditto	328	284	184
1874-75, twentieth ditto	348	305	189
1875-76, twenty-first ditto	352	326	191
1876-77, twenty-second ditto	368	345	196
1877-78, twenty-third ditto	387	378	206
1878-79, twenty-fourth ditto	394	390	222
1879-80, twenty-fifth ditto	428	417	234
1880-81, twenty-sixth ditto	476	452	252
1881-82, twenty-seventh ditto.	**507**	**459**	**270**

57. A comparison of correspondence, revenue and expenditure for the year 1855-56 and from 1867-68 onwards is given on the margin. The year 1855-56 was the first complete year after the introduction of the low rates of postage under the Act of 1854.

SECTION XI.—NOTICES OF POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

58. Special thanks are due to Mr. Fanshawe, Post Master General, Bombay, for the care and ability with which he framed the rules for the working of the Post Office Savings Banks; to Lala Doulat Ram, for placing the Umballa and Simla line in a state of high efficiency; to Lala Ramoutar Sing, for successful sorting arrangements in the Railway Mail Service; and to Babu Herambo Chunder Mukerji, for exceptionally good work in connection with district post in Eastern Bengal.

APPENDIX No. I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1881-82 and the total number that stood at the end of the official years 1880-81 and 1881-82.

Names of Postal Circles.	Existing on the 31st March 1881.			Opened or entertained in 1881-82.			Total of 1881-82.			Closed or discontinued in 1881-82.			Balance on the 31st March 1882.			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.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	782*a*	2,280	641	99	381	180	881	2,661	821	23	168	43	858	2,493	778	Increase 76	Increase 213	Increase 137
Madras	717	737	314	22	70	9	739	807	323	11	46	5	728	761	318	„ 11	„ 24	„ 4
Bombay	735	1,380	513	60	195	96	795	1,575	609	1	121	31	794	1,454	578	„ 59	„ 74	„ 65
North-Western Provinces	580	187	1	20	43	2	600	230	3	2	12	...	598	218	3	„ 18	„ 31	„ 2
Punjab	515	266	198	90	...	79	605	266	277	40	25	...	565	241	277	„ 50	Decrease 25	„ 79
British Burma	28	46	...	...	3	...	28	49	...	...	...	...	28	49	...	„ ...	Increase 3	„ ...
Central Provinces	252	281	219	27	20	25	279	301	244	2	6	7	277	295	237	„ 25	„ 14	„ 18
Oudh	160	102	87	13	10	12	173	112	99	3	13	3	170	99	96	„ 10	Decrease 3	„ 9
Rajputana	76	42	44	3	2	2	79	44	46	...	1	1	79	43	45	„ 3	Increase 1	„ 1
Assam	130	103	164	11	...	13	141	103	177	...	9	3	141	94	174	„ 11	Decrease 9	„ 10
Behar	267	346	426	16	28	56	283	374	482	5	20	8	278	354	474	„ 11	Increase 8	„ 48
Eastern Bengal	133	315	143	27	6	31	160	321	174	...	11	2	160	310	172	„ 27	Decrease 5	„ 29
Central India	61	48	26	6	9	6	67	57	32	1	5	1	66	52	31	„ 5	Increase 4	„ 5
Sind	85	29	57	3	18	3	88	47	60	11	3	2	77	44	58	Decrease 8	„ 15	„ 1
Railway Mail Service	...	558	...	...	161	...	...	719	...	...	36	...	...	683	...	„ ...	„ 125	„ ...
Total	4,521	6,720	2,833*b*	397	946	514	4,918	7,666	3,347	99	476	106	4,819	7,190	3,241*b*	Increase 298	Increase 470	Increase 408

a Excluding one Post Office shown in excess in the last annual report.
b The difference between these numbers and those shewn in Appendix IX is due partly to the adoption of different systems of classification, and partly to the inclusion of experimental village postmen in this statement and their exclusion from Appendix IX.

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 1880-81 and 1881-82.

Names of Postal Circles.	Railway. Under Local Control.		Railway. Under Inspector General, Railway Mail Service. Served by Mail Guards.		Railway. Under Inspector General, Railway Mail Service. Served by Railway Mail Service Sorting Sections.		Railway. Total.		Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, &c.		Runners or Boats.		Sea.		Grand Total.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal	...	...	117	117	557	557	674	674	60	63	3,535	4,076	2,900	2,900	7,169	7,713
Madras	...	...	174	225	1,624	1,624	1,798	1,849	34	101	6,614	6,504	3,064	3,064	11,510	11,518
Bombay	...	...	56	23	1,422	1,500	1,478	1,523	688	689	6,571	6,958	5,430	5,430	14,167	14,600
North-Western Provinces	...	...	74	18	1,154	1,047	1,228	1,230	190	424	1,865	1,441	...	...	3,283	3,095
Punjab	...	...	148	143	904	934	1,052	1,077	1,018*a*	930	2,066*a*	2,094	...	...	4,136	4,101
British Burma	163	163	...	...	...	...	163	163	68	68	1,427*b*	1,427*b*	2,914	2,914	4,572	4,572
Central Provinces	...	...	60	60	740	772	800	832	220	220	2,528	2,490	...	...	3,548	3,542
Oudh	...	...	22	22	252	252	274	274	164	164	858	664	...	...	1,296	1,102
Rajputana	...	...	88	19	429	633	517	652	...	...	1,412	1,344	...	...	1,929	1,996
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,516	1,539	...	...	1,516	1,539
Behar	...	...	61	118	560	503	621	621	4	4	716	795	...	...	1,341	1,420
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	976	...	...	800	976
Central India	...	...	144	45	148	247	292	292	3	6*c*	1,204	1,200	...	...	1,499	1,561
Sind	...	10	151	141	407	407	558	558	571*c*	571*c*	865*c*	813*c*	...	...	1994	1,942
Total	163	173	1,095	1,096	8,197	8,476	9,455	9,745	3,020	3,303	31,977	32,321	14,308	14,308	58,760	59,677

a In the statement for the year 1880-81, the mail cart line from Karnal to Umballa, 47 miles in length, was erroneously included under the head of runners' lines; some petty runners' lines were also omitted.
b Including river steamers.
c Including lines paid for, by and under the control of Agent Governor General, Beluchistan, not shewn in the statement relating to the year 1880-81.

APPENDIX

No. III.

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets and Parcels in the Post Offices under the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, British Burma, Central Provinces, Oudh, Rajputana, Assam, Behar, Eastern Bengal, Central India, and Sind Postal Circles, during the years 1880-81 and 1881-82.

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.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Letters paid	12,968,033	13,675,273	17,512,205	18,264,939	18,513,061	19,781,201	9,631,933	9,895,542	12,356,918	12,208,051	1,104,516	1,186,381
„ unpaid	5,110,939	5,022,895	2,920,521	2,807,085	4,359,716	4,308,877	4,249,095	4,000,817	3,189,905	2,834,590	641,253	665,108
„ registered	624,046	714,774	491,838	621,751	317,628	409,739	396,859	370,631	299,078	308,704	25,967	30,712
„ insured(*a*)	...	29,878	...	19,084	...	8,213	...	8,186	...	4,250	...	469
„ service privileged	902,671	862,260	4,771	4,850	5,058	5,579	1,278,725	1,305,110	1,192,038	1,152,044	6,075	18,380
Post-cards	2,603,362	3,780,175	2,644,451	3,636,078	2,734,137	4,399,866	2,228,768	3,244,928	1,910,123	2,978,452	43,383	60,746
Total	22,209,051	24,085,255	23,573,786	25,353,787	25,929,600	28,913,475	17,785,380	18,825,214	18,948,662	19,486,151	1,821,794	1,961,796
Newspapers	1,502,513	1,773,326	2,208,240	2,346,637	1,713,127	1,907,803	1,270,044	1,370,784	1,820,985	1,848,647	434,063	457,345
Book and Pattern Packets. Unregistered	265,511	405,984	474,709	564,133	407,653	382,103	211,439	236,385	214,542	234,043	41,075	44,295
Book and Pattern Packets. Registered	9,464	13,410	7,821	11,419	10,872	10,507	6,402	8,995	12,488	8,864	469	1,252
Parcels paid	91,120	100,870	70,648	60,590	101,314	89,712	102,200	66,899	132,301	87,574	12,410	8,473
„ unpaid	51,439	56,210	47,476	46,668	32,980	37,725	55,689	44,243	69,115	52,247	16,086	14,416
„ insured(*b*)	...	14,235	...	29,565	...	22,995	...	18,015	...	15,121	...	2,738
„ value-payable(*c*)	...	13,662	...	17,781	...	5,709	...	19,475	...	20,310	...	4,276
Money Orders(*d*)	...	520,464	...	431,899	...	320,809	...	479,532	...	236,025	...	14,000
Grand Total	24,189,098	26,982,416	26,451,680	28,862,479	28,195,546	31,690,838	19,431,241	21,069,442	21,198,183	21,988,982	2,326,797	2,508,593
Deduct number of letters returned undelivered	455,364	429,787	832,435	988,003	1,194,019	1,400,296	714,201	666,516	836,658	772,757	47,789	90,259
Net actually delivered	23,733,734	26,552,629	25,619,245	27,874,476	27,001,527	30,290,542	18,717,040	20,402,926	20,361,525	21,216,225	2,279,008	2,418,334
Add number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices	508,173	419,072	175,670	198,224	530,235	564,533	455,474	421,107	501,978	332,184	11,541	13,093
Total	24,241,907	26,971,701	25,794,915	28,072,700	27,531,762	30,855,075	19,172,517	20,824,033	20,863,503	21,548,409	2,290,549	2,431,427

Central Provinces.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Behar.		Eastern Bengal.		Central India.		Sind.		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.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
3,582,423	3,965,881	2,032,801	2,181,996	2,172,272	2,374,038	1,381,056	1,575,418	2,893,746	3,076,064	1,543,090	1,673,966	1,429,184	1,566,632	4,119,207	3,100,675	91,240,538	94,529,057
1,479,058	1,504,400	1,235,525	1,220,273	829,228	804,799	643,495	674,129	2,510,679	2,406,992	962,427	994,822	849,485	841,325	903,610	671,183	29,884,636	28,747,295
100,297	163,051	41,702	56,419	45,130	63,275	40,176	45,781	140,551	170,064	75,372	89,790	34,128	39,107	78,918	76,546	2,712,080	3,160,404
...	2,320	...	808	...	756	...	2,842	...	2,529	...	7,665	...	782	...	600	...	88,382
391,202	343,752	113,515	108,822	20,466	18,094	50,709	51,256	672,685	529,459	245,619	209,432	...	182	50,996	6,048	4,835,130	4,615,268
525,939	841,195	509,566	665,969	172,384	252,789	249,895	359,708	461,178	649,413	368,859	5 4,789	132,312	221,503	280,764	317,654	14,805,121	21,953,265
6,078,919	6,820,599	3,933,202	4,234,287	3,239,480	3,513,751	2,365,331	2,709,134	6,578,839	6,834,521	3,195,367	3,513,464	2,445,109	2,662,531	5,433,495	4,172,706	143,538,105	153,093,671
396,625	441,207	323,155	365,860	160,783	204,869	417,742	442,067	436,357	482,999	220,689	263,739	234,226	286,838	674,755	334,679	11,942,304	12,526,800
117,280	111,377	50,735	52,143	20,501	40,280	50,552	52,821	77,171	80,170	25,758	43,461	21,665	23,543	53,603	47,372	2,042,173	2,318,010
2,503	2,659	1,408	1,173	2,320	2,112	2,086	2,164	3,885	3,363	652	1,799	1,330	1,408	1,616	1 147	63,406	69,272
23,907	15,408	30,550	17,338	30,347	11,862	15,069	9,516	26,880	20,596	12,879	8,864	15,095	10,820	26,071	13,922	699,887	522,444
15,147	14,261	10,064	9,568	12,175	11,159	22,187	14,444	22,578	20,284	8,317	8,134	8,864	10,272	8,864	8,395	380,981	348,028
...	8,577	...	9,125	...	11,367	...	2,659	...	4,954	...	6,101	...	5,527	...	2,581	...	153,560
...	5,371	...	6,414	...	3,572	...	10,272	...	12,045	...	3,572	...	2,920	...	2,659	...	128,038
...	55,089	...	213,186	...	39,394	...	23,386	...	170,846	...	94,509	...	20,518	...	25,472	...	2,645,129
6,634,370	7,474,548	4,349,210	4,909,094	3,474,696	3,838,366	2,872,967	3,266,463	7,145,710	7,629,778	3,472,662	3,943,643	2,726,289	3,031,377	6,198,404	4,608,933	158,666,856	171,804,952
387,969	457,241	196,605	146,939	94,222	100,740	88,825	84,159	251,224	268,979	83,767	90,468	128,636	130,279	379,887	365,574	5,691,601	5,991,997
6,246,401	7,017,307	4,152,605	4,762,155	3,380,474	3,737,626	2,784,142	3,182,304	6,894,486	7,360,799	3,388,895	3,853,175	2,597,653	2,901,098	5,818,517	4,243,359	152,975,255	165,812,955
106,465	107,073	79,425	72,124	55,068	53,733	50,412	53,037	100,204	148,059	...	...	...	...	...	18,364	3,574,645	2,400,603
6,353,866	7,124,380	4,232,030	4,834,279	3,435,542	3,791,359	2,834,554	3,235,341	6,994,690	7,508,858	3,388,895	3,853,175	2,597,653	2,901,098	5,818,517	4,261,723	155,549,900	168,213,558

(*a*) Insured letters in the year 1880-81 were included with registered letters.

(*b*) Insured Parcels in the year 1880-81 were included with parcels paid.

(*c*) Value-payable parcels in the year 1880-81 were included with parcels paid or unpaid.

(*d*) Money Orders have now for the first time been included in the enumeration returns of th year.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of articles received at and disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices at Railway Mail Service Enquiry Offices at Madras, Bombay,

		Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.		Allahabad.		Lahore.		Nagpore.	
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
		1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Received from Post Offices	Letters	483,713	392,995	151,282	165,244	401,470	402,554	350,071	339,770	461,432	282,251	103,969	104,643
	Packets	24,373	26,016	11,250	11,031	30,629	26,622	14,212	13,355	21,864	19,175	2,485	2,421
	Parcels	87	61	54	44	270	209	70	47	124	45	11	9
	Total	508,173	419,072	162,586	176,319	432,369	429,385	364,353	353,172	483,420	301,471	106,465	107,073
Received from other Dead Letter Offices.	Letters	107,082	111,806	37,097	36,263	72,588	68,163	185,750	166,452	56,654	54,518	26,248	27,780
	Packets	9,470	7,971	1,500	2,248	33,655	32,773	5,043	4,741	3,610	3,219	62	132
	Parcels	20	15	7	6	55	17	18	34	17	16	5	1
	Total	116,572	119,792	38,604	38,517	106,298	100,953	190,811	171,227	60,281	57,753	26,315	27,913
Total Number of articles received in the Dead Letter Office.		624,745	538,864	201,190	214,836	538,667	530,338	555,164	524,399	543,701	359,224	132,780	134,986
Deduct—Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Letters	129,557	131,390	26,368	27,566	74,841	87,103	128,475	129,095	111,157	71,729	43,363	46,414
	Packets	13,027	15,356	6,384	6,588	3,930	4,033	10,812	10,278	11,236	8,169	644	1,819
	Parcels	22	15	14	8	41	15	12	17	30	8	2	1
	Total	142,606	146,761	32,766	34,162	78,812	91,151	139,299	139,390	122,423	79,906	44,209	48,234
Balance remaining to be disposed of		482,139	392,103	168,424	180,674	459,855	439,187	415,865	385,009	421,278	279,318	88,571	86,752
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices. By re-direction or re-transmission to their addressees.	Letters	18,404	16,952	6,565	7,582	63,09	52,823	28,021	21,658	47,332	21,943	5,787	5,337
	Packets	1,254	1,746	925	1,134	7,16	4,247	1,808	1,486	2,763	2,345	427	215
	Parcels	10	12	3	...	0	70	23	11	14	6	7	1
	Total	19,668	18,710	7,493	8,716	70,35	57,140	29,852	23,155	50,109	24,294	6,221	5,553
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices. By return to their senders.	Letters	299,870	246,304	73,102	89,051	168,642	170,765	272,318	258,748	270,982	170,215	65,223	62,738
	Packets	17,838	15,271	5,441	5,350	53,15	51,014	6,089	5,963	11,068	11,533	1,022	301
	Parcels	49	30	41	28	99	76	31	35	27	21	4	2
	Total	317,757	261,605	78,584	94,429	221,891	221,855	278,438	264,746	282,077	181,769	66,249	63,041
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.	Letters	142,964	110,155	82,344	77,308	167,483	160,026	107,007	96,721	88,615	72,882	15,044	17,934
	Packets	1,724	1,614	...	207	38	101	546	369	407	347	454	218
	Parcels	26	19	3	14	90	65	22	18	70	26	3	6
	Total	144,714	111,788	82,347	77,529	167,611	160,192	107,575	97,108	89,092	73,255	16,101	[illegible]
Grand Total		482,139	392,103	168,424	180,674	459,855	439,187	415,865	385,009	421,278	279,318	88,571	[illegible]
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.	Letters	39,944	27,050	4,858	7,111	23,332	24,679	39,166	35,635	30,926	20,096	10,319	10,371
	Packets	74	19	87	163	...	...	77	46	11	42	...	...
	Parcels	2	1	1	3	4	5	1	1	...	1	...	...
	Total	40,020	27,070	4,946	7,277	23,336	24,684	39,244	35,682	30,937	20,139	10,220	10,371

No. IV.

Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Lucknow, Abu, Rangoon, Dinapore, and Kurrachi, and by the Enquiry Office at Shillong, as well as the Allahabad, Lahore and Ajmere, during the years 1880-81 and 1881-82.

Lucknow.		Abu.		Rangoon.		Dinapore. (a)		Kurrachi. (c)		Enquiry Offices.										Total.			
										Shillong.		Madras.		Bombay.		Allahabad.		Lahore. (b)		Ajmere. (d)			
Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
76,353	69,503	52,796	50,986	10,747	12,864	97,199	144,909	...	17,452	47,191	50,944	12,367	21,237	99,867	127,658	80,283	60,118	16,011	27,356	...	1,279	2,436,051	2,271,463	...	..
3,067	2,612	2,267	1,763	779	213	2,698	3,144	...	907	3,210	2,087	716	668	6,996	7,489	10,801	7,783	2,547	3,357	...	3	137,894	128,646	...	...
5	9	5	2	15	16	7	6	...	5	11	6	1	...	3	1	37	34	...	...	...	...	700	494	...	...
79,425	72,124	55,068	52,451	11,541	13,093	100,204	148,059	...	18,364	50,412	53,037	13,084	21,905	97,866	135,148	91,121	67,935	18,558	30,713	...	1,282	2,574,645	2,400,603	77·99	76·83
89,503	89,153	36,223	39,075	2,029	1,679	58,419	71,558	...	4,392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	671,593	670,839	...	...
1,259	1,151	39	72	1	6	149	613	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,788	52,993	...	...
2	3	...	3	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	105	...	...
90,764	90,307	36,262	39,150	2,030	1,685	58,572	72,181	...	4,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	726,509	723,937	22·01	23·17
170,189	162,431	91,330	91,601	13,571	14,778	158,776	220,240	...	22,823	50,412	53,037	13,084	21,905	97,866	135,148	91,121	67,935	18,558	30,713	...	1,282	3,301,154	3,124,540	100	100
42,915	40,050	26,289	25,496	661	897	29,840	44,107	...	9,446	40,770	44,564	3,622	1,553	25,861	24,821	21,883	10,213	2,502	5,008	...	64	708,324	699,516	...	...
2,270	1,893	1,831	1,516	30	6	2,144	2,348	...	708	2 427	1,570	272	144	1,240	914	1,463	863	128	486	...	1	57,838	56,692	...	...
2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	2	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	134	78	...	...
45,187	41,946	28,120	27,012	691	903	31,984	46,455	...	10,154	43,205	46,140	3,894	1,697	27,123	25,735	23,347	11,081	2,630	5,494	...	65	766,290	756,286	23·21	24·20
125,002	120,485	63,210	64,589	12,880	13,875	126,702	173,785	...	12,669	7,207	6,897	9,190	20,208	70,743	109,413	67,774	56,854	15,928	25,219	...	1,217	2,534,858	2,368,254	76·79	75·80
4,491	4,828	8,638	13,165	368	740	6,680	9,628	...	1,011	6,421	6,880	8,745	19,684	64,986	102,837	58,400	49,905	13,509	22,348	...	1,215	341,439	358,036	...	...
367	235	270	203	3	6	316	352	...	109	783	517	444	524	5,756	6,575	9,338	6,920	2,419	2,871	...	2	34,039	29,487	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	36	29	...	...	...	...	196	133	...	...
4,858	5,063	8,909	13,369	371	746	6,998	9,981	...	1,121	7,207	6,897	9,190	20,208	70,743	109,413	67,774	56,854	15,928	25,219	...	1,217	375,674	387,656	14·82	16·37
93,911	90,481	49,193	45,971	10,790	11,767	84,884	112,423	...	8,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,388,015	1,266,713	...	...
1,652	1,591	192	103	88	95	351	972	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,891	92,220	...	...
4	2	1	2	6	6	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	214	...	...
95,567	92,074	49,386	46,076	10,884	11,868	85,243	113,407	...	8,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,486,076	1,359,147	58·63	57·39
24,539	23,297	4,899	5,129	957	1,139	34,514	50,309	...	3,137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	668,996	618,037	...	...
37	44	13	13	659	112	36	85	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,914	3,240	...	...
1	7	3	2	9	10	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	174	...	...
[illegible]	23,348	4,915	5,144	1,625	1,261	34,551	50,307	...	3,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	673,108	621,451	26·55	26·24
125,002	120,485	63,210	64,589	12,880	13,875	126,792	173,785	...	12,669	7,207	6,897	9,190	20,208	70,743	109,413	67,774	56,854	15,928	25,219	...	1,217	2,534,858	2,368,254	100	100
5,223	4,455	3,647	3,531	808	1,065	10,832	17,480	...	868	1,072	1,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170,027	153,557	...	...
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	23	16	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	300	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	...	...
5,223	4,465	3,647	3,531	808	1,065	10,832	17,484	...	868	1,095	1,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170,308	153,868	9·15	8·81

(a) Opened in July 1880.

(b) Opened in January 1881.

(c) Opened on 16th November 1881.

(d) Opened in March 1883.

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 1880-81 and 1881-82.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	½-Anna Post-cards.	1½-Anna Foreign Post-cards.	½-Anna Envelopes.	1-Anna Envelopes.	4½-Anna Envelopes.	½-Anna Labels.	9-Pie Labels.	1-Anna Labels.	1½-Anna Labels.	2-Anna Labels.	3-Anna Labels.	4-Anna Labels.	6-Anna Labels.	8-Anna Labels.	12-Anna Labels.	1-Rupee Labels.	Gross Value.	Discount.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R	R
Bengal	3,460,397	9,264	5,837,431	13,819	28,719	7,512,862	6,416	1,230,317	16,765	613,219	16,444	563,275	23,563	102,947	3,762	61,249	913,153	28,485
Madras	3,211,392	14,080	7,386,512	34,558	44,488	8,783,927	43,062	976,589	15,487	509,782	12,680	371,008	9,697	28,300	4,426	22,375	887,009	25,004
Bombay	4,213,968	11,940	9,809,811	19,130	29,820	8,071,684	49,351	1,014,505	18,266	457,899	28,674	420,049	25,669	121,789	37,698	48,080	1,019,768	31,459
North-Western Provinces	2,896,333	9,216	5,232,301	16,275	20,725	3,016,858	55,920	523,922	2,438	270,009	2,293	201,931	2,119	12,457	953	3,839	464,959	14,423
Punjab	2,632,778	8,080	5,271,720	29,206	41,649	2,746,964	43,809	504,419	2,726	235,836	3,288	230,539	1,147	17,970	1,214	5,855	443,399	13,774
British Burma	44,720	2,912	306,507	3,709	9,330	865,547	17,044	210,658	2,716	73,952	5,413	88,961	3,958	15,152	2,752	15,925	1,11,012	3,451
Central Provinces	659,006	1,832	2,116,174	4,520	10,992	839,135	10,734	141,584	1,121	87,773	1,233	64,326	444	3,950	311	579	1,46,169	4,534
Oudh	588,889	1,952	734,382	1,392	5,816	700,756	1,776	132,330	818	50,708	1,959	45,418	147	2,807	115	851	86,700	2,686
Rajputana	263,536	1,104	1,994,588	2,384	3,748	337,017	201	47,726	912	37,885	775	26,888	602	2,542	534	1,785	67,529	2,243
Assam	271,712	2,992	537,270	3,073	7,745	602,726	...	133,557	926	59,824	1,125	53,127	789	2,503	283	568	74,341	2,339
Behar	623,068	2,192	1,782,092	2,919	7,436	1,020,250	6,153	200,420	1,682	144,288	1,503	93,894	417	2,494	101	568	1,50,395	4,683
Eastern Bengal	481,472	448	659,328	112	906	851,735	...	125,778	512	68,197	528	41,209	506	1,688	490	330	83,360	2,598
Central India	170,624	1,200	868,502	2,896	4,816	388,635	23,812	75,633	258	30,394	285	34,190	249	4,620	196	330	64,681	2.004
Sind	235,312	2,181	1,279,224	9,593	6,296	942,411	16,456	158,923	1,684	73,754	1,118	106,738	2,466	7,577	246	3,273	1,31,085	3,972
Total of 1881-82	19,693,190	69,393	42,717,382	143,412	231,618	37,232,857	294,432	5,605,411	66,344	2,718,922	77,048	2,340,806	71,176	326,150	52,591	167,707	45,93,551	1,42,255
TOTAL OF 1880-81	13,280,849	67,181	37,898,120	146,795	...	40,563,224	379,342	5,522,867	...	1,855,450	...	3,746,543	101,317	540,574	52,518	466,371	50,20,486	1,55,171

	R
Gross value of ordinary postage labels sold as per Appendix V	45,93,551
" " " " " " X	45,32,800
Difference	60,751

This difference is due to the following causes :—

Transactions for previous years in the Quetta and Candahar treasuries not accounted for by the Superintendents of Stamps, but now shown in the stamp values for 1881-82	46,319
Telegraph revenue realised in postage labels	5,409
Ordinary postage labels used by Presidency Banks and their branches in connection with Government Treasury business adjusted under Government Orders as service labels	6,884
Adjustments and reconciliations between figures supplied by Civil Account Department and those supplied by Superintendents of Stamps	2,139
TOTAL R	60,751

APPENDIX No. VI.

Statement showing the number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1880-81 and 1881-82.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	½-Anna Post-Cards.	9-Pie Soldiers' envelopes.	½-Anna Labels.	9-Pie Labels.	1-Anna Labels.	2-Anna Labels.	4-Anna Labels.	8-Anna Labels.	GROSS VALUE.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R
Bengal	58,908	4,208	1,030,372	...	1,490,800	125,644	106,097	24,834	1,81,171
Madras	81,235	1,664	2,328,137	...	1,753,985	117,368	47,701	25,645	2,20,025
Bombay	45,899	7,424	1,670,210	2,080	2,533,692	204,341	114,486	44,159	2,88,014
North-Western Provinces	63,360	3,488	1,356,196	...	1,313,476	125,187	66,280	21,272	1,68,509
Punjab	83,365	17,872	907,765	...	2,057,420	161,890	136,222	71,099	2,49,078
British Burma	5,936	...	113,802	...	215,907	10,352	4,607	1,673	20,426
Central Provinces	19,040	1,104	520 858	...	529,750	41,399	19,577	6,972	63,299
Oudh	17,888	80	280,384	...	321,401	30,999	18,374	6,465	40,834
Rajputana	4,560	4,272	83,926	...	99,820	6,132	3,102	676	11,046
Assam	11,984	...	153,443	...	235,556	11,547	8,486	2,404	24,471
Behar	8,140	...	296,746	...	302,568	17,263	7,797	1,321	33,079
Eastern Bengal	2,688	...	80,492	...	130,134	6,232	4,103	946	12,968
Central India	3,846	912	95,664	...	151,733	8,884	4,568	1,540	15,590
Sind	13,084	384	631,727	64	530,367	24,273	14,837	5,467	62,595
Total of 1881-82	**419,933**	**41,408**	**9,449,722**	**2,144**	**11,666,609**	**891,451**	**556,177**	**214,473**	**13,91,105**
TOTAL OF 1880-81	516,359	45,078	9,155,416	868	11,128,793	790,092	549,763	210,228	13,83,546

	R
Gross value of service postage labels sold as per Appendix VI	13,91,105
" " " " " " " X	13,88,929
Difference	2,176

This difference is due to the following causes :—

Transactions for previous years in the Quetta and Candahar Treasuries not accounted for by the Superintendents of Stamps, but now shown in the Stamp returns for 1881-82	9,087
Ordinary postage labels used by Presidency Banks on account of Government Treasury business adjusted as service postage labels	6,884
	2,203
Less difference in figures supplied by the Civil Account Department and those supplied by Superintendents of Stamps	27
Net difference	2,176

APPENDIX No. VII.

Statement showing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1880-81 and 1881-82.

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.		Total.	Paid.					Unpaid.		Total.	Paid.					Unpaid.		Total.
	Money Orders.	Registered articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels and re-directed packets.		Money Orders.	Registered articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels and re-directed packets.		Money Orders.	Registered articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels and re-directed packets.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	6,087	12,479	476,919	2,045	29,788	255,746	1,335	784,399	13,180	8,897	497,117	1,061	3,618	198,249	244	722,366	137	552	8,522	55	985	26,343	68	36,662
Madras	13,623	41,789	1,080,617	7,028	55,410	427,020	1,375	1,626,862	1,493	5,272	364,631	167	3,828	143,739	226	519,266	514	5,977	20,286	135	777	57,347	88	85,124
Bombay	7,798	14,396	522,299	1,458	14,602	358,910	303	919,766	74	1,497	171,991	6	46	98,628	1	272,243	238	2,541	12,309	25	112	35,333	6	50,564
North-Western Provinces	22,355	15,062	592,575	4,513	26,485	443,132	1,298	1,105,450	8,059	5,889	530,721	1,275	4,229	245,155	365	805,293	556	1,267	11,321	126	826	54,379	94	68,569
Punjab	331	933	48,664	175	2,203	12,499	75	64,880	190	690	50,019	94	476	9,815	17	61,301	18	60	676	5	38	2,001	...	2,798
British Burma	6	208	21,944	138	3,464	11,740	148	37,648	95	198	14,483	103	298	4,835	32	20,044	...	11	291	9	60	1,953	8	2,332
Central Provinces	775	11,088	133,310	610	6,714	81,275	335	234,107	1,763	5,489	132,846	342	1,744	56,001	148	198,333	36	1,258	4,536	34	188	15,229	20	21,301
Oudh	8,452	2,587	102,967	1,385	5,500	91,403	266	212,560	1,898	1,273	80,354	365	493	98,730	384	183,412	198	194	2,175	43	122	13,093	25	15,850
Rajputana	77	846	19,299	120	1,053	7,686	43	29,124	247	647	18,700	80	826	7,958	21	28,479	1	65	537	19	20	1,365	14	2,021
Assam	171	1,073	28,698	201	4,636	24,091	163	59,083	94	451	27,363	134	207	15,411	23	43,683	7	33	527	7	80	3,735	10	4,402
Behar	7,138	7,473	170,447	1,486	12,236	192,768	1,528	393,076	4,523	4,908	199,429	551	1,319	150,827	162	370,719	251	556	4,273	41	477	24,851	8	30,587
Eastern Bengal	1,614	4,237	113,314	660	6,896	80,291	257	207,269	4,233	3,411	112,221	296	733	61,625	37	182,556	30	94	1,449	46	223	8,491	15	10,348
Total of 1881-82	**68,427**	**112,171**	**3,311,053**	**19,849**	**169,037**	**1,926,561**	**7,126**	**5,674,224**	**36,269**	**38,627**	**2,208,875**	**4,474**	**17,817**	**1,099,973**	**1,660**	**3,407,695**	**1,986**	**12,638**	**67,002**	**536**	**3,920**	**244,120**	**356**	**330,558**
Total of 1880-81	*	89,423	2,906,273	14,631	172,025	1,865,982	5,316	5,053,650	*	32,348	1,930,422	4,878	19,371	1,089,055	1,202	3,137,276	*	7,398	54,719	432	3,805	230,467	356	297,177

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Statement showing the offences punishable by law committed by the Post Office officials during the years 1880-81 and 1881-82.

	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of the Post Office employés.		Total.
	Number of legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal	31	4	35
Madras	25	4	29
Bombay	12	11	23
North-Western Provinces	24	2	26
Punjab	11	11	22
British Burma	1	1	2
Central Provinces	5	8	13
Oudh	5	2	7
Rajputana	1	...	1
Assam	12	7	19
Behar	18	6	24
Eastern Bengal	11	...	11
Central India	1	...	1
Sind	...	2	2
Railway Mail Service	2	...	2
Total of 1881-82	159	58	217
Total of 1880-81	194	67	261

APPENDIX No. IX.

Statement showing the staff of officers, clerks and others of the Post Office Department in British India on the 31st March 1881 and 1882.

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		North-Western Provinces.		Punjab.		British Burma.		Central Provinces.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Behar.		Eastern Bengal.		Central India.		Sind.		Total.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General, Railway Mail Service	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General, Foreign Post	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Post Masters General and Deputy Post Masters General	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	14	14
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, including Inspectors, Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	39	48	42	42	25	29	41	62	37	33	2	3	7	12	11	11	7	7	5	5	16	17	5	5	3	3	8	6	264	283
Post Masters incl. Sub and Branch Post Masters	750	825	663	715	607	626	558	581	513	535	22	27	240	255	159	170	75	79	120	127	260	275	131	147	51	65	80	74	4,223	4,501
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	936	1,990	557	530	69	743	673	629	420	513	46	43	169	112	99	187	87	155	36	47	117	113	56	63	50	51	111	44	4,048	5,220
Village Postmen	627	774	312	317	510	574	1	3	216	210	...	...	217	233	87	96	41	45	163	173	413	471	143	167	24	27	56	58	2,812*	3,148*
Postmen and other servants	1,558	1,775	1,149	1,239	1,120	1,222	1,520	1,488	644	709	88	87	276	319	216	266	153	195	70	74	225	264	168	...	131	146	179	135	7,489	8,108
Road Establishment consisting of Superintendents, Overseers, Mutsuddees, Runners, Bearers, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen.	1,40	1,837	2,565	2,575	1,879	1,922	807	535	1,271	1,073	7	10	878	845	222	205	530	458	952	982	358	369	682	...	451	467	215	204	12,217	12,308
Mail guards and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,426	7,257	5,289	5,419	4,833	5,117	3,604	3,299	3,102	3,074	166	171	1,788	1,777	786	936	896	940	1,347	1,409	1,390	1,510	1,186	1,400	711	760	650	520	31,074	33,589

* The difference between these numbers and those shown in Appendix I is due partly to the adoption of different systems of classification and partly to the exclusion of experimental village postmen from this statement and their inclusion in Appendix I.

APPENDIX No. X.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts and charges of the Post Office Department for the years 1880-81 and 1881-82.

Heads of Receipts.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Postal Service. *Postage on Letters and Banghy Parcels.*				
Bengal	4,24,511	5,32,462	1,07,951	...
Madras	2,60,562	3,47,917	87,355	...
Bombay	2,66,857	4,37,696	1,70,839	...
North-Western Provinces	3,46,851	4,02,053	55,202	...
Punjab	3,70,972	3,76,119	5,147	...
British Burma	95,048	1,20,546	25,498	...
Central Provinces	1,21,912	1,50,214	28,302	...
Oudh	90,526	1,08,677	18,151	...
Rajputana	76,775	94,837	18,062	...
Assam	71,039	87,521	16,482	...
Behar	1,83,764	2,12,990	29,226	...
Eastern Bengal	83,871	1,00,951	17,080	...
Central India	72,637	91,069	18,432	...
Sind	45,705	73,052	27,347	...
Total	25,11,030	31,36,104	6,25,074	...
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	9,40,039	9,01,110	...	38,929
Madras	8,56,384	8,36,200	...	20,184
Bombay	11,73,676	10,18,244	...	1,55,432
North-Western Provinces	4,93,157	4,64,959	...	28,198
Punjab	6,33,512	4,42,903	...	1,90,609
British Burma	1,32,047	1,11,002	...	21,045
Central Provinces.	1,54,499	1,46,174	...	8,325
Oudh	91,328	86,700	...	4,628
Rajputana	78,909	67,682	...	11,227
Assam	82,869	74,331	...	8,538
Behar	1,60,264	1,50,971	...	9,293
Eastern Bengal	90,275	83,360	...	6,915
Central India	73,073	64,699	...	8,374
Sind	79,372	84,465	5,093	...
Total	50,39,404	45,32,800	5,093	5,11,697
Deduct—Discount on sale of postage stamps	1,55,837	1,41,515	...	14,322
Net Total	48,83,567	43,91,285	5,093	4,97,375
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	1,76,510	1,86,164	9,654	...
Madras	2,15,399	2,20,691	5,292	...
Bombay	2,64,805	2,89,285	24,480	...
North-Western Provinces	1,60,695	1,68,509	7,814	...
Punjab	2,87,558	2,49,090	...	38,468
British Burma	18,029	20,431	2,411	...
Central Provinces	62,485	63,264	779	...
Oudh	37,617	40,834	3,217	...
Rajputana	8,892	10,813	1,921	...
Assam	23,292	24,481	1,189	...
Behar	32,353	33,085	732	...
Eastern Bengal	12,269	12,969	700	...
Central India	15,256	15,573	317	...
Sind	25,998	53,740	27,742	...
Total	13,41,149	13,88,929	86,248	38,468

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Postal Service.—*contd.*				
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bengal	7,987	3,723	...	4,264
Bombay	1,94,193	1,81,107	...	13,086
Total	2,02,180	1,84,830	...	17,350
Payment by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	977	679	...	298
Total	2,03,157	1,85,509	...	17,648
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	(w) 2,320 4,531	(w) 2,257 7,641	3,047	...
Madras	(w) 1,104 7,804	(w) 1,236 9,447	1,775	...
Bombay	(w) 2,016 (s) 33 14,420	(w) 2,082 (s) 8 18,975	4,596	...
North-Western Provinces	(w) 216 4,089	(w) 228 6,084	2,007	...
Punjab	(w) 133 5,488	(a) 60 38,343	32,782	...
British Burma	(w) 1,320 824	(w) 1,284 617	...	243
Central Provinces	1,437	3,458	2,021	...
Oudh	1,031	1,054	23	...
Rajputana	879 (s) 5	1,121 ...	237	...
Assam	(w) 468 1,350	(w) 276 622	...	920
Behar	(w) 60 1,367	(w) 1[illegible] 1,056	...	359
Eastern Bengal	(w) 24 472	... 634	138	...
Central India	(w) 12 908	(w) 12 468	...	440
Sind	(w) 24 1,049	(w) 132 1,693	752	...
Total (a)	53,384	98,800	47,378	1,962

(w) Window Delivery Tickets.
(s) Sale of Service Books.
(a) See note in next page.

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total of Postal Service.	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*
Bengal	15,55,898	16,33,357	77,459	...
Madras	13,41,253	14,15,491	74,238	...
Bombay	19,16,977	19,48,076	31,099	...
North-Western Provinces	10,05,008	10,41,833	36,825	...
Punjab	12,97,663	11,06,515	...	1,91,148
British Burma	2,47,259	2,53,880	6,621	...
Central Provinces	3,40,333	3,63,110	22,777	...
Oudh	2,20,502	2,37,265	16,763	...
Rajputana	1,65,460	1,74,453	8,993	...
Assam	1,79,018	1,87,231	8,213	...
Behar	3,77,808	3,98,114	20,306	...
Eastern Bengal	1,86,911	1,97,914	11,003	...
Central India	1,61,886	1,71,821	9,935	...
Sind	1,52,148	2,13,082	60,934	...
Total	91,48,124	93,42,142	3,85,166	1,91,148
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps.	1,55,837	1,41,515	...	14,322
Net Total	89,92,287	92,00,627	3,85,166	1,76,826
Deduct—				
Amount credited to London Post Office.				
Bengal	1,00,581	1,07,588	7,007	..
Bombay	3,41,368	3,70,113	28,745	...
	4,41,949	4,77,701	35,752	...
Deduct— *Payment to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.*				
Bombay	16,743	18,667	1,924	...
Total	4,58,692	4,96,368	37,676	...

(*a*) Including Sale Proceeds of the Indian Postal Guides and Postal Rates and Passage-money in Dâk Boats as follows:—

	Sale of Postal Guides and Postal Rates.		Passage-money in Dâk Boats.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*
Bengal	153	245	639	502
Madras	159	176	...	12
Bombay	120	159	9,194	8,466
North-Western Provinces	128	186	...	...
Punjab	157	180	...	...
British Burma	53	44	483	424
Central Provinces	26	42	...	...
Oudh	22	50	...	...
Rajputana	4	41	...	...
Assam	37	52	...	...
Behar	21	45	...	...
Eastern Bengal	17	27	...	3
Central India	23	32	...	...
Sind	...	38	...	...
Total	920	1,317	10,316	9,407

APPENDIX No. X.—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*continued. Net Amount.*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*
Bengal	14,55,317	15,25,769	70,452	...
Madras	13,41,253	14,15,491	74,238	...
Bombay	15,58,866	15,59,296	430	...
North-Western Provinces	10,05,008	10,41,833	36,825	...
Punjab	12,97,663	11,06,515	...	1,91,148
British Burma	2,47,259	2,53,880	6,621	...
Central Provinces	3,40,333	3,63,110	22,777	...
Oudh	2,20,502	2,37,265	16,763	...
Rajputana	1,65,460	1,74,453	8,993	...
Assam	1,79,018	1,87,231	8,213	...
Behar	3,77,808	3,98,114	20,306	...
Eastern Bengal	1,86,911	1,97,914	11,003	...
Central India	1,61,886	1,71,821	9,935	...
Sind	1,52,148	2,13,082	60,934	...
	86,89,432	88,45,774	3,47,490	1,91,148
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,55,837	1,41,515	...	14,322
Net Amount	85,33,595	87,04,259	3,47,490	1,76,826
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	89,838	64,059	...	25,779
North-Western Provinces	85,630	1,324	...	84,336
Punjab	8,27,104	3,04,456	...	5,22,648
Central India	1,697	430	...	1,267
Total	10,04,299	3,70,269	...	6,34,030
Military Van Dâk.				
Punjab	2,51,137	39,586	...	2,11,551
Passenger Service.				
North-Western Provinces	1,120	854	...	266
Punjab	1,99,575	1,96,774	...	2,801
Sind	2,599	...	...	2,599
Total	2,03,294	1,97,628	...	5,666
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	89,838	64,059	...	25,779
North-Western Provinces	86,780	2,178	...	84,602
Punjab	12,77,816	5,40,816	...	7,37,000
Central India	1,697	430	...	1,267
Sind	2,599	...	...	2,599
Total	14,58,730	6,07,483	...	8,51,247

APPENDIX No. X.—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service.				
Salaries and Establishments.	*R*	*R.*	*R*	*R*
Director General of the Post Office of India	1,03,839	1,03,608	1,769	...
Comptroller, Post Office	1,46,728	1,74,620	27,292	...
Bengal	8,06,482	9,09,218	1,02,736	...
Madras	7,48,225	7,76,729	28,504	...
Bombay	9,12,987	9,74,698	61,711	...
North-Western Provinces	5,41,170	5,82,531	41,361	...
Punjab	5,00,505	5,13,234	12,729	...
British Burma	1,16,283	1,18,611	2,358	...
Central Provinces	2,39,188	2,62,244	23,056	...
Oudh	1,15,603	1,31,689	16,086	...
Rajputana	1,26,252	1,25,065	...	1,187
Assam	1,85,105	2,04,206	19,101	...
Behar	2,18,716	2,39,403	20,687	...
Eastern Bengal	1,37,416	1,53,030	15,614	...
Central India	95,749	1,00,894	5,145	...
Sind	32,289	1,19,953	87,664	...
Railway Mail Service	6,01,181	6,87,870	86,689	...
Total	56,30,678	61,81,993	5,52,502	1,187
Miscellaneous and Contingencies.				
Director General of the Post Office of India	14,899	17,946	3,047	...
Comptroller, Post Office	10,964	6,546	...	4,418
Bengal	(a) 318 1,41,095 (c) — 647 (g) 8,225	(a) 52 1,56,405 (c) 339 ...	7,895	...
Madras	(a) 20 71,825 (c) 325	(a) 135 77,534 (c) 100	5,599	...
Bombay	(a) 261 1,27,860 (c) 29,710	(a) 179 1,23,219 (c) 7,246	...	27,187
North-Western Provinces.	(a) 60 1,20,401 (c) 55	(a) 31 84,766 (c) 192	...	35,524
Punjab	(a) 133 ... 1,05,060 (c) 2,528	(a) 6 (j) 1,112 58,412 (c) 2,363	...	45,828
British Burma	(a) 6 10,870 (c) 117 (e) 2,755	... 13,573 (c) 64 (e) 2,755	2,644	...
Central Provinces	(a) 26 43,858 (c) 132	(a) 7 48,971 (c) 58	5,020	...
Oudh	(a) 5 13,328 (c) —49	(a) 1,528 18,198 ...	6,412	...
Carried over	7,01,050	6,21,740	30,647	1,12,957

(a) to (f) See explanatory notes on next page.

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*contd.*				
Miscellaneous and Contingencies—contd.	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*
Brought forward	7,01,050	6,21,740	30,647	1,12,957
Rajputana	(a) 10 8,088 (c) 21	... 16,914 (e) 800	9,595	...
Assam	(a) 28 28,803 (h) 2,450 (c) 25	... 20,392 ... (c) 140	...	10,774
Behar	(a) 215 18,303 (c) ...	(a) 132 23,493 (c) —40	5,067	...
Eastern Bengal	(a) 147 9,340 (c) 141	(a) 37 15,693 (c) —56	6,046	...
Central India	(a) 5 6,228 (c) 1,449	(c) 12,409 11,660 (c) —2,099	14,288	...
Sind	... 2,822 ...	(a) 3 13,683 (c) 16	10,880	...
Railway Mail Service	(a) 205 (e) 2,52,768 2,73,777 (f) 12,757 (d) 12,539	(a) 118 (e) 3,32,503 3,22,561 (f) 13,739 (d) 18,135	1,35,210	...
Total*	13,33,971	14,21,973	2,11,733	1,23,731

(a.) Law 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.
(j.) Wazari expedition.

* Including Printing Charges

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	R	*R*
Bengal	420	492
Madras	1,338	95
Bombay	19,418	6,052
North-Western Provinces	61,976	18,026
Punjab	22,470	2,653
British Burma	...	313
Central Provinces	1,075	38
Oudh	1,469	557
Rajputana	113	160
Assam	...	73
Behar	625	192
Eastern Bengal	54	34
Central India	391	61
Sind	...	221
Railway Mail Service	15,874	14,336
	1,25,223	43,303†

† Exclusive of Rs. 32,162 on account of Printing Establishment shown under Salaries and Establishments as per detail below :—

	1881-82. *R*
Bengal	328
Madras	1,803
Bombay	16,023
North-Western Provinces	12,853
Central Provinces	1,655
Total	32,162

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*
Postal Service—*contd.*				
Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service),				
Bengal	7,482	4,664	...	2,818
Madras	7,665	9,492	1,827	...
Bombay	88,962	89,617	655	...
North-Western Provinces	36,614	41,402	4,788	...
Punjab	2,58,515	1,45,010	...	1,13,505
British Burma	1,320	1,680	360	...
Central Provinces	16,156	16,414	...	42
Oudh	6,600	5,990	...	610
Assam	400	...	...	400
Behar	490	565	75	...
Central India	1,175	1,322	147	...
Sind	3,692	14,930	11,238	...
Total	4,29,371	3,31,086	19,090	1,17,375
Bounty Money.				
Madras	169	26	...	143
Bombay	842	980	138	...
British Burma	94	120	26	..
Total	1,105	1,126	164	143
Construction and repairs of Post Office Buildings.				
Bengal	8,845	11,077	2,232	...
Madras	256	229	...	27
Bombay	1,417	614	...	803
North-Western Provinces	636	816	180	...
Punjab	857	47	...	810
British Burma	3	...	...	3
Central Provinces	405	548	143	...
Oudh	427	383	...	44
Rajputana	43	11	...	32
Assam	1,799	1,375	...	424
Behar	794	2,893	2,099	...
Eastern Bengal	2,975	2,183	...	792
Central India	23	56	33	...
Sind	41	—492	...	533
Railway Mail Service	479	2,847	2,368	...
Total	19,000	22,587	7,055	3,468

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*
Postal Service—*contd.*				
Total Postal Service.				
Director General of the Post Office of India.	1,21,738	1,26,554	4,816	...
Comptroller, Post Office	1,57,692	1,80,566	22,874	...
Bengal	9,71,710	10,81,755	1,10,045	...
Madras	8,28,485	8,64,245	35,760	...
Bombay	11,62,069	11,96,583	34,514	...
North-Western Provinces	6,98,936	7,09,741	10,805	...
Punjab	8,67,598	7,20,184	...	1,47,414
British Burma	1,31,448	1,36,833	5,385	...
Central Provinces.	3,00,065	3,28,242	28,177	...
Oudh	1,35,914	1,57,788	21,874	...
Rajputana	1,34,414	1,42,790	8,376	...
Assam	2,18,610	2,26,113	7,503	...
Behar	2,38,518	2,66,446	27,928	...
Eastern Bengal	1,50,019	1,70,887	20,868	...
Central India	1,04,589	1,24,202	19,613	...
Sind	38,844	1,48,063	1,09,219	...
Railway Mail Service	11,53,506	13,77,773	2,24,267	...
Total	74,14,125	79,58,765	6,92,954	1,47,414
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	97,956	60,169	...	37,787
North-Western Provinces	60,794	1,114	...	59,680
Punjab	8,04,645	2,96,260	...	5,08,385
Oudh	1,081	23	...	1,058
Central India	1,674	321	...	1,353
Total	9,66,150*	3,57,887*	...	6,08,283
Military Van Dák				
Punjab	3,33,059	68,182	...	2,64,877
Passenger Service.				
	1,120	854	...	266
North-Western Provinces	1,99,575	1,96,774	...	2,801
Punjab	2,599	...	...	2,599
Sind				
Total	2,03,294	1,97,628	...	5,666
Subsidy Payments to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited	7,09,281	7,12,000	2,719	...

	1880-81 *R*	1881-82 *R*
* Purely Bullock Train	9,64,853	3,57,528
Postal Charges debitable to Bullock Train	1,297	359
Total	9,66,150	3,57,887

APPENDIX No. X—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES—*contd.*				
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	8,07,237	**7,72,169**	...	**35,068**
North-Western Provinces . . .	61,914	**1,968**	...	**59,946**
Punjab	13,37,279	**5,61,216**	...	**7,76,063**
Oudh	1,081	**23**	...	**1,058**
Central India	1,674	**321**	...	**1,353**
Sind	2,599	...	...	**2,599**
GRAND TOTAL .	**22,11,784**	**13,35,697**	...	8,76,087

APPENDIX No. XI.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department during the years 1880-81 and 1881-82.

Heads of Receipts.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	R	*R*
I.—POSTAL SERVICE.		
Cash Receipts	25,11,030	**31,86,104**
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps	48,83,567	**43,91,285**
Sale of Service Postage Stamps	13,41,149	**13,88,929**
Due by the London Post Office	2,02,180	**1,84,830**
Colonial and other Foreign Administrations	977	**679**
Miscellaneous (*i.e.*, Sale of Waste Papers, &c.)	53,384	**98,800**
TOTAL .	89,99,287	**92,00,627**
DEDUCT— 1880-81. *R* / 1881-82. *R*		
Amount credited to the London Post Office 4,41,949	**4,77,701**	
Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations 16,743	**18,667**	
	4,58,692	**4,96,368**
NET AMOUNT .	85,33,595	**87,04,259**
II.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.		
Bullock Train	10,04,299	**3,70,269**
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	2,51,137	**39,586**
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	2,03,294	**1,97,628**
TOTAL .	14,58,730	**6,07,483**

Heads of Charges.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	R	*R*
I.—POSTAL SERVICE.		
Salaries and Establishments	56,30,678	**61,81,993**
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges	13,33,971	**14,21,973**
Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service) . .	4,29,371	**3,31,086**
Bounty Money due to Ships' Captains for conveyance of Mails .	1,105	**1,126**
Construction and Repairs of Buildings	19,000	**22,587**
TOTAL .	74,14,125	**79,58,765**
II.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.		
Bullock Train	9,66,150	**3,57,887**
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	3,33,059	**68,182**
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	2,03,294	**1,97,628**
Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited	7,09,281	**7,12,000**
TOTAL .	22,11,784	**13,35,697**

APPENDIX

No. XII.

Account showing the gross revenue, cost of management, and net revenue, &c., of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1881-82.

(NOTE.—The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the Non-Postal Branches.)

YEAR.	POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER. Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and Bearer Bills, &c., paid letters, &c.	Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts, deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realised in cash.	POSTAL TACLES THE EACH Post Offices.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		No.
1853-54 . .	...	24,71,176	10,92,870	55,584	15,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,454	24,37,209	20,82,421	3,88,733	...	...
1854-55 (estimated). . .	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	...	645
1855-56 . .	8,52,750	16,20,632	7,72,741	60,300	33,06,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,501	2,66,685	13,53,977	...	753
1856-57 . .	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,145	...	779
1857-58 . .	8,53,500	18,52,249	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,461	36,03,924	17,49,811	35,92,848	10,176	18,43,031	...	810
1858-59 . .	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,40,141	24,14,952	35,20,092	14,20,049	11,05,140	...	835
1859-60 . .	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,30,245	25,92,233	37,37,911	16,01,334	11,15,078	...	852
1860-61 . .	15,09,340	23,84,734	12,23,860	83,860	52,91,803	51,19,013	27,34,279	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	...	889
1861-62 . .	17,59,920	28,68,833	12,54,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,079	28,04,846	37,09,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	...	942
1862-63 . .	18,93,089	31,92,983	13,30,871	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,851	...	1,011
1863-64 . .	21,00,107	35,58,546	14,13,110	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,045	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,09,117	...	1,091
1864-65 . .	22,80,020	40,20,822	11,67,715	53,070	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,191
1865-66 . .	24,46,105	50,68,003	14,91,797	47,000	89,93,415	85,67,271	35,59,268	41,88,625	43,78,646	6,29,357	...	1,538
1866-67 (11 months). . .	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,96,468	49,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,65,613	40,29,481	19,92,392	6,63,868	...	1,738
1867-68 . .	25,42,261	23,09,829	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,496	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,506	9,80,333	...	2,205
1868-69 . .	28,59,802	27,75,016	16,25,976	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,701	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,497	...	2,589
1869-70 . .	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396	...	2,629
1870-71 . .	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,80,060	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,736
1871-72 . .	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,095	27,36,637	7,58,932	...	2,884
1872-73 . .	29,70,417	10,63,817	18,86,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,689	2,83,420	7,80,127	31·86	3,006
1873-74 . .	31,44,210	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,90,889	31·23	3,178
1874-75 . .	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,120	38,974	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,66,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31·23	3,408
1875-76 . .	35,98,393	11,44,901	21,28,215	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	58,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,914	30·97	3,631
1876-77 . .	37,13,288	12,06,881	21,80,967	37,183	71,38,259	66,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,067	9,00,989	3,05,805	30·71	3,852
1877-78 . .	41,22,910	12,86,136	22,41,945	53,815	77,07,830	72,07,171	60,11,035	60,82,701	12,14,467	71,060	29·33	4,107
1878-79 . .	45,00,924	12,63,017	20,91,165	42,720	78,97,768	74,72,592	62,09,575	65,57,308	9,15,284	3,47,733	26·62	4,392
1879-80 . .	48,37,899	13,48,871	20,47,289	63,822	82,97,881	79,80,726	66,40,852	68,93,435	10,96,291	2,52,583	24·86	4,410
1880-81 . .	48,83,567	13,41,149	25,11,093	53,581	87,89,130	85,33,595	71,02,446	74,14,125	11,19,470	2,21,679	28·74	4,521
1881-82 .	**43,91,285**	**13,88,929**	**31,36,104**	**56,800**	**90,15,118**	**87,04,259**	**73,15,530**	**79,58,765**	**7,45,494**	**6,43,435**	**35·17**	**4,819**

RECEIPT OPEN AT END OF YEAR. Letter-boxes.	Village Postmen.	POSTAL LINES. Railway.	Mail cart, horses, camels, &c.	Runner or boat lines.	Sea.	Total mileage.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTICLES GIVEN OUT FOR DELIVERY. Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Money Orders.	Total.	ARTICLES FINALLY UNDELIVERED AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE DEAD LETTER OFFICES. Number.	Percentage on total in column 26.	Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.	EUROPEAN LETTERS. Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers	Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., i. e., of subsidy after deduction of sea postage receipts.
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
							Three digits omitted in these five columns.											
No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	£
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,260	1,824	296	92	...	19,473						
...	...	...	6,127	24,467	...	30,594	26,392	2,629	463	133	...	29,618						
...	...	146	5,697	30,470	...	36,313	29,503	3,133	477	173	...	33,286						
...	...	No information available for this year.					33,863	3,772	492	173	...	38,302						
...	...	273	5,508	31,152	...	36,933	37,458	5,272	533	177	...	43,441						
...	...	532	5,766	33,232	...	39,530	45,743	6,326	625	243	...	52,938						
...	...	711	5,863	32,765	...	39,338	42,637	5,262	564	268	...	48,733						
...	...	1,046	5,740	36,784	...	43,570	42,981	4,652	563	292	...	48,490						
...	...	1,798	4,722	39,034	...	45,554	42,347	4,229	561	321	...	47,459						
...	...	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246	4,558	556	341	...	49,702						
...	...	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907	4,648	556	349	...	52,462						
...	...	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,069	4,917	591	391	...	56,968						
...	...	3,275	4,907	33,311	5,444	46,997	54,797	5,134	579	402	...	60,913						
...	...	3,658	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057	4,825	562	403	...	59,849						
...	...	3,995	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	62,567	5,411	651	525	...	69,154						
...	...	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	623	...	75,987						
1,422	...	4,413	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,867	6,165	764	736	...	84,534	...	...	...	...	...	73,110
1,608	...	4,993	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263	77,303	6,565	694	1,127	...	85,689	...	...	...	...	...	69,150
1,885	...	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637	80,636	6,840	675	1,409	...	89,561	...	...	430	...	...	68,110
3,299	...	5,368	3,915	33,400	6,367	49,050	83,127	7,928	653	1,449	...	93,157	...	...	478	...	...	61,072
3,554	...	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	98,531	8,762	605	1,336	...	109,235	1,035,440	·94	542	...	...	54,770
3,938	1,463	6,138	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898	104,353	9,365	792	1,608	...	116,119	922,001	·79	610	...	...	57,170
4,447	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	851	1,618	...	119,470	781,487	·66	633	...	...	53,125
5,454	1,950	6,938	4,323	33,422	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,880	990	1,619	...	122,541	691,261	·56	644	(a) 2,678,592	(a) 2,548,795	66,685
5,574	2,242	7,338	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,963	115,089	10,999	909	1,827	...	128,826	667,170	·51	683	2,626,261	2,978,519	70,749
6,167	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	2,873,819	71,051
6,420	2,702	8,606	3,042	32,284	14,308	58,240	128,567‡	11,251	1,074	2,085	...	142,977	658,068	·46	...	3,021,980	3,035,403	88,160
6,720	2,893	9,455	3,020	31,977	14,308	58,760	143,538‡	11,942	1,080	2,105	...	158,666	673,108	·43	...	2,797,421	3,138,473	71,051
7,190	**3,241**	**9,745**	**3,303**	**32,321**	**14,308**	**59,677**	**153,003**	**12,527**	**1,152**	**2,387**	**2,645**	**171,804**	**621,451**	**·36**	...	**3,243,047**	**3,170,123**	**70,000**

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters and newspapers, &c.,) from that year on to 1872-73, after which a low privileged rate of 1 anna for each letter not exceeding 10 tolahs (about 4 ozs.) was conceded, thus reducing immensely the postage income.

Column 8.—The figures in this column are useful as showing the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence explained in the note referring to column 3.

Column 12.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3 and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.

Columns 21 to 26.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.

Columns 27 and 28.—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.

Column 29.—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,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR 1881-82.

Nos. 64—77 I., dated Fort William, the 8th March 1883.

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

Read—

Letter No. 253 I—A, dated 15th February 1883, from the Government of Bengal, and its enclosure, *viz.*, the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for 1881-82, and a Resolution of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviewing the report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total Capital outlay, including indirect charges incurred up to the end of the year, amounted to ₹ 5,48,10,043, divided as follows :—

	R
Productive Public Works	5,24,57,980
Imperial Ordinary Works	8,30,624
Provincial Works	15,21,439
TOTAL	5,48,10,043

2. The following statement shows the revenue assessed during 1881-82 and the three previous years :—

CANALS.	ASSESSMENTS.			
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*
Orissa	3,02,874	2,65,777	2,73,805	2,43,873
Midnapur	2,92,009	2,64,205	2,70,985	1,77,970
Hidgellee	46,484	55,207	45,781	60,793
Sone	7,62,294	6,33,752	5,56,072	5,90,465
Sarun	4,317	...	...	...
TOTAL	14,07,978	12,18,941	11,46,643	10,73,101

The steady increase in revenue derived from the larger systems of canal irrigation is very satisfactory. The decrease on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal is due to a falling-off in navigation receipts caused by an accumulation of silt in No. II range of the canal. The question of provision of effective dredging plant should be decided at an early date.

3. The working expenses, including indirect charges, amounted to—

CANALS.	WORKING EXPENSES.			
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79
	R	*R*	*R*	*R**
Orissa	3,45,067	3,21,955	3,83,561	2,53,435
Midnapur	2,38,590	1,98,043	1,62,025	1,83,206
Hidgellee	29,984	26,520	44,355	24,571
Sone	4,90,193	5,04,208	3,84,523	3,92,734
Sarun	45,799	...	...	...
TOTAL	11,49,633	10,50,726	9,74,464	8,53,946

* The working expenses of 1878-79 given in the Revenue Report for that year did not include Indirect charges, and have been increased 6 per cent. to assimilate them to those of 1879-80 and 1880-81. In each of these two years, Direct charges bore to Direct *plus* Indirect, the ratio of 100 : 106.

The increase in expenditure on the Midnapur Canal is due to a large outlay on special repairs of steamers and dredgers employed on the canal, and to an increase in charges for establishment and leave and pension allowances.

The heavy expenditure on the Sarun Irrigation Scheme was apparently due to clearance of silt and maintenance and repairs of head sluices.

4. The net assessed revenue, after deduction of all working expenses, amounted to—

CANALS.	NET ASSESSED REVENUE.			
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*
Orissa	—42,193	—56,178	—1,09,756	—9,562
Midnapur	53,419	66,162	1,08,560	—5,236
Hidgellee	16,500	28,687	1,426	36,222
Sone	2,72,101	1,29,544	1,71,549	1,97,731
Sarun	—41,482	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,58,345	1,68,215	1,72,179	2,19,155

In spite of the adverse effect of the heavy repairs expenditure on the Sarun Scheme, it will be seen that the net assessed revenue from all works has increased by more than ₹90,000 over that of the preceding year, while that from the Productive Public Works amounted to ₹2,99,827, was in excess of that of the previous year by ₹1,31,612, and returned 0·55 per cent. on the capital invested in these works up to the end of the year.

5. The interest charges on the Productive Public Works amounted, however, to ₹ 20,75,188 for 1881-82, and when they are taken into the account there was a deficit of ₹17,75,361, the deficit of the previous year having been ₹21,06,543.

6. The areas irrigated during 1881-82 and previous years were as follows :—

CANALS.	ACRES IRRIGATED.			
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Orissa	132,278	117,221	109,038	111,250
Midnapur	104,434	103,862	100,178	58,731
Sone—Kharif	119,379	134,208	41,132	99,964
Sone—Rabi	36,795	50,290	62,266	77,430
Sone—Perennial	21,891	23,127	27,158	19,624
SONE TOTALS	178,075	207,625	130,556	197,018
GRAND TOTALS	414,787	428,708	339,772	366,999

Of the area irrigated on the Orissa Canals during 1881-82, 5,067 acres were under perennial and "Rabi" crops, the area under these crops during the previous year having been 5,050 acres. The continuous decrease in the perennial and "Rabi" irrigation of the Sone Canals is very noticeable.

7. While the total area irrigated from the Productive Works has decreased by 13,921 acres as compared with the area of 1880-81, the gross revenue from these works has increased by ₹ 1,84,720* over that of the previous year. The decrease in area has occurred entirely on the Sone Canals, and it is on these canals also that the main increase in revenue is found. It is due mainly to Demand Statements of the previous year

	Increase. *R*
* Orissa Canals	37,097
Midnapur	27,804
Sone	1,28,542
TOTAL	1,93,443
Deduct—Hidgellee	8,723
NET INCREASE	1,84,720

which reached the Collector during 1881-82, having been included in the assessments of the latter year and partially to old leases for irrigation having fallen in, and been renewed on more favorable terms, and to the rate for rice irrigation having been increased to ₹ 3 per acre.

8. The "duty" obtained from the water in irrigation of rice, 108 acres on the Orissa and 76 to 93 acres on the Sone Canals, is very good. There must, however, be some mistake in the data from which the duty obtained on the Midnapur Canals was deduced. 489 acres of rice irrigation per cubic foot per second of discharge at the head of a canal seems an extremely improbable area to attain, because it would take 5⅓ months of very careful watering, allowing no waste whatever and giving only 4 inches in depth to the growing crop, to make the water go even once round this large area, supposing that the cultivators looked after the distribution for 12 hours of each day. If the distribution were not looked after, the waste and depth of water poured on the land and consequently the time required for one watering would be indefinitely increased. But in the Superintending Engineer's report it is stated that there was no strong demand for water until the 20th August, and that it began to decrease again on the 8th of October.

Canals.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
	₹	₹	₹
Orissa	83,206	71,402	98,075
Midnapur	1,20,706	93,099	1,05,518
Hidgellee	45,848	53,338	44,918
Sone	93,116	61,145	39,859
TOTALS	3,42,876	2,78,984	2,88,370

9. The navigation receipts of 1881-82 are compared in the margin with those of the two previous years, and the steady growth of the navigation revenue is satisfactory.

10. The balances of irrigation revenue outstanding at the end of the year were very large,* but it is explained that, on the Orissa Canals, the delay in collection was due to special causes not likely to recur again, and the realization of the canal demand is evidently attended with peculiar difficulty on the Sone Canals. The conditions of collection appear, however, to assimilate very closely on these canals to those prevailing on the canals of the North-Western Provinces, where a nominal balance of only ₹1,386 remained uncollected at the end of 1881-82 out of a total demand of 45½ lakhs of rupees.

	₹
* Orissa Canals	1,19,812
Midnapore ,,	1,31,703
Sone ,,	4,36,849
TOTAL	6,88,364

11. The cost of collecting the irrigation revenue, which however includes the cost of measuring and assessing the irrigated areas, is compared in the margin with that of the two previous years. It is explained that the work of assessment was very heavy during 1880-81 and 1881-82, but that the expenditure incurred on the Sone Canals in connection with the new five-year leases has made subsequent reductions possible, both of temporary and permanent Establishment, which will have a favorable result in future. On the Orissa Canals the Deputy Superintendent and his Office form a charge which would remain almost the same for a much larger area of irrigation, so that the completion of the distributary system would produce a considerable decrease in percentage of cost of Revenue Establishment.

Canals.	Percentage of cost of collection on receipts. 1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Orissa	22·40	17·20	19·60
Midnapur	13·36	11·96	10·60
Sone	18·92	27·09	23·96

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 Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Resident, Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident at Mysore, and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.

Also that this Resolution, the Resolution of the Government of Bengal 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 Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Resolution on the Canal Revenue Reports for 1881-82, and Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation Works, No. 203IA, dated Calcutta, the 1st February 1883.

READ—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1881-82, and the Chief Engineer's Note on the same.

The capital invested (direct charges) in Irrigation Works in Bengal up to the end of the year 1881-82 amounts to ₹5,48,10,043, divided as follows:—

	₹
Productive public works	5,24,5[illegible],980
Imperial ordinary works	8,30,624
Provincial works	15,21,439
TOTAL	5,48,10,043

The receipts from the projects classed as productive public works for the year and the two immediately preceding are shewn in the statement below:—

	Receipts, 1881-82.	Receipts, 1880-81.	Receipts, 1879-80.
	₹	₹	₹
Orissa Canals.			
Water-rates	1,24,290	1,78,047	1,57,747
Navigation	83,206	71,402	98,075
Miscellaneous	15,653	20,325	13,696
TOTAL	2,23,149	2,69,774	2,69,518
Midnapore Canal.			
Water-rates	1,18 588	1,12 960	1,30,140
Navigation	1,20,706	93,099	1,05,518
Miscellaneous	10,780	10,407	11,567
TOTAL	2,50,074	2,16,466	2,47,225
Hidgellee Tidal Canal.			
Navigation	45,848	53,338	44,918
Miscellaneous	1,446	1,149	863
TOTAL	47,294	54,487	45,781
Sone Canals.			
Water-rates	6,08,930	3,78,266	4,44,716
Navigation	93,116	61,145	39,859
Miscellaneous	39,246	39,233	47,013
TOTAL	7,36,292	4,78,644	5,31,588
GRAND TOTAL	12,56,809	10,19,371	10,94,112

The outstanding balances on account of water-rates compared with those the year previous are as follows:—

	1st April 1881.	1st April 1882.
	R	*R*
Orissa	43,586	1,14,142
Midnapore	92,974	1,31,701
Sone	4,64,261	4,36,849
TOTAL .	6,00,821	6,82,692

The results of the year's operations shew (including interest and all indirect charges) a deficit of ₹19,22,213 against ₹23,06,111 in 1880-81; or, excluding interest, but including all indirect charges, a profit of ₹1,52,975 against a loss of ₹31,353 in the previous year. This comparatively favourable result is partially due to the rate of interest payable to the Supreme Government on works executed from loan funds having been reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent., but it is also largely owing to increased receipts from the Sone canals. The net receipts for the year from the Western Main Series of the Sone Project—the capital expenditure on which has been ₹1,59,92,879—were ₹2,76,564, against interest charges amounting to ₹6,04,022; so that on parts of the irrigation works the returns have begun to bear a very appreciable ratio to the burden they cause to the provincial finances.

The collections in Midnapore and Orissa were not satisfactory, mainly owing to the low prices for rice which continued to prevail. Since the close of the year under review considerable progress has been made in realizing the arrears in Orissa, but in Midnapore the difficulties which impeded collections are only just beginning to be surmounted. The Chief Engineer adverts at length to certain cases in which the collection establishments in this district were charged with oppressive acts in realizing the water-rates due. The matter was brought to the personal notice of the Lieutenant-Governor when on tour and a searching enquiry by the Collector and Superintending Engineer followed. The allegations made were completely disproved; but in the mean time collections almost ceased and low prices, the prevalence of malarious fever, and the time taken up in issuing leases in place of those which expired, have militated against the realization of the arrears which had accumulated. The system which was last year introduced in Shahabad, under which an experienced Deputy Collector was placed in direct charge of the collecting department, has been specially successful, having received much personal attention and supervision from the Collector of the district; the amount received during the year for water-rates was ₹5,30,706, against ₹3,09,980 in that preceding, and for the first time since irrigation operations were commenced there is a decreese in the balance remaining to be collected at the close of the year.

The working expenses, direct and indirect, amounted to ₹11,03,834, against ₹10,50,728 in 1880-81; the excess is wholly in Orissa and Midnapore, there having been a decrease—notwithstanding the increased receipts—of ₹14,015 in the charges on account of the Sone Canals; heavy floods in Orissa which necessitated special repairs to the embankments on the Byturnee river, and larger expenditure on the dredging plant used on the Midnapore Canal were the chief causes of the increase.

The areas irrigated year by year since 1879-80 are shewn below—

		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
ORISSA	Khureef . . .	105,186	112,171	126,611
	Rubbee . . .	3,616	4,877	5,403
	Perennial . .	236	173	264
	TOTAL .	109,038	117,221	132,278
MIDNAPORE	Khureef . . .	100,054	103,862	104,149
	Rubbee . . .	124	.....	285
	TOTAL .	100,178	103,862	104,434

		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
SONE	Khureef . . .	41,132	134,208	119,389
	Rubbee . . .	62,266	50,290	36,795
	Perennial . .	27,158	23,127	21,891
	TOTAL .	130,556	207,625	178,075
GRAND TOTAL .		339,772	428,708	414,787

The decrease in the irrigated area occurs wholly in Behar, there being a slight increase due to revision of existing leases in Midnapore and Orissa. The falling off in the area watered by the Sone Canals may, for the most part, be ascribed to seasonable rainfall which, in Shahabad, was 6·17 inches in the khureef season, and 1·41 inches in the rubbee season, more than in the previous year. The decline in rubbee irrigation is, however, partially due to the substitution of khureef for rubbee crops wherever irrigation can be secured, and is observable, though in a less degree, in Orissa.

Considerable progress, more especially in the Arrah Division, has been made in procuring leases for a term of years. Up to the close of the year, agreements for five years had been entered into for 43,240 acres. It is to the extension of this system that relief must be looked for in the mass of detail which necessarily attends the issue of upwards of 100,000 separate demands. The Lieutenant-Governor recognises the improvement which, it is on all sides admitted, has been made in the assessments; there is, however, still much room for progress, more especially in securing the attendance of the *putwaris* and villagers interested when the measurement is being made. In the Nasrigunge sub-division, the Sub-divisional Officer, Mr. C. Taylor, has made a substantial advance in this direction—95 per cent. of the measurement papers in that subdivision being attested by the *putwaris*.

The navigation receipts of the year, amounting to ₹3,42,876, exhibit a gratifying excess of ₹63,892 over that preceding: this increase occurs chiefly in the receipts from the canals comprising the Sone Project, but with the exception of the Tidal Canal there has been development everywhere. The receipts from the transport service, which are included in the above figures, reached ₹91,606 against ₹67,387 in 1880-81. It is contemplated to gradually transfer this service to private enterprise, and a beginning has already been made, the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company having, from the 1st January of the current year, taken over the steamers on the Midnapore Canal.

The *tollage* collections since 1876-77, the year in which traffic was commenced on the Sone Canals, are shewn in the statement following:—

Toll collections.

	Orissa.	Midnapore.	Hidgellee.	Sone.	Total.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*
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
1881-82	53,219	98,060	45,848	54,143	2,51,270

The results of the year's working are the most successful yet experienced, and though up to the present time irrigation works in Bengal have failed to defray the charges for interest payable to the Government of India, the returns are increasing, and warrant the expectation that eventually the Orissa and Sone Canals will cease to be a burden to the province. Estimates for extending the distributary system in Orissa have been submitted to the Government of India,

and as at present 106 of the 214 miles of canal in that province are absolutely without any means of distributing the water they carry over the country they are supposed to irrigate, it is hoped that sanction will not be withheld. If accorded, it may reasonably be expected that the new distributaries will be as successful as those now existing, in which case the receipts will suffice to cover the interest charges on the entire capital expended. The Sone Canals require time to develop; the largest proportion of the revenue is at present derived from the Arrah Canal and its branches, and there is no reason why irrigation should not be equally developed in the remaining canals as their advantages become better known.

The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Mr. P. Nolan, Collector of Shahabad, for the great improvement made in the realizations in Shahabad, and to Baboo Chunder Narain Singh, Deputy Collector, under whose immediate supervision the collections were made. His Honor's acknowledgments are also due to Lieutenant-Colonel Heywood, R E., Mr. J. C. Vertannes, and Mr. R. H. Rhind, Superintending Engineers, for the efficient administration of their circles throughout the year, as well as to Mr. Odling who has most successfully managed the Arrah Division of the Sone Circle.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. C. LEVINGE,

Secretary 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 1881-82.*

The capital outlay (direct charges) on Irrigation Works in Bengal during the year 1881-82 amounted to . ₹20,22,177

During the seven previous years the outlay was as follows :—

	₹
1874-75	49,85,345
1875-76	41,97,442
1876-77	33,92,789
1877-78	24,08,969
1878-79	28,32,279
1879-80	18,48,281
1880-81	19,11,430

2. The total capital (direct charges) invested up to the end of the year 1881-82 was ₹5,48,10,043 as follows :—

	₹
Productive public works	5,24,57,980
Imperial ordinary works	8,30,624
Provincial works	15,21,439
TOTAL	5,48,10,043

The expenditure on Provincial works, as shewn above, is exclusive of the outlay of ₹2,81,851 on the Eden (Joojooty) canal, which was written back during the year under review from the head "Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept" to "Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept."

3. The particulars of the above outlay are given below :—

	Outlay. During the year.	Outlay. To end of the year.
CAPITAL OUTLAY (DIRECT CHARGES).		
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.	₹	₹
Orissa Canals	3,33,011	1,95,59,532
Midnapore Canal	1,11,390	78,32,317
Hidgelle Tidal Canal	...	17,72,699
Sone Canals	7,12,155	2,32,93,432
TOTAL	11,56,556	5,24,57,980
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.		
IMPERIAL.		
Tirhoot project (in abeyance)	...	5,31,425
Hooghly ditto (ditto)	...	1,56,773
Damoodur ditto (suspended)	...	1,42,426
TOTAL	...	8,30,624
PROVINCIAL.		
Sarun project	43,535	6,27,601
Orissa Coast Canal	8,22,086	8,93,838
TOTAL	8,65,621	15,21,439
GRAND TOTAL	20,22,177	5,48,10,043

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, for and up to the year 1881-82, were as follows :—

	Indirect Charges other than interest. During the year.	Indirect Charges other than interest. To end of the year.
CAPITAL OUTLAY (INDIRECT CHARGES).		
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.	₹	₹
Orissa Canals	7,007	7,41,994
Midnapore Canal	3,777	2,49,880
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	...	65,374
Sone Canals	44,018	9,29,751
TOTAL	54,802	19,86,999
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.		
IMPERIAL.		
Tirhoot project (in abeyance)	...	74,650
Hooghly do. (ditto)	...	16,122
Damoodur do. (suspended)	...	2,816
TOTAL	...	93,588
PROVINCIAL.		
Sarun project	4,207	25,742
Orissa Coast Canal	15,603	15,881
TOTAL	19,810	41,623
GRAND TOTAL	74,612	21,22,210

5. The total capital, inclusive of indirect charges invested up to the end of 1881-82, was therefore ₹5,69,32,253 as follows:—

	₹
Productive Public Works	5,44,44,979
Imperial Ordinary Works	9,24,212
Provincial Works	15,63,062
TOTAL	5,69,32,253

6. The following statement shows the total receipts, working expenses, and charges for interest in respect of Productive Public Works for the year 1881-82, as compared with the five previous years:—

PARTICULARS.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Receipts from *all* sources	12,56,809	10,19,375	11,03,781	8,59,071	4,94,772	3,29,760
Working expenses (direct charges).	10,43,134	9,93,448	9,21,763	8,05,610	7,02,857	5,97,960
Net revenue	2,13,675	25,927	1,82,018	53,461	—2,08,085	—2,68,200
Charge for interest	20,75,188	22,74,758	22,04,767	21,20,416	20,03,270	18,78,189
DEFICIT	18,61,513	22,48,831	20,22,749	20,66,955	22,11,355	21,46,389
Indirect charges debitable to revenue.	60,700	57,280	53,966	44,529	36,506	29,089
TOTAL DEFICIT	19,22,213	23,06,111	20,76,715	2,11,484	22,47,861	21,75,478
Rate per cent. on capital outlay.	3·53	4·33	4·01	4·26	4·92	5·02

7. The total charge for interest for the year 1881-82, which was calculated in accordance with the resolution of the Government of India, Nos. 55-66A.G., dated 26th January 1882, at the rate of 4 per cent. in lieu of 4½ per cent. as heretofore, amounted to ₹21,51,958, *viz*:—

	₹
Productive Public Works	20,75,188
Imperial Ordinary Works	33,225
Provincial Works	43,545
TOTAL	21,51,958

The amount for Productive Public Works (₹20,75,188) is payable by the Government of Bengal to the Imperial Treasury.

8. The following statement shows the total accumulated debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses, amounting up to the end of the year 1881-82 to ₹ 2,21,33,793, inclusive of indirect charges debitable to revenue.

Particulars.	Productive Public Works.	Irrigation and Navigation, Imperial.	Irrigation and Navigation, Provincial.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Receipts from all sources	60,01,269	...	14,397	60,15,666
Working expenses (direct charges)	70,99,318	...	44,240	71,43,558
Unpaid working expenses	10,98,049	..	29,843	11,27,802
Charges of interest	2,02,22,966	2,95,969	89,355	2,06,08,290
Deficit	2,13,21,015	2,95,969	1,19,198	2,17,36,182
Indirect charges debitable to revenue	3,96,052	...	1,559	3,97,611
TOTAL DEFICIT TO END OF 1881-82	2,17,17,067	2,95,669	1,20,757	2,21,33,793
Rate per cent. on capital outlay	39·88	32·02	7·72	38·87

9. The total expenditure on Irrigation, Navigation and Agricultural Works during 1881-82 amounted to ₹ 56,44,291, distributed as follows:—

	₹
38. Productive Public Works—	
Capital account—Imperial	11,56,556
33. Irrigation and Navigation—	
Productive Public Works—	
Revenue account—Provincial	10,41,204
Irrigation and Navigation Works—	
Provincial	25,73,077
Agricultural Works—	
Imperial	7,76,566
Provincial	45,954
Total Imperial and Provincial	55,93,357
Tuccavee outlay	17,965
Contributions	32,969
TOTAL OUTLAY	56,44,291

10. The total receipts of the year aggregated ₹19,67,821 as follows:—

	₹
Productive Public Works—	
Provincial	12,55,099
Irrigation and Navigation Works—	
Provincial	6,99,149
Agricultural Works—	
Imperial	13,273
Provincial	300
TOTAL RECEIPTS	19,67,821

In addition to the above amount a sum of ₹1,710 was credited to Productive Public Works, as received in England by the Secretary of State on account of the leasehold property of the late East India Irrigation and Canal Company.

11. The following statement shows the areas irrigated and assessed as compared with those of the five previous years:—

YEAR.	ORISSA CANALS.				MIDNAPORE CANAL.				SONE CANALS.				TOTAL.			
	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1881-82	1,26,611	5,403	264	1,32,278	1,04,149	285	.....	1,04,434	1,19,389	36,795	21,891	1,78,075	3,50,149	42,483	22,155	4,14,787
1880-81	1,12,171	4,877	173	1,17,221	1,03,862	.....	.....	1,03,862	1,34,206	50,290	23,127	2,07,625	3,50,241	55,167	23,300	4,28,708
1879-80	1,05,186	3,646	236	1,09,038	1,00,178	.....	.....	1,00,178	41,133	62,266	27,158	1,30,556	2,46,496	65,882	27,394	3,39,772
1878-79	1,05,500	5,517	243	1,11,260	58,607	124	.....	58,731	99,964	77,480	19,624	1,97,018	2,64,071	83,071	19,857	3,66,999
1877-78	95,088	3,071	336	98,495	19,550	.....	269	19,819	1,07,087	1,24,812	9,891	2,41,790	2,21,725	1,27,883	10,496	3,60,104
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.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1881-82.	Outlay to end of 1881-82.
DIRECT CHARGES.	₹	₹
I.—Works	2,72,364	1,39,42,913
II.—Establishment	28,668	37,03,383
III.—Tools and plant	41,198	17,69,374
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—)6,596	2,06,934
TOTAL	3,35,634	1,96,22,604
V.—Less receipts on capital account	2,623	63,072
NET TOTAL	3,33,011	1,95,59,532
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	1,589	32,185
Loss by exchange	..,...	2,94,089
Leave and pension allowances	5,418	4,15,720
TOTAL INDIRECT CHARGES	7,007	7,41,994

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	R
Interest charges to end of 1880-81	77,12,759
Ditto for 1881-82	7,75,721
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGES TO END OF 1881-82 .	84,88,480

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS).

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During 1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.		During 1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.
	R	R		R	R
Works (extensions and improvements) .	...	1,644	Water-rates . .	1,24,290	8,51,389
Repairs and maintenance . . .	2,17,753	18,08,831	Navigation . .	83,206	4,66,165
Establishment . .	95,215	8,65,269	Miscellaneous . .	13,943	1,38,625
Tools and plant . .	13,348	1,60,739	Direct revenue realized in England . .	1,710	24,201
Profit and loss . .	...	640			
Refunds of Revenue .	414	2,367			
Direct expenditure in England . .	1,930	4,457	TOTAL RECEIPTS .	2,23,149	14,80,380
			DEFICIT .	1,05,511	13,03,567
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	3,28,660	27,83,947	TOTAL .	3,28,660	27,83,947

13. The total debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses was R8,81,232 for the year under review, and R97,92,047 up to date.

14. The expenditure and earnings for the year 1881-82 are given below :—

Expenditure.		Earnings.	
	R		R
Repairs and maintenance . .	2,17,753	Water-rates	1,99 901
Establishment . . .	95,215	Navigation	87,591
Tools and plant . . .	13,348	Miscellaneous . . .	13,672
Refunds of Revenue . . .	414	Direct revenue realized in England	1,710
Direct expenditure in England .	1,930		
		TOTAL EARNINGS .	3,02,874
		DEFICIT .	25,786
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	3,28,660	TOTAL .	3,28,660

15. The following statement shows the total lengths of canals and distributaries which were in operation at the close of the year, and the areas commanded and irrigated by each :—

Name of Canal.	Length of Canal.		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.					1880-81.	1881-82.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara	39	...	330	1,29,421	1,07,110	87,300	45,730	53,075
Gobri	15	...	...	27,251	21,290	...	4,198	4,536
Pattamoondi	...	47	...	65,600	51,250	...	11,943	13,016
Kendrapara extension . . .	15	...	...	8,960	7,000	...	...	...
Taldandah	27	...	67	19,520	15,250	14,185	10,706	11,372
Machgong	4	15	113	44,928	71,600	35,100	28.694	32,569
High Level, 1st Range . .	33	...	117	18,185	62,600	44,730	14,023	15,588
Ditto 2nd „	12½	...	...	...	1,20,000	...	182	283
Ditto, 3rd „	17	...	...	...	67,500	...	1,745	1,839
TOTAL .	162½	62	627	3,13,865	5,17,600	1,81,315	1,17,221	1,32,278

It will be noticed that 62 per cent. of the area for which distributaries have been provided has been leased, and that on the Machgong canal 93 per cent. of the area so commanded has been irrigated. The higher percentage is consequent on the perfect system of drainage and protection from flood afforded in connection with this canal, and there is every reason to believe that so soon as the whole of the area commanded possesses the same advantages, the proportion irrigated will be similar. Estimates for the drainage and protective works required for the whole canal system have been submitted to the Government of India, and the Commissioner of Orissa, in paragraph 9 of his report, calls attention to the necessity for their sanction at the earliest possible date.

16. The following statement shows the areas irrigated, and the rainfall in each of the years commencing from 1872-73 :—

Year.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Rainfall.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.
1872-73	3,799	941	13	4,753	73·00
1873-74	9,104	3,291	176	12,571	40·31
1874-75	19,740	2,454	267	22,459	64·00*
1875-76	13,991	4,102	314	18,109	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	1,05,500	5,517	233	1,11,250	61·98*
1879-80	1,05,186	3,616	236	1,09,038	60·85*
1880-81	1,12,171	4,877	173	1,17,221	85·10*
1881-82	1,26,611	5,403	264	1,32,278	62·89*

* These are the mean of observations at Cuttack and Marsaghai.

There has therefore been an increase on the previous year's irrigation of 15,057 acres, of which 14,440 acres were under khureef and 617 acres under rubbee crops. This excess was mainly due to the assessments being revised with the aid of the cadastral survey maps. A part of it must, however, be credited to improved drainage arrangements, three important channels having been completed in connection with the Kendrapara Canal Embankments for the protection from flood of the country commanded by the High Level Canal, Range 1, are in progress, and some extension of the area leased may be expected to follow, but no further important development of irrigation can be reasonably expected until the works alluded to in the previous paragraph have been sanctioned and completed ; it is hopeless to expect cultivators to incur liabilities for water-rates on land liable to inundation from river floods or by reason of defective drainage.

17. The tendency to substitute khureef for rubbee cultivation which is so marked in Behar, is also observable in Orissa, the Deputy Revenue Superintendent remarking that the ryots on the Machgong and Taldandah canals "utilize all but the very highest lands for rice, and that those on the highest level have now to be resorted to for rubbee."

18. The Commissioner alludes to the commencement of a new industry in Orissa, a wealthy Mohamedan gentleman having established an indigo factory at Kendupatna on the Kendrapara Canal. The crop is raised with the assistance of canal water, water-rates being paid by the proprietor, who also supplies the seed. The area so cultivated was 132 acres against 37 in the year previous, and the ryots are reported to be satisfied with the payments they receive.

19. The area irrigated without permit is reported as 4,831 acres by Executive Engineers and as 3,558 acres by the Deputy Superintendent. No explanation of the difference is given, but it is probably owing to the Engineers includ-

ing all cases reported by them as such, whilst in only 92 out of 172 cases notified could sufficient evidence be procured to warrant water-rates being charged. The season was on the whole favourable to irrigation, the rain not commencing till late in June, and though the rainfall for the khureef season was 4·53 inches in excess of the average for a period of 26 years, there was a deficiency in October, to which the Superintending Engineer attributes the very large increase in unauthorized irrigation, the Deputy Superintendent observing that the canal supply was at that time eagerly sought for and he believes thoroughly appreciated. The percentage of lift irrigation was 6·20 against 5·88 during the previous year.

20. The actual realizations during the year on account of water-rates and miscellaneous receipts amounted to R1,38,233 against a budget estimate of R2,46,000 and a regular estimate of R1,46,000, the deficiency of R1,07,767, as compared with the budget estimate, was due to difficulties in collection. The total assessments by the Deputy Superintendent, including R45,597, the balance brought forward from the previous year, were R2,59,646. The Deputy Revenue Superintendent states that up to the end of July of the current year R65,115 of the R1,19,812 outstanding at the close of 1881-82 had been collected, and that the delay was due to special causes, the chief of which, the revision of existing leases by the cadastral survey maps, will not recur; other difficuties were, the Deputy Revenue Superintendent not having powers under Act VII of 1880, and the low price of rice, which was commented on at length in last year's report. The remissions for the year were R4,579 against R19,818 in that preceding. Of the amount remitted, R1,401 only were on account of assessments of the year, and there were no cases of demands lapsing under the law of limitation.

21. The Government of India, in the resolution reviewing the revenue report for 1880-81, drew attention to the high cost of collecting the canal revenue in Bengal; the percentage on the collections for the Orissa canals was in that year 17·20, for the period now under review the percentage is 22·4. The actual cost of the establishment employed was R30,408 against R32,445 in the year preceding, and the percentage calculated on the assessments is 11·7 against 12·7. The local officers have been consulted as to the feasibility of effecting any reduction in these charges. After full enquiry a report has been submitted, in which it is stated that it will probably be possible to reduce the total cost of the establishment employed to R28,000 per annum so soon as all the assessment work in connection with the cadastral survey maps has been finished, and there is reliable data for future leases; this has now been nearly accomplished, and some saving in the former expenditure has already been effected. On this subject Mr. Wylly, whose opinion is endorsed by the Collector and Commissioner, observes—"The collection charges for 1881-82 were very high when compared with actual relizations, but it should be remembered that the assessment work during both 1880-81 and 1881-82 was extremely heavy, and that the deficiency of actual realizations cannot be attributed to any fault on the part of the establishment. The fairest estimate of our work must be based on actual assessments until such times as large areas have been assessed for long periods on data that requires no revision." It must be remembered that a large increase in the area irrigated would not result in a proportionately increased charge for collecting the increased revenue. The Deputy Superintendent and his office establishment represents a nearly fixed charge, and if distributaries for irrigating the 336,285 acres commanded by existing canals, but to which water cannot be conveyed for want of minor channels, were completed, a large reduction in the percentage of expenses to receipts might be confidently looked for.

22. The average duty of water used for khureef irrigation is reported by the Superintending Engineer to have been 107·94 acres per cubic foot, against

160·49 acres for the preceding year. Particulars for each main canal are given in the following table extracted from his report:—

Name of Canal.	Effective average discharge in cubic feet.	Total for each main canal.	Area of Khureef 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	375		49,350		131·60	
Pattamoondi	129		12,491		96 83	
Gobri	117		4,196		35 86	
		621		66,037		106·34
High Level, 1st Range	99		15,518		156·74	
		99		15,518		156·74
Taldandah	155		10,998		70 95	
Machgong	279		32,012		114 73	
		434		43,010		99·10
Total	1,154	1,154	1,24,565	1,24,565	107·94	107·94

The reduction in the duty can only be ascribed to the comparatively deficient rainfall during the khureef season, 52 inches against 67·95 inches in 1880-81. For the canals furnished with distributaries it averaged 119 acres pe cubic foot, but a considerably increased duty may reasonably be expected when these canals are provided with escapes, so that the discharge can be more accurately regulated, and when a larger leased area enables the discharge entering at the head to be more fully utilized.

23. The following table gives in a succinct form the results of the crop experiments carried out during the year:—

Nature of Crop.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Difference.		Value.
	Paddy.	Straw.	Paddy.	Straw.	Paddy.	Straw.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
MAHANUDDY DIVISION.							
Sarud	35·71	57·28	32·34	57·65	+3·37	—0·37	
Beyali	21·98	45·18	23·30	49·24	—1·32	—4·06	
Beeri	5·47	12·68	6·25	11·26	—0·78	+1·42	
Class of land.	**BARAHMINI-BYTURNI DIVISION.**						
First Class	24·65	27·90	16·55	18·47	+8·10	+9·43	
Second Class	22·75	22·55	13·65	13·35	+9·10	+9·20	
Third Class	21 21	18·42	10·75	10·75	+10·43	+7·67	

The difference of yield in favour of irrigated crops is in both divisions in advance of what was last year obtained, but the average value of this excess is estimated by the Executive Engineers at from ·54 to ·81 of a rupee per acre under the average increased value caused last year by irrigation.

24. The total navigation receipts from the Orissa canals during the year amounted to R83,206, of which R53,219 were from tolls on boats, and R29,987 earnings of the transport service. The collections for previous years were:—

	Tolls.	Transport service.	Total.
	R	R	R
1872-73	10,044	*Nil.*	10,044
1873-74	18,577	„	18,577
1874-75	21,412	„	21,412
1875-76	16,377	„	16,377
1876-77	22,881	„	22,881
1877-78	33,844	„	33,844
1878-79	57,042	„	57,042
1879-80	62,389	35,686	98,075
1880-81	41,297	30,105	71,402

There has therefore been a considerable increase in the tollage receipts, whilst the steamer proceeds have slightly fallen off. The above figures are based on actual collections, the income earned for the year has been R57,146 on account of tollage, and R30,445 from the transport service; some details regarding the former are given in the subjoined table, which includes figures for the previous year:—

Name of Canal.	Miles open.	Tollage.		Number of boats.		Tonnage.		Value of cargo.		Tollage per mile of canal	
		1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Miles.	R	R	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	R	R	R	R
Taldunda	27	2,999	3,759	1,191	1,656	19,995	28,851	61,787	1,90,912	96 74	121·26
Machgong	4										
Kendrapara	39										
Ditto extension	15	29,211	41,221	5,945	7,402	39,702	69,2 59	17,19,005	23,40,685	423·35	597·40
Gobri	15										
High Level, 1st Range	33	3,537	3,156	1,668	1,849	11,149	12,507	2,15,860	1,89,030	107·15	95·64
Ditto, 2nd ,,	12¼	5,171	7,611	1,633	2,605	15,842	27,968	1,16,919	1,22,1·4	413·68	608·88
Ditto, 3rd ,,	17	952	1,399	429	550	3,175	4,937	25,841	18,475	56·0	82·29
Total	162¼	41,870	57,146	10,866	14,0·3	99,863	143,522	21,39,402	28,61,226	267·65	351·66

25. In the following table, showing increase or decrease compared with the previous year, the traffic is divided between private and on account of Government, and it will be noticed that the total tollage is 36·48 per cent. and the tonnage 59·71 per cent. in excess:—

Sub-head.	Government traffic.	Private traffic.	Total.
Tollage . . . . . R	+10,832	+4,444	+15,276
Number of boats . . . . . No.	+1,799	+1,397	+3,196
Tonnage . . . . . Tons.	+20,543	+23,116	+53,659
Value of cargo . . . . . R	+13,430	+708,384	+7,21,814
Tollage per mile of canal . . . R	+66·66	+27 35	+94·01

26. The private traffic classified according to articles carried is shown below:—

	Tonnage.			
	1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	16,122	24,542	8,420	...
Stimulants	42	32	...	10
Clothing	264	668	404	...
Staples of manufacture	1,831	1,988	157	...
Fuel	607	563	...	44
Building materials	7,854	4,027	...	3,827
Cooking utensils	81	100	19	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Passengers	...	...	...	...
Empty boats	...	...	...	...
Total	26,801	31,920	9,000	3,881
Increase	...	...	5,119	

Generally traffic has increased over the whole of the canal system in Orissa, the exception is the High Level Canal, on which there has been a small decline in the goods transported on private account. Satisfactory results cannot be expected from this line of navigation until the canal is extended to Bhuddruck. The Kopali aqueduct has, however, been completed, and it is expected that through traffic will be commenced in the course of the current month, in future years a substantial accession to the income hitherto derived from tolls on that canal may therefore reasonably be hoped for.

27. The cost of the navigation establishment employed during the year was R8,085 or R584 in excess of the previous year's expenditure; the increase was owing to the opening of the terminal lock of the Kendrapara extension canal. The charge per mile open is R49·75 per mile against R51 in 1880-81. As a percentage upon the collections, it was 15·19 per cent. against 18·16 per cent. in the previous year.

28. The net revenue derived from the Government transport service for the year was R8,893 against R11,662 in 1880-81. The cause of this falling off was an increase in the working expenses from R18,443 to R21,094 consequent on two steamers being employed instead of one, whilst there was a slight decrease of R118 in the receipts. The Superintending Engineer, in explanation of this reduction, observes that severe competition existed, two steamers belonging to private companies having commenced running. Some particulars of the traffic will be found in the following statement:—

	Traffic, 1881-82.									Traffic, 1880-81.								
	Kendrapara and Taldunda Canals.			High Level Canal.			Total.			Kendrapara and Taldunda 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.
	No	Mds.	R	No.	Mds.	R	No.	Mds.	R	No.	Mds.	R	No,	Mds	R	No.	Mds.	R
April	592	99	1,491	176	109	71	768	208	1,562	601	667	1,873	136	11	51	740	678	1,924
May	180	55	705	78	121	54	25-	176	759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	407	21	79-	...	...	...	407	21	793	611	310	1,719	80	19	30	691	359	1,749
July	2,054	112	4,583	24-	90	115	2,296	202	4,698	1,550	238	3,143	288	146	147	1,858	424	3,280
August	1,090	372	2,711	203	224	102	1,293	696	2,816	829	295	2,405	220	281	137	1,049	576	2,143
September	1,-43	8	2,65-	203	226	115	1,-46	234	2,740	1, 52	32-	2,3-9	258	257	139	,410	584	2,468
October	1,528	6	3,6--	182	50	64	2,010	56	3,696	8,698	412	3,57	374	210	185	2,-72	6-2	3,942
November	7-8	...	2,04-	179	174	101	-967	174	2,115	1,673	3-9	3,903	172	158	98	1,84-	517	4,091
December	1,200	...	2,10	202	176	104	1,402	176	2,212	1,12-	611	2,931	2 9	113	85	1,367	721	3,016
January	1,-5-	...	2,65-	201	145	107	2,-26	145	2,75-	582	497	1,-59	161	179	100	743	676	1,959
February	2,600	...	3,--	176	266	113	2,776	266	3,173	412	778	1,151	151	149	93	563	927	1,247
March	1,618	26	2,73	194	265	112	1,812	291	2,852	410	70	1,223	209	175	102	619	245	1,325
Total	17,225	799	29,65	2,36	1,846	1,068	17,261	2645	30,198	10,720	4,594	25,986	2,297	1,738	1,157	13,017	6,332	27,143

29. The miscellaneous revenue for the year and that preceding is shown in the table below. There has been a decrease of R4,676 in receipts, mostly in the item English leasehold property belonging to the late East India Irrigation and Canal Co.

Head.	Year.		Difference.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Plantations	568	840	272	...
Rent of lands	5,672	5,595	...	77
Canal produce	686	551	...	135
Rent of buildings	2,548	2,445	...	103
Fines and refunds	220	93	...	127
Sales of tools, &c.	180	...	...	180
Fisheries	434	496	62	...
Sale of water	25	12	...	13
English leasehold property	4,884	1,710	...	3,174
Miscellaneous	5,112	3,911	...	1,201
Total	20,329	15,653	334	5,010
Decrease	...	...	...	4,676

30. The Superintending Engineer, in paragraphs 40 and 41 of his report, gives tables showing the progress made with plantations, from which it appears that there are now 36,223 trees more than 12 feet high, 22,120 between 4 and 12 feet high, and 43,666 under 4 feet in height growing on canal lands; a considerable proportion of these are cocoanut, jack, betel and other fruit-bearing kinds. The total expenditure on plantations on both capital and revenue accounts to date aggregates R97,197, for which 102,009 trees of the sizes mentioned above have been reared.

31. The receipts since 1872-73 are shown in the table following:—

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
1872-73 . . .	19,071	10,044	7,508	36,623
1873-74 . . .	17,112	18,577	7,816	43,835
1874-75 . . .	20,382	21,442	6,991	48,185
1875-76 . . .	20,330	16,377	8,783	45,190
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
1881-82 . . .	1,21,290	83,206	15,653	2,23,149

32. The working expenses are shown below:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
1.—*Maintenance.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Works	1,63,884	74,705	1,17,547	1,36,856	1,10,194	1,37,044	1,17,113	2,58,718	1,99,554	2,17,753
Establishment . . .	26,552	9,568	20,090	33,531	31,629	32,509	39,073	51,018	45,89	50,108
Tools and plant . . .	.....	683	18,070	5,823	11,988	8,231	17,238	8,389	12,266	13,348
Profit and loss . . .	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refunds of revenue . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	623	512	777	414
Direct expenditure in England	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,260	1,930
Total maintenance .	1,90,466	84,756	1,55,717	1,76,180	1,83,821	1,77,828	2,01,047	3,19,567	2,59,753	2,83,553
2.—*Revenue Management.*										
Irrigation establishment . .	41,382	38,607	35,016	25,785	25,005	32,232	27,598	38,794	38,812	37,022
Navigation	6,154	5,828	5,694	5,653	5,835	6,012	7,115	8,153	7,501	8,085
Total Revenue Management	47,536	44,435	40,710	31,438	30,840	38,244	35,043	46,947	46,313	45,107
Total working expenses .	2,38,002	1,29,191	1,96,427	2,07,618	2,14,661	2,16,072	2,30,090	3,66,514	3,06,066	3,28,660

33. The floods of the year in the Mahanuddy and Brahminee rivers were moderate, but a large tree passing over the Mahanuddy weir overturned six of the piers which separate the folding shutters, causing an extra expenditure of ₹14,695; the Byturnee and Burrah weirs were also injured by the highest flood, which has occurred since they were commenced, 11 years ago, and which breached the protective embankment on the left bank of the Byturnee river. From the following table it will be seen that the cost of maintaining head works and distributaries has been in excess of that incurred in the year preceding, whilst there has been a considerable saving in the expenditure on main canals.

Head.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Head works	47,463	72,160	24,697	.....
Main canals	1,09,762	92,219	.....	17,483
Distributaries	23,946	31,678	7,732	.....
Drainage	.....	602	602	.....
Total .	1,81,111	1,96,659	33,031	17,483
Increase .	.....	.....	15,548	.....

34. The total result of the year's working has been a loss, direct charges only of ₹25,786 reckoned on the income earned, calculated by actual realizations the loss has been ₹1,05,111. But these figures are altogether misleading, as a test of the cost of, and probable profit derivable from, irrigation canals in Orissa; what has been constructed is a fragment only of the magnificent scheme designed by Colonel Rundall, R. E., the first Irrigation Chief Engineer of Bengal, and the receipts are burdened with the cost of maintaining head works and canals capable of supplying water to three times the area for which distributaries have yet been sanctioned: every year shows more clearly that if the works are carried out in their entirety, the ultimate returns can differ but little from those anticipated by the eminent Engineer to whom as Chief Engineer of the late East India Irrigation and Canal Company they owe so much.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

35. The Capital, Interest, and Revenue Accounts are given below:—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.

Particulars.	Outlay during 1881-82.	Outlay to end of 1881-82.
Direct Charges.	₹	₹
I.—Works	64,223	52,72,359
II.—Establishment	19,923	19,11,057
III.—Tools and plant	38,569	6,50,947
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—)11,019	23,447
Total outlay .	1,11,696	78,57,810
V.—Less receipts on capital account	306	25,493
Net total .	1,11,390	78,32,317
Indirect Charges.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue . . .	.....	.....
Loss by exchange	.....	67,768
Leave and pension allowances	3,777	1,82,112
Total .	3,777	2,49,880

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNTS.

	₹
Interest charges to end of 1880-81	31,37,991
Ditto for 1881-82	3,11,065
Total to end of 1881-82. . .	34,49,056

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS).

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During 1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.		During 1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.
I.—*Works and Repairs.*	₹	₹		₹	₹
Works (extensions and improvements)	1,773	42,174	Water-rates .	1,18,588	7,91,911
Maintenance and repairs . . .	1,33,341	10,86,670	Navigation .	1,20,706	7,61,580
Establishment, including direction and accounts . .	31,022	2,47,693	Miscellaneous .	10,780	88,269
Tools and plant .	36,448	1,05,551			
Total works and repairs . . .	2,02,584	14,82,088			
II.—*Revenue Management.*					
Irrigation establishment . . .	18,371	2,00,571			
Navigation establishment . . .	7,519	75,023			
Total .	25,890	2,75,594			
III.—*Refunds of Revenue.*	.....	17			
Total working expenses .	2,28,474	17,57,699			
Profit .	21,600	(—)1,15,939			
Total .	2,50,074	16,41,760	Total .	2,50,074	16,41,760

36. The revenue account calculated on the earnings of the year is shown below:—

Expenditure.	Amount.	Earnings.	Amount.
I.—Works and Repairs.	₹		₹
Works (extensions and improvements)	1,773	Water-rates	1,56,590
Maintenance and repairs	1,33,341	Navigation	1,21,462
Establishment, including direction and accounts	31,022	Miscellaneous	13,957
Tools and plant	36,148		
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	2,02,284		
II.—Revenue Management.			
Irrigation establishment	18,371		
Navigation ditto	7,519		
TOTAL	25,890		
III.—Refunds of Revenue.	...		
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	2,28,174		
PROFIT	63,535		
TOTAL	2,92,009	TOTAL	2,92,009

37. The area irrigated in 1881-82 was 104,434 acres against 103,862 in the previous year, the small increase was wholly due to revision of existing leases. The following table extracted from the Superintending Engineer's report gives some particulars of the area irrigated and commanded, contrasted with similar data for the year preceding:—

PARTICULARS.	Totals as provided in sanctioned estimates.	Midnapore Weir, Ranges Nos. IV & V.		Panchcoorah Weir, Range No. III.		Tidal Ranges, Nos. I & II.		TOTALS.	
		1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Length of distributaries & branch canals . miles	299·12	215·47	228·74	31·00	35·25	18·00	18·00	267·47	281·99
Area commanded . acres	125,000	100,000	100,000	23,000	23,000	2,000	2,000	125,000	125,000
Area actually irrigated . acres	...	91,690	91,685	10,917	11,250	1,212	1,212	103,819	104,147
Percentage of area irrigated to area commanded	...	91·69	91·68	47·40	48·91	60·60	60·60	83·05	83·30

38. The statement below shows the rainfall compared with the average and that of the previous year:—

STATION.	Rainfall, 1881-82.	Rainfall, 1880-81.	Average.	REMARKS.
Midnapore	70·32	49·91	55·31	Average of 13 previous years.
Panchcoorah	78·42	55·68	50·23	Ditto of 12 ditto.
Contai	100·44	87·46	70·87	Ditto of 12 ditto.

N. B.—The figures given by the Superintending Engineer are taken, those of the District Canal Superintendent being for the calendar year.

It will be noticed that the rainfall of the year was in excess of that of 1880-81, and very considerably above the average; at Midnapore 52·56 inches of rain fell in June, July, and August, whilst during September and October

the fall was normal. Regarding this period the Executive Engineer observes that the first noted increase in the demand for water was during the week ending the 27th of August, and from that time it increased steadily till the 8th October, when it began to decrease. There was, however, according to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, the greatest pressure between the 15th of October and the 15th of November when "lessees who had previously refused water were glad to get a flooding, but subsequently refused to sign the usual receipts for water, hoping thus to establish grounds for remission." The Superintending Engineer observes that in the early part of the season "the ryots very frequently took the canal water, not that it was actually needed for irrigation purposes, but on account of its fertilizing properties as explained in last year's report."

39. That the rainfall for the year was abundant may be inferred from the small quantity of water utilized, which is given in paragraph 11 of the Superintending Engineer's report, on an average from June to October, as 323 cubic feet per second for the area irrigated from the Midnapore weir against 638 cubic feet per second for the previous year; for the area commanded by the Panchcoorah weir the figures are 23 and 72. The duty calculated from these data would be 287 acres per cubic foot of discharge in the one case and 489 acres per cubic foot in the other. The Superintending Engineer is however of opinion that any attempt to calculate the duty for the irrigation season under review can only be inaccurate and misleading, the reason given being that water was frequently used rather on account of the fertilizing properties of the silt contained in it than for irrigation, and occasionally with the object of applying for remission of water-rates in case a supply was not forthcoming. These reasons are not altogether conclusive, as, though the minimum duty of water is the fact of the greatest importance, statistics on the subject in years of average and abundant rainfall are also required. Instructions regarding more frequent actual measurements of discharges were given in January, and this year's observations should, in point of accuracy, be an improvement on past results.

40. The balance due at the commencement of the year on account of water-rates was ₹ 92,974, of which ₹ 78,536 were assessments of 1880-81 and ₹ 14,438 outstandings remaining from former years: the amount assessed in 1881-82 was ₹1,56,590 water-rates of the year, and ₹829 on account of the previous year's irrigation, the total amount for collection was therefore ₹2,50,393, of which ₹1,18,588 were recovered and ₹184 remitted, leaving ₹1,31,703 for collection in 1882-83. The cost of collection was ₹17,172 or 13·36 per cent. on the recoveries under the heads water-rates and miscellaneous against 11·96 per cent. in the year preceding. The following table shows in a concise form the demands and recoveries for each of the last five years, the miscellaneous income recovered by the Deputy Canal Revenue Superintendent is included.

YEAR.	Amount earned as water-rates during the year.	Total demand under all heads.	Cash received under all heads.	Remission.	Total.	Balance.	Cost of collection.	Percentage of cost on total demand.	Percentage of cost on recoveries.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1877-78	29,960	1,00,372	63,159	5,899	69,058	31,314	14,098	14·04	20·41
1878-79	88,777	1,31,932	93,262	5,399	98,655	33,277	14,802	11·22	15·00
1879-80	1,51,587	1,99,854	1,41,632	638	1,42,270	57,584	15,015	7·51	10·60
1880-81	1,55,730	2,31,116	1,22,489	6,823	1,29,312	1,01,804	14,650	6·33	11·96
1881-82	1,56,990	2,71,001	1,28,529	3,688	1,32,197	1,38,804	17,172	6·33	13·36

41. The very heavy balance remaining to be collected at the close of the year is a matter of grave importance, more especially as the collections since the close of the year have not been favourable, and the Commissioner, in his letter reviewing the Deputy Superintendent's revenue report, does not speak hopefully of present prospects. The chief cause of the falling-off in revenue is ascribed to the low price of grain which was commented on in last year's

report. Another reason was an agitation on various grounds against the establishment employed on collections, which resulted in several petitions being presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 9th of September, on the occasion of his visiting the Midnapore canal. An exhaustive enquiry was held by the Collector of Midnapore, the Superintending Engineer being also present, which conclusively proved that the malpractices complained of did not exist, the true grievance being the difficulty unfortunately really felt by the ryots in paying the amounts due. The Collector's remarks on this subject, paragraphs 20 and 21 of his report, are quoted below:—

"20. The charges of fraud, cruelty, and oppression, which were brought against canal officials, having been shown to be without foundation, it will be asked how it came to pass that the ryots assembled in such large numbers to make known their grievances, and it will necessarily be concluded that there must be some real or supposed ground for complaint."

"21. The explanation no doubt lies in the fact that the price of paddy is exceptionally low this year, so that the crop, out of which the cultivator pays his water-rate, is much less valuable than it has been for several years past. He has consequently found it more difficult than usual to meet the demands of his landlord and of the Canal Department. At the same time he feels the aggravation of deriving very little benefit from irrigation this year, the rainfall having been so ample. Koilash Chunder Roy states—'This year we do not require water and we wish to have the rent remitted.' Bissonath Bhunjo says—'I have paid canal rates for 10 or 12 years. This year paddy is cheap, hence we feel the rate to be oppressive.' Even in the present season, however, canal irrigation has been of some use, many of the ryots having taken water after these petitions were presented."

From the date of the presentation of these petitions collections were practically suspended, and though Sir Ashley Eden did not feel himself justified in sanctioning any extensive remissions, the best time of the year for recoveries had passed away and the ryots were perhaps even less able to pay than before. The orders passed are contained in the following extracts from a letter* addressed to the Commissioner of Burdwan by order of the Lieutenant-Governor:—

* No. 191 I, dated 30th January 1882.

"3. The Collector has held an exhaustive enquiry into the complaints thus made, every facility having been given to the petitioners to substantiate the charges so freely preferred. The result of this investigation has been that in one case only could it be discovered that any real grounds for complaint existed; in this solitary instance some bamboos had been sold for an inadequate price. The most prominent mover in the agitation admits that he has no personal knowledge of any oppression on the part of the canal officials, and the petitioners examined were unable to adduce any instance of cruelty or oppression; indeed, it appears they were for the most part ignorant of the contents of the petitions they had signed, their feeling in the matter being that the proceeds of their crops had been sensibly less than in the five or six preceding years, whilst the same water-rates were charged, notwithstanding a fairly abundant rainfall.

"4. The certificate procedure, which is specially complained of as having been conducted in the harshest and most oppressive manner, turns out to have been worked in the most lenient way, consistent with compulsion being used at all, and it is certain that only a nominal proportion of the heavy arrears, which had accumulated at the commencement of the present financial year, would have been realized without pressure. The facts regarding the certificate procedure are given in the 7th and 8th paragraphs of the Collector's letter, and shortly summarized, are as follows:—Of the Rs. 24,248 realized by certificate in 1880-81, Rs. 21,249, or seven-eighths of that amount, were paid up on the service of the first notice, and Rs. 1,919 on the issue of notice to sell attached property, whilst Rs. 12 only were realized by its actual sale, and Rs. 679 by arresting defaulters, no one of whom was sent to jail. From April to August, inclusive, of the current year, Rs. 42,103, have been realized by certificate procedure, of which Rs. 25,484 were paid before any notice was given, Rs. 12,765 were received on the issue of notices, and the remaining Rs. 3,854, realized by compulsory processes of various descriptions, which were not, however, of a very rigorous description—one man only having been sent to jail—and Rs. 47 obtained by the sale of property. No costs at all were incurred when payment was made before the issue of notices, and when, as occurred in an overwhelming majority of cases a first notice only was issued, the total costs in each case were two annas; no ploughs or implements of agriculture were sold.

"5. The conclusion come to by the Collector that there has been a minimum of hardship and expense to the defaulters appears to be amply justified and, as remarked by him, the certificate procedure was only resorted to because collections could not be made without some such stimulus. The real ground of complaint is, as pointed out by the Collector, the exceptionally low price of paddy, which the cultivator feels the more keenly, as the benefit derived from irrigation has, owing to the abundant rainfall, been less marked than usual.

The village headmen, whose allowance has been stopped since five-year leases were introduced, have taken a leading part in bringing forward complaints, but the stoppage of this allowance can scarcely be considered as a grievance affecting the general body of the ryots, though several witnesses asked that it might again be allowed.

"6. The leases at present in force having been granted in 1879 or in previous years, satisfactory evidence of the incidents connected with their signature is naturally wanting; when they were signed, water was urgently required for the crops, and this fact tends to the conclusion that in taking them the ryots only suffered compulsion from their own necessities. It is reported that water was largely used during the current year from the middle of October to the 15th of November; villages which had not hitherto taken water using it, but refusing to sign the usual receipt for water in the hope that by not doing so they would establish grounds for remission.

"7. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to say that the petitioners have, in his opinion, entirely failed to establish the justice of their complaints, which seem to have been recklessly made without any sort of foundation. The cultivators have, for their own interests, entered into an agreement to take canal water for five years at exceptionally favourable contract rates; Government has always fulfilled its part of the contract, and there is no reason for exempting the lessee from performing his.

"8. His Honor has directed water-rates to be remitted where crops have this year suffered from inundation or have been destroyed by the flood which breached the Cossye embankments, but in other cases the water-rates due, must, if the ryots will not otherwise pay, be collected by process of law."

A commission of half an anna per rupee has since been sanctioned as remuneration to headmen where they give assistance in procuring leases or in realizing water-rates, and ₹ 16,159 water-rates on crops injured by floods of the Cossye river remitted: it is hoped with these concessions the Collector of Midnapore who is now paying special attention to the subject, will be able to effect an improvement in the collections.

42. The crop on irrigated and unirrigated land was weighed in 907 places, the result showing that the produce of irrigated land exceeded that of unirrigated by an average of 1·21 maunds of paddy and 2·06 maunds of straw per acre for the area commanded by the Midnapore weir; the difference is about one-fifth of that usually experienced and the comparatively unfavourable crops had doubtless considerable influence in bringing about the agitation against paying water-rates, to which reference has already been made. The advantage to irrigated crops was more considerable on the area irrigated from the Panchcoorah weir, but this commands a much smaller tract of country. Over a period of nine years the average extra produce due to irrigation is $5\frac{3}{4}$ maunds of paddy and $14\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of straw per acre on which the water-rate charged, *viz.*, ₹ 1-8 per acre, must be considered moderate.

43. The amount credited as navigation revenue during 1881-82 was Rs. 1,20,706, which is in excess of the receipts under this head for any year since the canal was opened. This sum includes Rs. 22,646 steamer earnings, so that the income due to tolls on boats was Rs. 98,060.

44. The two following tables extending over ten years, give the usual details regarding the traffic on the canal, and description of goods carried:—

CANAL TRAFFIC.

Description.		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Miles opened at end of year	No.	24	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Toll Collections	Rs.	20,994	34,104	44,886	51,810	67,651	1,06,917	77,340	91,861	77,143	98,060
Rate of tolls per mile	,,	874	710	935	1,079	1,401	2,227	1,610	1,913	1,607	2,040
Boats, including empties	No.	26,407	29,997	29,967	36,433	41,372	52,251	48,224	52,044	45,461	51,408
Measurement tonnage of boats including empties	Tons	103,314	120,098	168,090	169,414	239,913	360,968	290,488	320,927	292,454	332,325
Passengers carried	No.	...	...	...	145,447	131,071	126,013	128,098	180,294	166,238	202,029
Estimated value of cargo	Rs.	76,25,108	91,65,525	1,19,23,308	1,22,07,919	1,13,26,866	1,71,09,384	1,50,61,350	1,59,41,496	1,43,15,668	1,47,79,798

CLASSIFICATION OF TRAFFIC.

Description.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Tons.	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	98,943	137,137
Stimulants	2,971	4,382	4,327	8,228	10,819	18,199	14,765	16,015	14,896	13,639
Clothing	7,601	7,073	7,355	6,558	5,801	8,893	8,950	10,223	10,290	10,325
Staples of manufacture	11,269	14,610	14,760	20,172	19,399	19,104	24,942	28,080	31,023	24,834
Building materials	4,895	5,028	7,240	11,140	13,030	21,576	28,268	36,325	29,852	32,315
Fuel	18,173	15,009	5,606	4,707	6,142	8,952	11,658	10,342	13,128	14,534
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	2,533	1,951	1,766	2,135	2,782	3,677	4,633	5,021	4,376	4,566
Miscellaneous	16,630	16,366	65,629	67,021	67,604	79,311	79,518	94,737	88,846	94,978

Compared with the previous year there has been an increase of 27 per cent in the toll collections, of 13·8 per cent in the tonnage of the boats, and of 21·8 per cent in the passengers carried (excluding those conveyed by the Government transport service). Turning to the different kinds of goods transported, it will be noticed that the chief increase has occurred in the items "Articles of food," and Miscellaneous," whilst there has been a considerable decrease in "Staples of manufacture." With these exceptions the tonnage of goods carried during the year and that preceding does not materially differ.

45. The usual annual closure of the canal for silt clearing was restricted to range V, between Lutchmutpore and Midnapore, a distance of 5 miles, which was closed from the 1st to the 28th February 1882; this, however, caused but little inconvenience, the Government transport service was not interrupted, arrangements being made for conveying 1st and 2nd class passengers by road, and the proximity of the temporary terminus to Midnapore allowed the canal to continue to be used for the transport of merchandize with but small extra expense. The Narainghur navigable distributary was closed from the 1st to the 4th April 1881 and from the 1st to the 28th February 1882. The increased tollage is doubtless very largely owing to ranges I to IV of the main canal having been kept open throughout the year.

46. Five steamers were employed during the year on the Government transport service between Calcutta and Midnapore. From the 1st of April until the 15th of September the service was bi-weekly, and a halt for the night was made on the way, a tri-weekly service was instituted from the 16th September, the stoppage at night being discontinued, and from the 15th December a steamer started daily, Sundays excepted, the through journey taking 15 to 16 hours. The results of the extended accommodation provided have been very encouraging, the average number of passengers carried monthly having to the end of the year increased four-fold; in paragraph 19 of his report the Superintending Engineer remarks that the passenger traffic is still increasing and that there are twice as many passengers as we can carry with our present flotilla. The service has since the 1st of December of the current year been made over to a private company, who propose to import sufficient steamers to accommodate all the traffic which is still capable of very considerable development, 202,029 passengers having in the year under review being conveyed in native boats from Oloobariah to Midnapore in addition to 54,465 carried by Government steamers.

47. The following table shows the details of the steamer traffic compared with the two previous years:—

Years.	Passengers.										Goods.			Total amount realized.	Working expenses.	Profit.	Loss.
	First class.		Second class.		Intermediate class.		Third class.		Total.								
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Parcels.	Cargo.	Amount.				
		₹		₹		₹		₹		₹			₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1879-80	63½	398	95½	278	668	544	21,777½	8,964	22,598	10,181	548	2,023	1,153	13,608	18,235	...	4,567
1880-81	138	1,111	341	800	56	34	21,377	8,279	23,912	10,244	264	01,433	1,881	12,108	9,803	2,306	
1881-82	277½	2,360	644½	1,837	104	52	54,465½	16,577	55,511	20,827	3734	5,704½	2,793	22,646	17,577	5,069	

48. The total realizations for the year under the head "miscellaneous revenue" amounted to ₹12,226, of which ₹2,285 were collected by the Executive Engineer, and the remainder ₹9,941 by the Deputy Superintendent of canal revenue; the assessments for the revenue controlled by the latter officer, compared with 1880-81, were as follows:—

	1881-82.	1880-81.
	₹	₹
Land rent	5,666	6,277
Fruit	36	40
Fisheries	626	565
Koyali	1,534	730
Grass	4	3
Miscellaneous	3,056	2,447
Total	10,922	10,062

There has been a decrease under the head 'land rent' owing to ₹. 750 having been remitted on lands inundated by floods of the river Cossye.

49. The revenue receipts and working expenses since 1872-73 are shown in the statement below:—

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
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	1,30,140	1,05,518	11,567	2,47,225
1880-81	1,12,960	93,099	10,407	2,16,466
1881-82	1,18,588	1,20,706	10,780	2,50,074

WORKING EXPENSES.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
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	1,35,114
Establishment	9,705	15,474	19,425	26,398	27,662	33,006	28,513	19,162	26,100	31,022
Tools and Plant	...	...	714	4,164	9,714	6,117	13,083	17,036	17,975	36,448
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	2,02,584
Irrigation establishment	9,316	10,701	11,006	16,493	17,245	16,189	14,802	16,377	16,101	18,371
Navigation ditto	5,133	5,896	7,097	7,119	7,149	7,151	7,227	7,340	7,437	7,519
Total revenue management	14,449	16,597	18,103	23,612	24,394	23,340	22,029	23,717	23,538	25,890
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	2,28,474

50. The net revenue for the year was ₹21,600, against ₹27,246 in 1880-81, increased receipts, amounting to ₹33,608, being more than balanced by an increased expenditure of ₹39,254. The excess in the working expenses is mainly due to special repairs to the Lutchmutpore lock on which ₹18,000 were spent, and to repairs to steamers and dredgers, costing ₹26,000. The increased revenue is almost wholly from navigation tolls and is ascribed by the Superintending Engineer to the canals being kept open throughout the year by constant dredging. It has been previously noted that the partial closure had very little effect on the canal traffic.

51. The cost of maintenance for the past five years of the canal and distributaries is shown in the following table:—

MAIN CANAL.

	Length of canal open.	Cost of maintenance.	Cost per mile.
		R	R
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
1881-82	48	85,910	1,790

Distributaries.

	Length of distributaries open.	Cost of maintenance.	Cost per mile.
	Miles.	R	R
1877-78	255	22,726	89
1878-79	254	20,903	82
1879-80	254	16,159	63
1880-81	267	20,140	75
1881-82	282	11,854	42

Further details regarding the expenditure on maintenance will be found in the Superintending Engineer's report, from which the following table showing the cost of dredging for the last two years has been extracted:—

Names of Dredgers.	Number of days at Work.		Quantity of work done.				Cost of working the dredgers during the year.		Rate of excavation per 1,000 cubic feet.	
			Per day,		During the year.					
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	R	R	R	R
"Hector"	147	144	3,046	4,090	447,800	589,000	6,464	4,570	14·4	7
"Princess Louise"	...	20	...	5,000	...	100,000	...	1,648	...	·16
"Ajax"	226	234	7,012	6,524	1,584,750	1,526,720	12,842	11,801	8·1	
"Combination"	194	201	1,516	1,204	294,118	242,000	2,632	3,600	8·9	14
Total	567	599	4,048	4,103	2,326,668	2,457,720	21,938	21,619	9·4	8·8

An improvement in the cost per 1,000 cubic feet of earth dredged will be noticed, and still better results are anticipated this year.

52. The total expenditure on plantations to date has been Rs. 10,121, and the number of trees planted 8,357, of which 2,006 trees are now more than 12 feet high, 1,511 are above 4 feet in height, and the remainder seedlings.

HIDGELEE TIDAL CANAL.

53. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts, are given below:—

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Outlay during 1881-82.	Outlay to end of 1881-82.
Direct Charges.	R	R
I—Works	...	12,66,239
II—Establishment	...	4,49,790
III—Tools and plant	...	57,585
IV—Suspense accounts	...	...
Total outlay	...	17,73,614
V—Less receipts on capital account	...	915
Net Total	...	17,72,699
Indirect Charges.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	...	11,206
Loss by exchange	...	20,571
Leave and pension allowances	...	33,597
Total	...	65,374

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Interest charges to end of 1880-81	8,45,802
Ditto ditto for 1881-82	70,908
Total to end of 1881-82	9,16,710

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS).

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During 1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.		During 1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.
I.—Works and Repairs.	R	R		R	R
Works (extensions and improvements	1,147	3,033	Water-rates	...	2,611
Maintenance and repairs	18,331	2,36,365	Navigation	45,848	4,57,879
Establishment	4,497	54,831	Miscellaneous	1,446	9,117
Tools and plant	1,834	7,381			
Total works and repairs	25,809	3,01,610			
II.—Revenue Management.					
Navigation establishment	2,869	30,937			
Total working expenses	28,678	3,32,547			
Profit	18,616	1,37,060			
Total	47,294	4,69,607	Total	47,294	4,69,607

54. The revenue account calculated on the earnings of the year is shewn below:—

Expenditure.	Amount.	Earnings.	Amount.
I.—Works and Repairs.	R		R
Works (extensions and improvements)	1,147	Navigation	45,338
Maintenance and repairs	18,331	Miscellaneous	1,146
Establishment	4,497		
Tools and plant	1,834		
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	25,809		
II.—Revenue Management.			
Navigation establishment	2,869		
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	28,678		
PROFIT	17,806		
TOTAL	46,484	TOTAL	46,484

55. The receipts exhibit a decrease, compared with the previous year, of ₹7,193. This decline is wholly attributable to the falling-off in navigation tolls, there being a slight increase of ₹297 in the revenue classed as miscellaneous. The canal was not closed during the year, but the Superintending Engineer observes that the silt in the neighbourhood of the Kalinuggur lock in Range II had a prejudicial effect on the traffic. This was more especially felt during the season of low tides in the cold weather. In April and May the tides are higher, and boats cannot avail themselves of the alternative river route.

In October, November and December the navigation receipts were Rs. 4,026, against Rs. 8,991 during the corresponding period of 1880-81.

56. Particulars regarding the traffic since 1872-73 are given in the following tables, from which it will be seen that the chief decrease has occurred in the items "Articles of food" and "Building Materials." The falling-off in the former article was largely owing to the dulness in the rice trade in the beginning of the year.

COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Miles of canal open . No.	26	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Toll collections . R	14,454	27,978	52,209	22,540	44,572	60,971	59,723	44,918	53,338	45,848
Rate of toll per mile of canal . . ,,	556	965	1,800	777	1,537	2,102	2,059	1,549	1,839	1,581
Number of boats . No.	7,721	13,918	15,443	10,958	22,818	23,982	22,909	16,311	21,783	20,057
Measurement tonnage of boats exclusive of empties . . Tons	19,153	63,077	132,282	67,997	131,488	154,426	164,687	120,021	152,781	133,020
Passengers carried . . No.	...	...	...	...	...	1,932	3,623	3,061	3,531	3,280
Estimated value of traffic R	10,35,238	14,33,724	28,96,109	13,38,440	19,71,802	31,30,503	41,55,253	25,86,031	33,34,731	21,19,855

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	15,430	53,669	87,025	37,852	84,248	1,01,239	1,05,687	80,423	80,423	79,448
Stimulants	1,257	1,852	3,065	886	1,900	706	1,719	788	788	6,022
Clothing	23	193	306	49	189	117	341	93	93	1,266
Staples of manufacture	67	736	971	1,341	1,630	1,202	2,839	1,129	1,129	2,046
Building materials	851	1,249	3,183	3,758	8,076	6,839	8,601	7,344	7,344	2,401
Fuel	509	575	1,111	1,078	1,045	768	1,729	1,164	1,164	2,701
Cooking utensils	32	318	336	434	297	250	388	319	319	...
Miscellaneous	927	14,012	35,100	22,004	34,103	47,321	42,773	28,744	28,744	37,900

57. The receipts and working expenses for the last ten years are shewn in the following:—

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R
1872-73	...	14,454	590	15,044
1873-74	2,598	27,978	639	31,215
1874-75	13	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
1881-82	...	45,848	1,446	47,294

WORKING EXPENSES.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Maintenance.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Works and repairs	1,745	37,719	24,023	26,756	7,637	22,469	16,599	30,607	18,901	19,478
Establishment	6,320	1,215	6,338	8,033	1,793	5,466	3,864	8,794	2,289	4,497
Tools and plant	...	341	1,299	1,642	429	164	...	...	1,444	1,834
TOTAL	8,065	39,275	31,660	36,431	9,859	28,099	20,453	39,401	22,634	25,809
Navigation establishment	1,145	1,933	2,874	2,607	2,571	2,465	2,727	2,883	2,956	2,869
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	9,210	41,208	34,534	39,038	12,430	30,564	23,180	42,284	25,590	28,678

The net revenue, ₹18,616, is ₹10,281 less than that realized in the preceding year, mostly owing to the falling-off in revenue, the working expenses showing only a small excess.

58. It is a question whether effective dredging plant should not be provided, as, though the first cost would be heavy, the traffic is very largely dependent on a sufficient depth of water being maintained in the canal for large boats to ply throughout. The revenue from tolls on boats is, as matters stand, capable of considerable development; and when the Orissa coast canal is completed, it will also be affected by any hindrance to the navigation of the tidal canal, of which it is a continuation. The net revenue has for some years been in excess of the working expenses, though not sufficient to cover interest on the capital expended on construction. There is, however, every reason to believe that when the canal is connected with Balasore this end will be attained.

SONE CANALS.

59. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts of these canals are given below:—

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1881-82.	Outlay to end of 1881-82.
Direct Charges.	R	R
I.—Works	4,44,744	1,66,71,665
II.—Establishment	2,28,774	47,80,333
III.—Tools and Plant	75,882	18,69,519
IV.—Suspense Accounts	(—)7,752	2,36,257
TOTAL	7,41,648	2,35,57,774
V.—Less receipts on Capital Account	29,493	2,64,342
NET TOTAL	7,12,155	2,32,93,432
Indirect Charges.		
Capitalization of abatement of Land Revenue	1,745	35,323
Loss by Exchange	...	74,503
Leave and Pension Allowances	42,273	8,19,925
TOTAL INDIRECT CHARGES	44,018	9,29,751

II.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	R
Interest charges to end of 1880-81	64,51,226
Ditto for 1881-82	9,17,194
Total interest charges to end of 1881-82 . . .	73,68,720

III.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS).

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During 1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.		During 1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.
	R	R		R	R
I.—Maintenance and Repairs.					
Works . . .	2,60,891	13,78,477	Water-rates .	6,03,930	19,70,501
Establishment . .	63,943	3,80,641	Navigation .	93,116	2,55,078
Tools and plant . .	3,198	13,246	Miscellaneous .	39,246	1,83,943
TOTAL MAINTENANCE .	3,28,032	17,72,364			
II.—Revenue Management.					
Irrigation establishment .	1,14,283	3,91,467			
Navigation ditto .	13,678	55,357			
TOTAL .	1,27,961	4,46,824			
III.—Refunds of Revenue	1,329	5,937			
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	4,57,322	22,25,125			
PROFIT .	2,78,970	1,84,397			
TOTAL .	7,36,292	24,09,522	TOTAL .	7,36,292	24,09,522

60. The total debt on account of interest, after crediting the net revenue amounted for the year to R6,38,524, and up to the end of the year to R71,84,323.

61. The expenditure and earnings for the year 1881-82 are given below:—

Expenditure.		Earnings.	
I.—Maintenance and Repairs.	R		R
Works	2,60,891	Water-rates	6,29,739
Establishment . . .	63,943	Navigation	93,309
Tools and Plant . . .	3,198	Miscellaneous . . .	39,246
TOTAL MAINTENANCE .	3,28,032		
II.—Revenue Management.			
Irrigation Establishment . .	1,14,283		
Navigation ditto . .	13,678		
TOTAL .	1,27,961		
III.—Refunds of Revenue. .	1,329		
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES .	4,57,322		
PROFIT .	3,04,972		
TOTAL .	7,62,294	TOTAL .	7,62,294

62. The lengths of canals and distributaries in operations in the Sone system, and the areas commanded and irrigable, are shown in the following table:—

Name of Canal.	Navigable canal.	Branch canal.	Distributaries.	Area under command.	Area which can be irrigated.		Total area which can be irrigated.
					Khureef.	Rubbee.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Eastern Main and Patna Canal . .	86¼	...	304¾	307,610	112,640	151,200	263,840
Arrah Canal	65	70½	445	441,500	132,800	170,200	311,000
Western Main and Buxar Canal . .	65½	36½	284½	546,814	135,840	210,600	346,440
TOTAL .	216¾	110	1,034¼	1,295,924	381,280	540,000	921,800

Notwithstanding the addition during the year of 112¾ miles to the lengths of branch canals and distributaries open, the area irrigable remains the same as in the previous year, being dependent on the maximum supply which can pass down the canals. The increased length of distributaries will, however, contribute to the spread of irrigation, especially in years of average rainfall, as only a portion of the irrigable area requires water yearly. The area commanded by village channels is also important, as, till they are provided, it is hopeless to expect steady irrigation. In years of abnormally low rainfall, the cultivators will go to considerable expense in the construction of temporary channels to irrigate crops which would otherwise entirely fail; but they are not willing to do this if even an indifferent crop can be realized without. Where, as in the Jugdispore estate, the country is fully commanded by village channels, almost the whole of the rice crop is irrigated yearly, the cultivators having begun to look on artificial irrigation as one of the ordinary incidents of agricultural operations.

63. The progress made in the construction of village channels is shown in the following table:—

	Total length of village channels completed.	Area commanded.	Number of outlets.	Number of permanent outlets.
	Miles.	Acres.		
Arrah Division . . .	688	105,199	2,277	59
Buxar Division . . .	293	73,826	897	10
Eastern Sone Division . .	163	33,469	1,576	3
TOTAL .	1,144	212,494	4,750	72

Of the 1,144 miles of channels in existence, 106 miles have been constructed by Government officers under the provisions of Part V of Act III (B.C.) of 1876, the cost of construction having been deposited by the persons interested. Further particulars of interest regarding village channels will be found in paragraph 15 of the Superintending Engineer's report.

64. The area on which water-rates were assessed during the year is given below, compared with 1880-81:—

Year.	Khurreef. Acres.	Rubbee. Acres.	Sugar-cane. Acres.	TOTAL. Acres.
1880-81 . .	134,208	50,290	23,127	207,625
1881-82 . .	119,389	36,795	21,891	178,075
DECREASE .	14,819	13,495	1,236	29,550

Separated by divisions, the areas are as shewn in the following statement which extends over three years:—

Year.	Eastern Sone Division.			Arrah Division.			Buxar Division.			Total.			
	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1879-80 . .	5,089	12,462	2,003	27,840	41,859	15,060	8,203	7,045	10,095	41,132	62,266	27,158	130,556
1880-81 . .	17,510	10,378	1,775	74,537	31,796	15,897	42,161	8,116	5,455	1,34,208	50,290	23,127	207,625
1881-82 . .	21,381	7,004	701	72,239	21,917	14,402	25,769	7,874	6,788	1,19,389	36,795	21,891	178,075

There is therefore a decrease of 29,550 acres compared with the previous year, but an increase of 47,519 acres compared with 1879-80. The falling off in both khureef and rubbee is considerable, and may be mostly ascribed to the seasonable rainfall, though the latter crop has been affected by other causes, which will be detailed further on.

65. The following tables show the mean of rainfall observations at sub-divisional head-quarters division by division, for the months in which it is most required during the khureef and rubbee season:—

KHUREEF SEASON.

Months.	Eastern Sone Division.			Arrah Division.			Buxar Division.		
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
August	8·53	15·39	13·49	12·02	14·82	15·67	9·62	7·88	14·28
September	11·35	2·24	4·55	17·59	3·60	4·12	20·43	2·23	2·72
October	4·38	4·91	3·87	4·81	4·14	6·78	3·84	3·87	5·31
Total .	24·26	22·54	21·91	34·42	22·56	26·57	33·89	13·98	22·31

RUBBEE SEASON.

Months.	Eastern Sone Division.			Arrah Division.			Buxar Division.		
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
October	4·38	4·91	3·87	4·81	4·14	6·78	3·84	3 87	5·31
November	0·00	0·12	0·00	0·00	0·39	0·00	0·00	0·85	0·00
December	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00
Total ...	4·38	5·03	3·87	4·81	4·54	6·78	3·84	4·73	5·31

It will be noticed that in the khureef season the rainfall was more than that of the previous year by 4·01 inches in the Arrah and 8·33 inches in the Buxar Division; during the rubbee season the excess was 2·24 and 0·58 inches. There was also an excess in the Eastern Sone Division for both seasons, which had but little effect on the total area irrigated owing to the gradual spread of khureef irrigation in that division.

66. The decline in rubbee irrigation appears, however, to be steadily progressing independently of the rainfall, and to be mainly due to khureef crops supplanting rubbee wherever irrigation is possible. The following extract from a report by Lieutenant-Colonel Heywood, R.E., on the Commissioner's Administration Report explains in some detail the reason of the falling off in irrigation during the year:—

"4. In Shahabad the Commissioner remarks:—'There has been during the year a diminution in the area irrigated, which was 184,124 acres in 1880-81 and only 148,448 acres in 1881-82. This decrease is remarkable, as the rainfall of the year was 42 inches, against 49 inches in the previous year. Half the *rubbee* crop was lost for want of moisture, and it might have been expected that there would have been a great demand in respect to it. It has been alleged that irrigation has become unpopular owing to the defects in the assessments and the corruption of the subordinate employés.' The figures given by the Commissioner as 'areas irrigated' do not altogether agree with those shewn in the Superintending Engineer's Revenue Report for the year 1881-82, and in the statement in paragraph 2; but this does not affect the question, which is undisputed, that there is a decided diminution in the year under review as compared with the previous year. It is not quite clear, however, to what rainfall he refers when he states that 'the rainfall of the year was 42 inches against 49 inches in the previous year.' The rainfall that best presents the demand for irrigation is the average rainfall all over the Shahabad district. A reference to the Superintending Engineer's Reports for 1880-81 and 1881-82 shews that the average fall of 12 stations in the Shahabad district for the two years was as follows:—

	Inches.
1880-81	38·80
1881-82	41·44

"According to this statement the rainfall in 1881-82 was in excess of that of 1880-81, instead of being 7 inches less. It must be noted also that a large yearly rainfall does not necessarily mean an absence of demand for water. It depends very much on when the rain falls. With reference to this point the Superintending Engineer remarks in his report for 1881-82:—'The year was on the whole one of more than average rainfall, favourably distributed, especially as regards the khureef crop. The rain in October, moreover, fell mostly in the first-half of the month, when it is required not only for the rice crops, the ears of which are then developing, but also for the rubbee, which can scarcely be sown without the ground being watered naturally or artificially. The fact of there having been a plentiful rainfall at the time of sowing would account for the ryots not applying for water for rubbee at the commencement of the season, and as they are generally reluctant to take water late if it can be avoided, preferring to take their chance of rain, this would partially explain the failure of crop alluded to above. These, however, are not the only reasons. There is little doubt that since the introduction of canals into Shahabad not only the irrigated area, but also the area of actual cultivation of rubbee crops, has been steadily decreasing. There is a growing tendency to substitute the more valuable khureef crops on lands which had hitherto always been under rubbee, trusting entirely to the supply of canal water. Many of these lands are not well suited for dhan, and are not favourably situated for receiving the supply of water necessary for this kind of crop.

"5. As regards the remark of Mr. Dé, Sub-Divisional Officer of Sasseram, that 'a conviction is gaining ground that for rubbee crops canal water is not equal to well or rain irrigation, that is a question that can only be decided by more careful experiments than have ever hitherto been attempted. Any comparison between the two systems, simply based upon the outturn of neighbouring fields, is apt to be misleading, as the cultivators are very apt to damage their own crops by irrigating too freely, out of carelessness or laziness—a mistake which is not likely to occur when the water has to be lifted from a well by manual labour."

As regards the defects in assessment, the Commissioner in the same report remarks that "the Collector says that administration has improved in this respect, although much still remains to be done, and that therefore such complaints would not explain a decrease."

67. The crops grown by the aid of canal water are shown for the last two years in the following statement, extracted from the Superintending Engineer's report:—

Name of Crop.	Eastern Sone Division.		Arrah Division.		Buxar Division.		Total.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Khureef	16,870	21,381	72,446	71,417	41,859	25,579¾	131,175	118,377¾
Indigo	320	...	615	487	21	58¼	956	545¼
Gardens	35	...	3	...	...	...	38	...
Bhadoi	285	...	1,473	335	281	131	2,039	466
Sugarcane	1,775	701	15,897	14,402	5,455	6,788	23,127	21,891
Rubbee	8,474	5,141	30,843	21,142	7,891	7,661¼	47,208	33,944¼
Gardens	19	21	...	1	6	10¾	25	32¾
Opium	1,885	1,842	953	774	219	202	3,057	2,818
Total .	29,663	29,086	122,230	108,558	55,732	40,430¾	207,625	178,074¾

68. Of the 178,075 acres irrigated, leases had been granted for 120,544 acres, the remainder being either hot weather irrigation, for which separate

permits are not issued, or areas irrigated in excess of application. The proportion of flow to lift irrigation was 94 to 6 per cent. against 92 to 8 per cent., in the previous year.

69. The whole of the three-years' leases expired in June of the year under review, the system, as explained in last year's report having been superseded by leases for five years of block of not less than 50 acres, without reference to crop, at a uniform rate of ₹2 per acre. The result has been that 43,240 acres were leased for five years during the year, the system having been specially successful in the Arrah Division, in which leases for 33,942 acres were granted. The rate for rice has been increased to ₹3 per acre for annual leases, which has had a tendency to induce the ryots to contract for long terms, and it is hoped that in a few years the greater part of the irrigation will be on this system.

70. Calculations regarding the duty of water during the year are given in some detail in paragraph 12 of the Superintending Engineer's report; for the whole system, calculated on the quantity of water *entering* the canals, of which careful daily observations were taken, the duty is 76 acres per cubic foot per second for the khureef season and 43 acres per cubic foot per second for the rubbee season. In the Main Western Series, which comprises the major part of the irrigation, the duty is 93 acres per cubic foot per second for the khureef season and 55 acres per cubic foot per second for the rubbee season. The discharge observations for the branch canals and distributaries were not made so frequently, and the results are very divergent. Attention will in future be directed to the large proportion of the discharge not accounted for in detail. A record was as usual kept of observed discharges of the river Sone; the lowest during 1882 was 1,611 cubic feet per second against 681 cubic feet per second in 1881.

71. The balance of assessments of former years remaining to be collected on the 1st of April 1881 was ₹4,64,261, the demand for the year was ₹6,29,739, making a total of ₹10,94,000; of which ₹6,03,930 was collected and ₹53,221 remitted, leaving ₹4,36,849 to be realized in the current year. Of the remissions ₹15,952 appertain to the assessments of 1877-78, in which year a large proportion of the rubbee crop was destroyed by insects, the demand for water-rates on which had for some years been suspended. Of the collections ₹73,224 were realized in Gya and Patna against ₹68,286 in 1880-81, and ₹5,30,706 against ₹3,09,980 in Shahabad.

72. As explained in paragraph 78 of last year's report, some alterations in the arrangements for collections in Shahabad were made in February 1881. The system then introduced has been adhered to throughout the year, Baboo Chunder Narain Sing, Deputy Collector, remaining in direct charge under the general control of the Collector of the District. The labour attending the collections is described in the following extract from the Collector's report:—

"8. The realization of the demand assessed by the canal officers is entrusted to the Collector, who has under him for the purpose a deputy, two sub-deputies, and forty tehsildars. The work is one of peculiar difficulty. The assessments upon some 150,000 to 200,000 acres have to be levied direct from the cultivators, who may number 50,000 to 100,000. The law contemplated applications from ryots for a definite quantity of land; but under the rules they apply for water for such an area "more or less," and the actual amount irrigated is afterwards measured up, and the demand fixed being independent of the applications. The demand therefore is the result of a measurement to the correctness of which the ryot may or may not assent, and though when aggrieved he has every opportunity to object, he often prefers, the amount being small, to show his discontent by the simple method of not paying when called on. The collecting department has then to deal with 50,000 to 100,000 debtors, against some of whom the claims are bad or doubtful, while very few have given any formal or binding assent to the justice of the demand. The collection of water-rates under the measurement system is thus much more difficult than that of rent, the amount of which is fixed beyond dispute, or of any other demand with which I have had to deal. My predecessor and I have given constant and close attention to the subject, but without obtaining results with which we are altogether satisfied.

"9. The bulk of the demand is collected without coercive measures, the tehsildars going to the village calling the putwari and ryots and getting them to pay there and then. For this the putwari gets a small commission, and to enable him to draw it without trouble I have during the year authorized the tehsildars to pay him on the spot from the collections.

"10. Failing voluntary payments the tehsildars have now been all entrusted by me with the power to distrain. This system was introduced by slow steps, being applied first only in a few selected tehsils, and the order giving the authority explaining fully the law of the distraint. It was successful in every case, and there was only one complaint of its abuse, a criminal charge which the Magistrate found to be quite without grounds. The power was sparingly used, there having been altogether only 68 cases of distraint.

"11. Distraint does not apply to arrears due for more than a year, and for these, when payment is refused, certificates are necessary. Two thousand one hundred and seventy-two certificates were issued for Rs. 20,318, not a large proportion of a demand of nearly ten lakhs. Only Rs. 9,007 was realized on the certificates. The unsatisfactory result of the realization of certificates was due partly to their being issued only in the worst cases, and partly to the fact that they were for the most part made out towards the close of the year."

73. The difficulties enumerated apply even more fully to the assessments than to the collections, and it is to the extension of the long lease system which is spreading fast that relief from the task of making each year upwards of 100,000 separate demands must be looked for: even then collections must be yearly made from each ryot, so that a thoroughly effective system and an efficient establishment is indispensable. Considerable progress has been made, the water rates collected during the year being ₹1,59,214 in excess of any year to date, and the balance remaining to be collected at the end of the year for the first time exhibiting a decrease. The very small proportion of the demands realized by compulsory process is satisfactory.

74. The cost of the revenue establishment, compared with 1880-81, is shown in the following table:—

	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Amount.	Percentage on collections.	Amount.	Percentage on collections.
	₹		₹	
Permanent and temporary establishment, such as zilladars, ameens, &c.	54,454	14·40	57,237	9·47
Establishment employed under Collectors	25,850	6·83	21,556	3·56
Headmen's fees	22,171	5·86	35,490	5·86
TOTAL	1,02,475	27·09	1,14,283	18·92

The increase, compared with the year preceding, of ₹11,808 in the total cost of the establishment employed is due to the increased expenditure on headman's fees, a moiety of which depends directly on the realizations. Notwithstanding this increase the percentage of expenses to collections has fallen from 27·09 per cent. in 1880-81 to 18·92 per cent. in 1881-82. A specially satisfactory result is the decrease amounting to Rs. 4,294 in the cost of the establishment employed under the Collector. There is an increase of Rs. 2,783 in the establishment employed on assessment and distribution, but in paragraph 14 of Superintending Engineer's report it is explained "that a fair comparison cannot be made, as heavy expenditure has been incurred in connection with the new five-year leases, and considerable reductions have in consequence been made in the temporary and permanent establishments during the current year, which will show favourably in next year's report." For the reasons given above the cost of measurement cannot be stated. Cadastral maps were, however, more largely used than previously; orders have since been issued rendering their use compulsory, even if for the satisfaction of the ryots; the areas are also measured with a chain. There has been considerable difficulty in

procuring the attendance of the putwaris at measurements; but the matter is being pressed, and in the Nasrigunge sub-division, Mr. Taylor, sub-divisional officer, succeeded in obtaining their signature to 95 per cent. of the measurement papers.

75. The number of complaints received during the year by Executive and Assistant Engineers was 5,896. Of these, 4,944 were disposed of, and 952 were pending at the close of the year. The balance was chiefly in the Ramnugger sub-division of the Arrah division, in which there were a large number of remission applications consequent on sugarcane being damaged by flood water after the measurement had been made.

76. The usual crop experiments were carried out, the results showing that rice watered by the canal yielded on the average $1\frac{6}{40}$ maunds of grain and $2\frac{14}{40}$ maunds of straw more than that grown on lands otherwise irrigated. A table, given by the Superintending Engineer, showing the results of experiments carried out by the Opium Department on the produce of poppy irrigated from wells and from the canal, appears to show that the salts contained in well water have a beneficial effect on that crop. Orders have been issued to permit well water to be carried across distributaries when required for the irrigation of poppy fields.

77. The following statement shows the navigation receipts of the canals since 1876-77 when they were first opened for public traffic:—

Year.	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	...	...	...	86¾	4,852	...	4,852	4,852
1877-78	86¼	9,401	...	86¾	17,373	...	26,774	26,774
1878-79	86¼	18,570	...	86¾	10,762	...	29,332	29,332
1879-80	86¼	14,112	5,046	96¼	13,492	7,209	39,859	27,604
1880-81	86¼	27,327	8,512	130½	12,482	12,814	61,145	39,819
1881-82	86¼	29,199	11,012	130½	24,944	27,961	93,116	54,148

78. The assessed tollage for each canal for the past six years is shown in the table below:—

Year.	Eastern Main and Patna Canals.			Western Main Canal.			Arrah Canal.			Buxar Canal.			Total.		
	Private tolls.	Government tolls.	Total.	Private tolls.	Government tolls.	Total.	Private tolls.	Government tolls.	Total.	Private tolls.	Government tolls.	Total.	Private tolls.	Government tolls.	Total.
Assessment.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1876-77	...	...	...	57	1,622	1,679	753	3,850	4,603	...	...	...	810	5,472	6,282
1877-78	2,778	7,083	9,861	1,194	2,711	3,905	7,174	5,460	12,634	...	...	...	11,146	15,254	26,400
1878-79	13,762	4,911	18,673	1,008	160	1,168	6,720	2,424	9,153	...	...	...	21,490	7,495	28,994
1880-80	13,555	313	13,868	1,417	150	1,567	10,707	1,133	11,899	...	...	...	25,739	1,595	27,334
1880-81	26,529	942	27,471	2,247	215	2,462	6,847	1,358	8,205	316	82	398	35,939	2,597	38,536
1881-82	27,377	1,746	29,123	2,209	2,159	4,368	15,875	523	16,398	3,417	1,055	4,472	48,878	5,483	54,361

There was, compared with the previous year, a satisfactory increase, amounting to ₹12,939, in the tollage on private traffic. The improvement was general, except on the Western Main Canal, on which there was a small decrease of ₹38. The closures during the year were, however, short, from the 1st to the 13th of April for the canals included in Western Main Series, and from the 9th to the 19th of April for the canals in the Eastern Main Series, whilst during 1880-81 the Western Main Series was closed from the 19th April to the 30th June.

79. Further particulars regarding the traffic over the whole system are given in the following table:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Number of miles open at the end of the year . . . Miles	84	171	174	182½	216¾	216¾
Toll collections . . . Rs.	4,852	26,774	29,332	27,604	39,819	54,143
Rate of toll per mile . . Rs.	58	156	168	151	183	249
Boats, including empties . . No.	2,421	8,693	6,876	6,942	7,482	10,688
Measured tonnage of boats, including empties . . . . Tons	26,040	81,897	66,389	66,286	69,597	1,13,971
Estimated value of cargo . . Rs.	1,04,399	12,79,257	26,98,541	34,82,626	33,73,946	44,53,586

The chief point to notice is the increase in the toll collections per mile of canal open which is rapidly approaching the amount earned on the older canals.

80. The nature of the cargo carried is shown in the following statement which deals with private traffic only:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Tollage.	Tollage.	Tollage.	Tollage.	Tollage.	Tollage.
Articles of food	425	5,169	4,747	8,402	8,236	15,839
Stimulants	14	367	747	793	1,648	1,853
Clothing	10	47	316	214	279	111
Staples of manufacture . . .	2	554	2,673	4,257	8,495	11,320
Building materials	75	782	2,884	2,346	2,989	2,538
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel	...	177	147	171	153	276
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements	...	225	740	53	...	...
Bamboos and bullahs . . .	284	3,823	9,245	9,503	3,291	8,681
Miscellaneous					10,849	8,261

The very large increase in the tollage on bamboos and bullahs is due to the supply required for building purposes in Arrah and Patna being now conveyed by the canals instead of as formerly by river.

81. There is an increase of ₹3,060 in the cost of the navigation establishment for the year compared with that preceding, owing to the full complement of tindals and lascars having been entertained for the locks on the Buxar Canal. Any further development of traffic can, however, now be met with little or no increased expenditure.

82. The operations of the Steam Transport Service on the Sone Canals were extended during the year, a steamer plying twice a week between Buxar and Sasseram in addition to the former lines between Arrah and Dehree and Dinapore and Baroon. Cargo-boats on the Buxar and Patna Canals were also tried, and were found to be useful for Government traffic and in keeping the rates for conveyance by boat charged by private owner within moderate limits. With the exception of the S. S. *Sir Arthur Cotton*, which was transferred to the Midnapore Canal during the year, the whole of the steamers running were built in the Dehree Workshops. They are all iron-boats, two of them having side paddles and two paddles at the stern. The former have so far been found to be the most economical, but have less carrying power both for goods and passengers. During the year 52,565 passengers were carried and ₹7,516 received for freight of goods and parcels, the total receipts having been, according to the Examiner, ₹38,973; whilst the expenditure was ₹34,445. The profit, ₹4,528, though considerably in excess of the ₹2,103 received in the year preceding, is perhaps the least of the advantages Government and the public derive from these increased facilities for communication. The third class fares are low, averaging $\frac{1}{4}$ of an anna per mile, and the towns served are remote from railways and have no other means of communication than those afforded by these steamers and common roads.

83. The miscellaneous revenue has remained almost stationary, there being a considerable decrease of R2,500 in the receipts from fines under Act III (B.C.) of 1876, which is compensated for by an increase of R2,704 under the head land rent. Details of these receipts are given below :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	R	*R*
Miscellaneous receipts by sale of water	112	502
Water-supply to towns	79	192
Receipts from plantations	117	60
Ditto from other canal produce	3,719	2,929
Rents of buildings	5,483	5,726
Ditto of lands	7,059	9,763
Ditto of fisheries	302	151
Fines	3,579	1,079
Profits on sales from workshop manufacture	7,662	9,713
Miscellaneous and other receipts	11,121	9,131
TOTAL	39,233	39,216

It may be here mentioned that the Shahabad Sugar Company, Limited, formed for the purpose of manufacturing sugar at Nasrigunge, found themselves unable to continue their business and went into liquidation ; the motor turbine was purchased by Government and has been leased to a new company which is understood to be prospering, the former failure being due to causes not affecting the industry when conducted on a proper basis. There are also three small flour-mills which have been fairly successful, and it is intended to establish others.

84. The receipts and working expenses under all heads for the last three years are shown in the following statement :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	R	*R*	*R*
Receipts—			
Water-rates	4,44,716	3,78,266	6,03,930
Navigation receipts	39,859	61,145	93,116
Miscellaneous	47,013	39,233	39,246
TOTAL	5,31,588	4,78,644	7,36,292
Working expenses—			
Maintenance	2,38,335	3,57,839	3,28,032
Irrigation establishment	1,06,531	1,02,476	1,14,283
Navigation ditto	10,483	10,618	13,678
Refunds	1,945	1,637	1,329
TOTAL	3,57,297	4,72,570	4,57,322
BALANCE NET REVENUE	+1,74,291	+6,074	+2,78,970

Compared with the previous year, there has been a large increase in the receipts and a small decrease in the working expenses. The expansion in the revenue has already been adverted to; the reduction in the working charges is mainly owing to there not having been a long closure for silt clearing, whilst in 1880-81 the canal was closed for 2⅓ months and R57,534 expended in removing 91¼ lakhs of cubic feet of silt.

85. The expenditure for the year on the Sone weir amounted to *R* 35,566, and on the head locks, buildings, tramway, and subsidiary works to *R* 8,943, making a total of *R* 44,509 against *R* 41,266 in the year previous. The

expenditure per mile on the remaining works for the last two years is shown in the statement below :—

Name of Canal.	Name of Division.	Number of miles.	Cost per mile. 1880-81.	Cost per mile. 1881-82.
			R	*R*
Eastern Main	Eastern Sone	7¼	3,106	2,323
Western „	Arrah	9	8,967	4,044
	Buxar	12¾	324	219
Buxar	Do.	44	...	173
Patna	Eastern Sone	79	404	377
Arrah	Arrah	65	457	396
Doomraon Branch	Do.	40¼	160	195
Behcea „	Do.	30¼	187	219
Chowsa „	Buxar	39½	142	84
Bhojpore Main Distributary	Do.	42½	105	78
Distributaries	Arrah	445	65	51
	Buxar	43¾	53	60

The distributaries in the Buxar Division include only those taking off from the Western Main Canal, the others being still repaired from capital ; in the Eastern Sone Division a part of the cost of maintaining distributaries was also charged against the original estimates.

86. Details regarding the dredging plant employed on the canals and dredger work executed during the year will be found in the Superintending Engineer's report. The small dredgers designed by Mr. Fouracres have continued to work satisfactorily, the cost of excavating and discharging silt into the river not generally exceeding *R* 2-8 per 1,000 cubic feet. Where the silt was carried by manual labour to the top of the spoil bank, the cost of removal has to be added.

The expenditure on weed-clearing for each canal for the past two years is shown below :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	R	*R*
Eastern Main Canal	2,705	1,845
Patna „	7,647	3,690
Western Main „	6,270	6,272
Arrah „	7,198	9,292
Buxar „	...	18
Buxar distributaries	...	46
TOTAL	23,820	21,163

The weed-rake designed by Mr. Fouracres, which was alluded to in the last report, has not yet been brought into use as it was found to require steam-power and a steamer was not available. A side paddle steamer has lately been indented for from England.

87. The progress made in plantations is shown in the following table. The results represent an expenditure of *R* 40,282 to date :—

Name of division.	Trees 12 feet and above.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings below 4 feet.	TOTAL, 1881-82.
Eastern Sone	24,377	25,233	66,651	116,261
Arrah	14,982	9,458	18,167	42,607
Buxar	4,287	7,034	8,278	19,599
TOTAL	43,646	41,725	93,096	178,467

SARUN CANALS.

88. The capital, interest and revenue accounts of these canals which have been constructed from provincial funds are given below :—

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Particulars.	Outlay during 1881-82.	Outlay to end of 1881-82.
Direct Charges.	*R*	*R*
Works	28,784	4,31,547
Establishment	25,058	1,53,812
Tools and plant	...	23,752
Suspense balances	—10,075	19,488
TOTAL	43,767	6,28,099
Less receipts on capital account	232	498
NET OUTLAY	43,535	6,27,601
Indirect Charges.		
Leave and pension allowances	4,207	25,742
TOTAL INDIRECT CHARGES	4,207	25,742

II.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

		R
Interest charges to end of	1880-81	44,196
Ditto ditto	1881-82	24,233
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGES TO END OF	1881-82	68,429

III.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS).

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
	R	*R*		*R*	*R*
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	...	Water-rates	3,585	13,135
Repairs and maintenance	38,242	38,242	Navigation	230	230
Establishment	8,793	8,793	Miscellaneous	502	1,032
Tools and plant	—2,795	—2,795			
			TOTAL RECEIPTS	4,317	14,397
TOTAL	44,240	44,240	DEFICIT	41,482	31,402
Indirect Charges.					
Leave and pension allowances	1,559	1,559			
TOTAL	1,559	1,559			
GRAND TOTAL	45,799	45,799	GRAND TOTAL	45,799	45,799

89. These works which are simply canalized *nullahs* have been in operation since October 1880, but little advantage has, however, been taken of them as yet, owing to seasonable rainfall. The primary object of the canals was to supply water for the manufacture of indigo, a gross revenue of *R* 23,000 being guaranteed by the planters concerned, in consideration of their receiving water free for the manufacture of indigo and the right to irrigate specified portions of their lands without the payment of water-rates. The area actually irrigated during the year under review was 666 acres, mostly *cheena*. Questions have arisen as to the precise extent of the guarantee,

or rather as to the advantages claimable under it without payment, which have interfered with the realization of the amount due. The matter is at present under consideration, and some alterations in the rules passed under Act III (B.C.) of 1876 will probably be necessary. There is, however, no reason to doubt that all outstandings will eventually be recovered.

90. The present position of these canals is not fortunate: one of the head sluices was carried away by a high flood of the river Gunduck which underscoured its foundations, and the expenditure on maintenance and repairs reached ₹44,240 against ₹4,367 actually collected. Flow irrigation is not practicable, and it is only in seasons of scant rainfall that the cultivators will go to the expense of lifting the water. The object with which the canals were constructed has, however, been attained, and the canals in times of scarcity will prove a boon to the district which is thickly populated and possesses no other irrigation works.

CALCUTTA CANALS AND NUDDEA RIVERS.

91. Capital and revenue accounts of these works are not kept; their revenue administration is under the direction of the Board of Revenue, whilst improvements and maintenance are controlled by the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle. During the year under review the new lock at Chitpore was under construction, as well as new bridges to carry the Dum-Dum, Manicktollah, Ooltadangah, and Narkaldangah roads over Circular Canal; and the canal between Halsee Bagan and the Sealdah Railway bridge was widened. On these works ₹7,27,206 were expended.

92. The earnings of, and expenditure on, these works for the past two years is shown in the table following :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	R	*R*
REVENUE REALIZED—		
Calcutta Canals	4,14,145	4,82,466
Nuddea Rivers	2,32,633	2,18,219
TOTAL	6,46,778	6,93,685
WORKING EXPENSES—		
Calcutta Canals—		
Collection charges	38,994	36,872
Maintenance	1,05,328	1,03,246
TOTAL	1,44,322	1,40,118
Nuddea Rivers—		
Collection charges	20,905	20,792
Maintenance	1,00,941	2,14,079
TOTAL	1,21,846	2,34,871
Net Revenue, excluding Extensions and Improvements—		
Calcutta Canals	2,69,823	3,42,348
Nuddea Rivers	1,10,787	(—)23,652
TOTAL	3,80,610	3,18,696
Extensions and Improvements—		
Calcutta Canals	6,85,447	9,14,183
Nuddea Rivers	.....	32,437
TOTAL	6,85,447	9,46,620
Net Revenue, including Extensions and Improvements—		
Calcutta Canals	(—)4,15,624	(—)5,71,835
Nuddea Rivers	(+)1,10,787	(—) 56,089
TOTAL	(—)3,04,837	(—)6,27,924

The reason of the increase of receipts from the Circular canals is stated to be "that the export of rice, wheat, and jute from Calcutta, which largely increased in 1878-79, after the Madras famine, fell off largely the next year, the result probably of the reaction after the brisk trade of the year before. In 1880-81, however, the export trade in these staples again revived, and, except in wheat, was nearly as large as that in 1878-79." The decrease in the earnings of the Nuddea rivers was owing to their comparatively unfavourable state for the passage of boats, notwithstanding a considerably increased expenditure on training works.

General Remarks.

93. The result of the year's operations on Productive Public Works has been excluding interest and receipts and charges in England, a profit of R2,13,895 against a budget estimate of R2,95,464, the net revenue during 1880-81 having been R22,305. The total receipts were R55,099 in excess of the estimate; but the working expenses owing to damages caused by high floods in Orissa and to special repairs to the Midnapore weir and Lutchmutpore lock exceeded the provision made by R1,10,196. The receipts from the Sone canals were R1,86,292 more, and the working expenses R5,778 less, than the budget estimate. The financial results calculated by earnings instead of actual collections are shown below:—

	R
Orissa Canals	(—)25,786
Midnapore Canal	63,535
Hidgellee Tidal	17,806
Sone Canals	3,04,972
Total	3,60,527

94. The approximate value of the crops irrigated is shown in the following statement:—

	Area irrigated. Acres.	Value of crop. R
Orissa Canals.		
Khureef	126,611	15,19,320
Rubbee	5,403	2,18,294
Perennial	264	66,879
Total	132,278	18,34,493
Midnapore Canal.		
Khureef	104,149	18,83,479
Rubbee	285	
Total	104,434	18,83,479
Sone Canals.		
Paddy	56,671	8,05,093
Sugarcane	45,762	38,91,178
Opium	2,989	1,79,533
Other crops	72,652	10,23,057
Total	178,074	58,98,861
GRAND TOTAL	414,786	96,16,833

H. C. LEVINGE,
Chief Engineer, Bengal Irrigation Branch.

The 6th January 1883.

(1)

Statement of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Bengal, based on Actual Receipts for, and to end of, 1881-82.

	Productive Public Works.														Grand Total.
	Works in Operation.					Works other than Productive Public Works.									
						Works in progress.									
						Works in abeyance.				Works suspended.			Total.		
	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Hidgellee Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals.	Total.	Tirhoot Project.	Hooghly Project.	Total.	Sarun Project.	Orissa Coast Canal.	Total.	Damoodah Project.	Total.		
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Capital Outlay, excluding Charges for Interest.															
For the year. Ordinary Productive Public Works	3,33,011	1,11,390	...	7,12,155	11,56,556	...	...	...	43,535	8,22,086	8,65,621	...	8,65,621	8,65,621	8,65,621
For the year. Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	1,589	...	...	1,745	3,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,56,556
For the year. Leave and pension allowances	5,418	3,777	...	42,273	51,468	...	...	...	4,207	15,603	19,810	...	19,810	19,810	3,334
Total	3,40,018	1,15,167	...	7,56,173	12,11,358	...	...	...	47,742	8,37,689	8,85,431	...	8,85,431	8,85,431	71,278
To end of year. Ordinary Productive Public Works	1,95,59,582	78,32,317	17,72,699	2,32,93,482	5,24,57,980	5,31,425	1,42,426	6,73,851	6,27,601	8,93,838	15,21,439	1,56,773	23,52,063	23,52,063	20,96,789
To end of year. Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	32,185	...	11,206	35,323	78,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,52,063
To end of year. Leave and pension allowances	4,15,720	1,82,112	33,597	8,19,925	14,51,354	74,650	2,665	77,315	25,742	15,881	41,623	16,122	1,33,060	1,35,060	78,865
To end of year. Loss by exchange	2,94,069	67,768	20,571	74,503	4,56,931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,86,414
Total	2,03,01,526	80,82,197	18,38,073	2,42,23,183	5,44,44,979	6,06,075	1,45,242	7,51,317	6,53,343	9,09,719	15,63,062	1,72,895	24,87,271	24,87,271	4,56,931
Revenue Account.															5,69,32,253
Gross Revenue.															
For the year. Direct	2,23,149	2,50,074	47,294	7,36,292	12,56,809	...	...	...	4,317	...	4,317	...	4,317	4,317	12,61,126
For the year. Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,23,149	2,50,074	47,294	7,36,292	12,56,809	...	...	...	4,317	...	4,317	...	4,317	4,317	12,61,126
To end of year. Direct	14,80,380	16,41,760	4,69,607	24,09,522	60,01,269	...	...	...	14,397	...	14,397	...	14,397	14,397	60,15,666
To end of year. Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	14,80,380	16,41,760	4,69,607	24,09,522	60,01,269	...	...	...	14,397	...	14,397	...	14,397	14,397	60,15,666
Working Expenses.															
For the year. Direct	3,28,680	2,28,474	28,678	4,57,322	10,43,154	...	...	...	44,240	...	44,240	...	44,240	44,240	10,87,374
For the year. Indirect	16,387	10,116	1,306	32,871	60,700	...	...	...	1,559	...	1,559	...	1,559	1,559	62,259
Total	3,45,067	2,38,590	29,984	4,90,193	11,03,854	...	...	...	45,799	...	45,799	...	45,799	45,799	11,49,633

Statement of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Bengal, &c.—continued.

	Productive Public Works.					Works other than Productive Public Works.							Total.	Grand Total.
	Works in Operation.					Works in abeyance.			Works suspended.	Works in progress.				
	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Hidgellee Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals.	Total.	Tirhoot Project.	Hooghly Project.	Total.	Damoodah Project.	Sarun Project.	Orissa Coast Canal.	Total.		
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Working Expenses—continued.														
To end of year. Direct	27,83,947	17,57,690	3,32,547	22,25,125	70,99,318	...	...	...	...	44,240	...	44,240	44,240	71,43,558
To end of year. Indirect	1,49,660	90,709	14,843	1,40,819	3,96,052	...	...	...	...	1,559	...	1,559	1,559	3,97,611
Total	29,33,607	18,48,403	3,47,390	23,65,979	74,95,370	...	...	...	...	45,799	...	45,799	45,799	75,41,169
Net Revenue.														
For the year. From direct returns only	(—)1,21,918	11,484	17,319	2,46,093	1,52,975	...	...	...	...	(—)41,482	...	(—)41,482	(—)41,482	1,11,493
For the year. From direct and indirect returns	(—)1,21,918	11,484	17,319	2,46,093	1,52,975	...	...	...	...	(—)41,482	...	(—)41,482	(—)41,482	1,11,493
To end of year. From direct returns only	(—)14,53,227	(—)2,06,643	1,22,217	43,552	(—)14,94,101	...	...	...	...	(—)31,402	...	(—)31,402	(—)31,402	(—)15,25,503
To end of year. From direct and indirect returns	(—)14,53,227	(—)2,06,643	1,22,217	43,552	(—)14,94,101	...	...	...	...	(—)31,402	...	(—)31,402	(—)31,402	(—)15,25,503
Simple interest at 4 per cent. on capital outlay (including interest while works were under construction).														
For the year	7,75,721	3,11,065	70,998	9,17,494	20,75,188	21,257	5,697	26,954	6,271	24,233	19,312	43,545	76,770	21,51,958
To end of year	81,88,480	34,49,156	9,16,710	79,68,720	2,02,22,966	1,55,259	44,726	1,99,985	95,984	58,349	20,926	79,275	3,75,244	2,05,98,210
Difference between net revenue and interest.														
For the year. If credit be taken for direct returns only	(—)8,97,639	(—)2,99,581	(—)53,598	(—)6,71,395	(—)19,22,213	(—)21,257	(—)5,697	(—)26,954	(—)6,271	(—)65,715	(—)19,312	(—)85,027	(—)1,18,252	(—)20,40,465
For the year. If credit be taken for indirect returns also	(—)8,97,639	(—)2,99,581	(—)53,598	(—)6,71,395	(—)19,22,213	(—)21,257	(—)5,697	(—)26,954	(—)6,271	(—)65,715	(—)19,312	(—)85,027	(—)1,18,252	(—)20,40,465
To end of year. If credit be taken for direct returns only	(—)99,41,707	(—)36,55,699	(—)7,94,493	(—)73,25,168	(—)2,17,17,067	(—)1,55,259	(—)44,726	(—)1,99,985	(—)95,984	(—)89,751	(—)20,926	(—)1,10,677	(—)4,06,646	(—)2,21,23,713
To end of year. If credit be taken for indirect returns also	(—)99,41,707	(—)36,55,699	(—)7,94,493	(—)73,25,168	(—)2,17,17,067	(—)1,55,259	(—)44,726	(—)1,99,985	(—)95,984	(—)89,751	(—)20,926	(—)1,10,677	(—)4,06,646	(—)2,21,23,713

General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Bengal, based on assessments for the year 1881-82.

	Capital Outlay.		Revenue Account, 1881-82.								Charges for interest, 1881-82.	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay to end of 1881-82.		
			Revenue Receipts.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.					
	During 1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	From direct returns.	From direct and indirect returns.		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Productive Public Works.														
Works in operation—														
Orissa Canals	3,40,018	2,03,01,526	3,02,874	...	3,02,874	3,28,660	16,407	3,45,067	(—)42,193	(—)42,193	7,75,721	(—)0·20	...	(—)0·20
Midnapore Canal	1,15,167	80,82,197	2,92,009	...	2,92,009	2,28,474	10,116	2,38,590	53,419	53,419	3,11,065	0·66	...	0·66
Hidgelee Tidal Canal	...	18,38,073	46,484	...	46,484	28,678	1,306	29,984	16,500	16,500	70,998	0·89	...	0·89
Sone Canals	7,56,173	2,42,23,183	7,62,294	...	7,62,294	4,57,322	32,871	4,90,193	2,72,101	2,72,101	9,17,494	1·12	...	1·12
Total	12,11,358	5,44,44,979	14,03,661	...	14,03,661	10,43,134	60,700	11,03,834	2,99,827	2,99,827	20,75,188	0·55	...	0·55
Works other than Productive Public Works—														
Works in abeyance—														
Tirhoot Project	...	6,06,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,257	...	...	...
Hoogly ditto	...	1,45,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,697	...	...	...
Total	...	7,51,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,954	...	...	...
Works suspended—														
Damoodah Project	...	1,72,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,271	...	...	...
Works in progress—														
Sarun Project	47,742	6,53,343	4,317	...	4,317	44,240	1,559	45,799	(—)41,482	(—)41,482	24,233	(—)6·34	...	(—)6·34
Orissa Coast Canal	3,37,689	9,09,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,312	...	...	...
Total	8,85,431	15,63,062	4,317	...	4,317	44,240	1,559	45,799	(—)41,482	(—)41,482	43,545	(—)6·34	...	(—)6·34
GRAND TOTAL	20,96,789	5,69,32,253	14,07,978	...	14,07,978	10,87,374	62,259	11,49,633	2,58,345	2,58,345	21,51,958	0·46	...	0·46

(3)

Comparison between Rainfall in Khureef and Rubbee Seasons for the year 1881-82 and 1880-81.

		Khureef.							Rubbee.							Total of year.	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.	In.	
Orissa	1881-82	17·04	14·27	9·82	15·20	...	0·44	56·77	...	...	1·14	...	1·69	9·18	12·01	68·78	This statement has been prepared from the monthly Irrigation returns as published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.
	1880-81	9·93	11·19	24·77	9·78	8·51	1·76	65·94	...	...	...	1·70	0·60	0·78	3·08	69·02	
Average rainfall for 26 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·01	
Midnapore	1881-82	18·67	18·14	15·75	5·62	4·65	...	62·83	0·24	...	1·55	...	2·68	7·27	11·74	74·57	
	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	57·79	
Average rainfall for 13 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·31	
Panchkoorah	1881-82	21·41	19·43	20·54	3·86	5·86	...	71·10	0·58	...	0·38	...	1·51	8·68	11·15	82·25	
	1880-81	10·17	7·91	10·42	9·90	3·62	...	42·02	...	...	...	4·04	1·06	5·31	10·41	52·43	
Average rainfall for 12 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·23	
Buxar	1881-82	5·11	12·93	14·07	2·29	4·24	...	38·64	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·40	0·80	39·44	
	1880-81	1·04	23·83	6·14	1·74	5·06	0·71	39·42	0·04	0·07	0·30	0·32	...	1·29	2·02	41·44	
Arrah	1881-82	5·27	10·89	18·86	3·82	3·53	...	42·37	...	...	0·08	...	0·05	1·57	1·70	44·07	
	1880-81	5·14	19·81	16·75	3·32	4·27	0·39	49·68	...	0·11	0·21	...	0·85	2·73	3·90	53·58	
Bankipore	1881-82	5·49	9·78	9·68	6·13	5·62	...	36·70	...	...	...	...	...	1·96	1·96	38·66	
	1880-81	6·72	2·17	21·67	2·39	6·28	0·16	57·39	...	...	...	1·20	...	5·44	6·64	64·03	

(4)

Comparative Statement of Irrigation in 1881-82 and 1880-81.

Name of Canal.	Area.			Area irrigated in 1881-82.				Area irrigated in 1880-81.				1881-82 compared with 1880-81.	
	Area commanded.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area for which distributaries have been constructed.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	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	1,29,400	87,300	87,300	53,546	3,972	93	57,611	46,273	3,681	74	49,928	7,683	...
Pattamoondi canal	51,250	...	...	12,491	525	...	13,016	11,519	424	...	11,943	1,073	...
Taldunda	15,250	14,185	14,185	10,998	336	38	11,372	10,354	321	31	10,706	666	...
Machgong	71,600	35,100	35,100	32,012	482	75	32,569	28,340	301	53	28,694	3,875	...
High level canal, 1st range	62,600	44,730	44,730	15,783	86	2	15,871	13,956	246	3	14,205	1,666	...
Ditto 2nd „ (Balasore district)	1,20,000	...	...	1,781	2	56	1,839	1,729	4	12	1,745	94	...
Ditto 3rd „ (Balasore district).	57,500												
Total Orissa Canals	5,07,600	1,81,315	1,81,315	1,26,611	5,403	264	1,32,278	1,12,171	4,877	173	1,17,221	15,057	...
Midnapore Canal.													
Under the Midnapore weir	2,50,000	1,00,000	99,273	91,979	...	...	91,972	91,685	...	...	91,685	287	...
Do. the Panchkoorah weir.	67,000	23,000	23,000	10,965	285	...	11,250	10,965	...	...	10,965	285	...
Tidal reaches	16,000	...	...	1,212	...	...	1,212	1,212	...	...	1,212	...	...
Total Midnapore Canal	3,33,000	1,23,000*	1,22,273*	1,04,149	285	...	1,04,434	1,03,862	...	...	1,03,862	572	...
Sone Canals.													
Western Main canal series	14,33,000	9,88,314	6,57,440	98,008	29,791	21,190	1,48,989	1,16,698	30,912	21,352	1,77,962	...	28,973
Eastern ditto ditto	3,07,610	3,07,610	2,63,840	21,381	7,004	701	29,086	17,510	10,378	1,775	29,663	...	577
Total Sone Canals	17,40,610	12,95,924	9,21,280	1,19,389	36,795	21,891	1,78,075	1,34,208	50,290	23,127	2,07,625	...	29,550
GRAND TOTAL	25,81,210	16,00,239	12,24,368	3,50,149	42,483	22,155	4,14,787	3,50,241	55,167	23,300	4,28,708	15,629	29,550

* In addition to this, 2,000 acres are irrigable from the Tidal reaches.

(5)

Statement showing the Total Traffic during 1881-82 as compared with 1880-81 on the Orissa, Midnapore, and Sone Canals.

Name of Canal.	Number of miles open.		Number of boats, including empties.		Tonnage of Boats.		Value of Cargo.		Tolls.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Orissa Circle.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	₹	₹	₹	₹
Taldunda	27	27	1,201	1,656	20,092	28,851	60,656	1,90,912	2,999	3,759
Machgong	4	4								
Kendrapara	39	39	5,922	7,402	39,702	69,259	17,19,005	23,40,685	29,211	41,221
Ditto extension	...	15								
Gobri	15	15								
High level, 1st range	33	33	1,668	1,849	11,149	12,507	2,15,860	1,89,030	3,537	3,156
Ditto 2nd „	12½	12½	1,608	2,605	15,842	27,968	1,16,919	1,22,124	5,171	7,611
Ditto 3rd „	17	17	429	550	3,175	4,937	25,841	18,475	962	1,399
Total	147½	162½	10,828	14,062	89,960	1,43,522	21,38,281	28,81,226	41,870	57,146
South-Western Circle.										
Midnapore	70	70*	45,461	51,408	292,452	332,329	1,43,15,068	1,47,70,798	77,692	97,842
Hidgellee Tidal	29	29	21,783	20,069	152,781	132,983	23,34,731	21,29,733	54,058	45,337
Total	99	99	67,244	71,477	445,233	465,312	1,66,49,799	1,69,00,531	1,31,750	1,43,179
Sone Circle.										
Eastern Main and Patna	86	86½	4,169	3,878	39,693	42,616	19,18,344	16,24,381	27,471	29,123
Western Main	22	22	485	1,181	6,070	21,155	3,31,351	6,10,007	2,462	4,369
Arrah	65	65	2,591	3,790	22,433	36,897	10,94,478	19,71,259	8,205	16,398
Ruxar	43½	43½	237	1,829	1,481	12,376	29,773	2,51,539	398	4,473
Total	216½	216½	7,482	10,678	69,597	113,044	33,73,946	44,57,186	38,536	54,363
GRAND TOTAL	463½	478½	85,554	96,217	604,790	721,878	2,21,62,026	2,42,27,943	2,12,156	2,54,688

* Inclusive of 5 miles of canalised river and 17 miles of Narainghur channel.

(6)

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Statement showing the number of boats, class of goods, tonnage, and value of cargoes and tolls levied on the Orissa Canals in 1881-82 as compared with 1880-81.

	Number of Boats.		Tonnage of Cargo.		Value of Cargo.		Tolls.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	₹	₹	₹	₹
Articles of food	1,779	2,183	16,122	24,542	12,01,859	13,64,702	9,630	13,315
Stimulants	3	5	42	32	8,000	...	16	16
Clothing	10	18	264	668	32,175	61	54	54
Staples of manufacture	148	158	1,831	1,998	3,32,525	2,87,740	1,809	1,726
Building materials	581	343	7,854	4,027	1,80,463	90,117	4,073	2,883
Live-stock	...	1	...	42	...	3,000	...	5
Fuel	49	43	607	563	3,223	1,135	169	204
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	23	31	81	100	2,510	1,070	26	30
Miscellaneous	4,890	6,148	34,722	52,777	3,53,040	10,37,948	19,366	21,917
Total	7,483	8,930	61,523	84,739	21,14,395	28,22,779	34,643	39,087
1881-82 More	...	1,447	...	23,216	...	7,08,384	...	4,444
1881-82 Less	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the number of boats, class of goods, tonnage, and value of cargoes and tolls levied on the Midnapore Canals in 1881-82 as compared with 1880-81.

	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	₹	₹	₹	₹
Articles of food	17,157	20,379	188,844	1,09,336	51,03,872	53,66,903	61,485	73,670
Stimulants	2,048	2,341	17,562	19,952	8,98,681	11,77,413	4,351	6,279
Clothing	1,016	1,028	10,718	10,629	39,50,307	41,67,855	2,445	2,886
Staples of manufacture	2,555	2,072	32,317	26,132	55,43,087	50,65,932	8,011	6,614
Building materials	3,185	2,465	42,155	33,695	3,30,545	3,42,432	10,105	9,051
Live-stock	137	153	449	838	13,732	21,497	154	205
Fuel	797	872	15,674	15,717	96,440	1,09,952	4,673	4,748
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	549	645	4,802	5,248	42,077	48,734	964	1,050
Miscellaneous	39,624	41,491	1,28,395	1,54,165	6,55,426	6,01,590	37,098	39,547
Total	67,068	71,463	4,40,916	4,65,512	1,66,33,237	1,69,06,308	1,29,589	1,43,174
1881-82 More	...	4,395	...	24,596	...	2,75,071	...	13,585
1881-82 Less	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the number of boats, class of goods, tonnage, and value of cargoes and tolls levied on the Sone Canals in 1881-82 as compared with 1880-81.

	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	₹	₹	₹	₹
Articles of food	1,242	2,253	15,392	33,473	7,74,357	15,50,729	8,236	15,839
Stimulants	210	239	2,675	3,298	7,58,772	2,04,120	1,648	1,835
Clothing	69	32	564	217	92,259	40,047	279	111
Staples of manufacture	716	1,205	13,169	21,981	9,02,568	13,57,146	8,495	11,320
Building materials	433	398	5,593	5,433	46,693	66,648	2,989	2,538
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel	68	90	726	1,021	4,564	8,918	153	276
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	3,445	4,847	20,818	25,132	6,89,100	10,13,013	14,140	16,942
Total	6,183	8,520	58,937	90,555	32,68,313	43,32,621	35,940	48,879
1881-82 More	...	2,337	...	31,618	...	10,64,308	...	12,939
1881-82 Less	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6th MARCH 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in almost all reporting districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as also in Bengal, in several districts of the Punjab and in Assam. There has also been slight rain in a few places in the Central India and Rajputana States and at Mercara and Hyderabad. Elsewhere there has been little or no rain to report. No report has been received from the Madras Presidency.

Agricultural prospects on the whole continue good throughout the country. The *rabi* harvest is in progress in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies and in the Central Provinces. In the Patna division of Bengal the poppy crop has been greatly injured by the recent rains, and in some districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh some injury has been sustained by the mustard and oil-seed crop, though a good harvest is still expected. In Coorg the threshing of rice has been nearly completed.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(Mar. 7th)		
Kurrachee	Drizzling rain in Kurrachee and Manjhand.	River at Kotri on 2nd 2 feet 3 inches against 4 feet 8 inches on same date last year; small-pox still prevalent in Kurrachee, 55 fresh cases, 14 deaths from 23rd February to 2nd March, total to latter date 201 cases, 75 deaths, remaining sick 30; disease also in Malir 3, Sehwan 2, Dadu 2, Tatta 1, and Keti 4 cases, respectively; fever in 7 talukas; cattle disease in 8 talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 32, and 34 lbs., in Sehwan 30, 38, and 46 lbs., in Ghorabari 20, 44, and 44 lbs., and in Sajawal 36 and 44 lbs., respectively.
Hyderabad	Slight drizzle reported in four talukas.	*Rabi* crops in fair condition; dust-storm in Kandiaro on 2nd; small-pox in 7, fever in 6, and cattle disease in 4 talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 40, *jowari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad	. . . .	*Rabi* crops are being reaped; small-pox in Dhandhuka; *bajri* 31½ and wheat 7 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	. . . .	*Rabi* crops fair; cotton-picking in progress; small-pox prevailing in the town and taluka of Naosari; cattle disease in the Kadi and Patan talukas; *bajri* 30 and common rice 25½ lbs. per British rupee.
Surat	. . . .	*Rabi* harvest continues; fever in Bulsar, Pardi, and Mandvi; 14 deaths from small-pox in Surat; *jowari* 41 and *nagli* 51 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik	. . . .	Harvesting *rabi* continues; cattle disease in Sinnar; small-pox in Chandor taluka; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, and rice 45 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	. . . .	Average abnormal temperature 1° warm; vapour in air in excess of normal; wind normal except on the 6th, when abnormal wind was northerly.
Poona	. . . .	Harvesting of *rabi* progressing; *bajri* 43 and *jowari* 59 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 46 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	. . . .	*Rabi* crops almost harvested; *bajri* maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 42 lbs. in Kopargaon; *jowari* maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 48 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapore	. . . .	*Rabi* harvest nearly completed in some places, in others in progress; weather hot; *jowari* 69 lbs. 20 tolas, and *bajri* 57 lbs. 16 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	. . . .	Wheat and gram being harvested; late *jowari* good; scarcity of drinking water in Nargund petha; fever in 2 talukas; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	. . . .	Second crop rice plants in ear on coast; sugarcane harvest completed; small-pox in Karwar and Sirsi; fever subsiding; cattle disease in Hallial; common rice in Karwar 14 seers per rupee; in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather hot.
Rajkot	. . . .	Weather cool; general health good; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 36 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest in general progress; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in a few districts.
Bengal—(Mar. 7th)		
Chittagong	6·22	Heavy rain on 3rd, with storm damaging spring crops; prices steady; cow-pox still continues; a few cases of cattle disease reported.
Dacca	·93	Pressing of sugarcane in full progress; prospects of *boro* paddy and other standing crops good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	·73	*Rabi* crops being gathered, and sugarcane pressed; lands being ploughed for early crops; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	·02	Winter crops satisfactory, and being cut in some places; *boro* paddy cultivation proceeding; land being prepared for *bhadoi* paddy; a few cases of small-pox reported in some places; cholera still lingers in thana Shahanagore.
Rajshahye	. . . .	Very slight rain; prospects of spring crops continue favourable; ploughing being vigorously carried on; public health generally good.
Burdwan	2·85	Sugarcane and *rabi* crops being cut; fever and cholera reported from various parts of the district.
Rungpore	·04	Prospects of crops favourable; early rice being sown in some places; public health good.
Bhagalpur	·41	Prospects good; *rabi* harvest has commenced in places; lands being prepared for early sowings of paddy.
Purneah	·08	Prospects of crops still good; public health good.
Patna	·31	Prospects of *rabi* crops continue good with the exception of poppy; pressing of sugarcane going on; public health good.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops being harvested; prices falling; public health good.
Hazaribagh	. . . .	Slight rain in a few places; weather warm and seasonable; *rabi* crops being cut in places; prospects favourable; general health good.
Cuttack	·51	Weather hot and cloudy; late rice being threshed; *rabi* crops being gathered; sugarcane being pressed; spring rice promising; public health generally good; cholera reported to have appeared in some places in Kendrapara sub-division.
		General Remarks.—There was more or less rain in most parts of these provinces during the week; in Behar slight showers fell only in a few parts; the rain was rather heavy for the season in some of the districts, particularly in Chittagong, where a storm also occurred damaging the standing crops; the rain has much facilitated ploughing for the autumn crops, which is generally being pushed on with vigour; prospects of all cold-weather crops and of spring rice continue to be generally favourable, except poppy in the Patna division, which is said to have been greatly injured, especially in the district of Sarun, by previous rain; harvesting of cold-weather crops is in progress, and that of sugarcane is still proceeding; cholera and small-pox reported from some districts, but no where in an epidemic form; fever still lingers in a few districts, but it has much decreased.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (March 6th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy with occasional slight showers; crops very good; but fine weather required; health good; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 7th)	. . . .	A little rain in three tahsils with hail in one here; poppy and mango crops have suffered; *rabi* crops being cut; mustard crops have been much injured by blight from cloudy weather and wheat and gram a little; people healthy; prices steady.
Gorakhpur („ 5th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; crops promising, except oil-seeds; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ „)	. . . .	Weather still cloudy; very slight injury to wheat by blight is reported from pargana Jhansi; gram is unirrigated, land is being cut for irrigation; supplies sufficient; prices fluctuating; small-pox still lingering; cattle disease continues.
Agra („ 6th)	No rain	Weather cloudy during the week; continued cloudy weather slightly injurious to standing crops; well irrigation continues; small-pox in three parganas; general health good; prices rising slightly.
Bareilly („ „)	·25 on 4th	No injury from hail; weather still cloudy and threatening injury to *rabi*.
Meerut („ „)	Meerut . ·30 Hapur . ·40 Mowana . ·10 Ghaziabad . ·20	Weather unsettled during past week; showers on nights of 28th and 3rd; dry crops much benefited; no damage; health good; prices steady.
Kumaon („ „)	Plenty timely rain	Crops much better; general health good; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Cloudy weather continues; wind variable; condition of people and crops good; small-pox and measles in the city disappearing.
Partabgarh („ „)	Slight rain during the week. ·30	No damage to crops; peas have been gathered, and barley is now being cut; health good; prices stationary.
Sitapur („ „)	Slight rain on 4th	Irrigated crops suffering from *girwi*; prospects still on the whole fair; slight rise in price of *arhar* and *bajra*.
Fyzabad („ „)	·1 at Sadr	Cloudy weather, injurious to the crops; mustard and oil-seeds injured; health good; prices stationary.
Rae Bareli (Mar. 5th)	·60	Weather cloudy; wind variable; *rabi* crops continue good; condition of people normal; prices unchanged.
Cawnpore („ 6th)	Derapur . ·10 Bilhaur . ·10	Hail-storm at Cawnpore and Derapur on the 5th; health generally good; small-pox prevalent in Cawnpore; prices slightly risen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Farukhabad (Mar. 6th)	Slight shower on 1st	Weather seasonable, sometimes cloudy; a little hail at Muhammadabad; health of the district on the whole good; but small-pox is still prevalent in some places; prices steady. *General Remarks.*—There have been showers of rain in almost all repo ting districts, with hail in Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Bareilly; in a few districts the crops, particularly mustard and oil-seeds, have been injured by blight, but a good harvest is still expected; the general health is good; small-pox is disappearing in Lucknow, it continues in Cawnpore, Farukhabad, Agra, and Jhansi; cattle disease is still reported from Moradabad, Jhansi, and Kumaon; prices are fluctuating in a few districts, but are generally steady.
Punjab—(Mar. 6th)		
Delhi	·40	Small-pox in city and district continues; state of crops good; prices rising slightly.
Hissar	Slight drizzle	Harvest prospects excellent; health good; prices fluctuating.
Umballa	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* crops generally poor, yield expected to be below average; rain wanted; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Amritsar . . .	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Lahore	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; price of wheat falling and of others stationary.
Ferozepore . . .	Slight rain	Health and harvest prospects good; prices rising.
Sialkot	·40 at Zafarwal	Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Rawalpindi . . .	·25 rain and 5 inches snow at Murree.	A few cases of cattle disease in the Pindigheb tahsil and of fever in Fatehjang and Kahuta tahsils; *rabi* prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Peshawar . . .	·30	Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan	Drizzle at Sadr	Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	Slight rain	Health and harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—The health and harvest prospects of the Province are generally good, except in the Umballa district where the yield is expected below average, and where rain is needed.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Mar. 7th)	. . . .	Weather hot, occasionally cloudy; prospects good; harvest completed; health good; cattle disease in Nagpore and Umrer; prices steady.
Jubbulpore . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy and cool; reaping continues; prospects favourable; wheat 20 and rice 15 seers per rupee; health good.
Saugor (Mar. 5th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy, getting hot; prospects excellent; prices steady; health good.
Seoni („ 6th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and close; cutting of *rabi* crops continues; fever increasing; wheat 19½ and rice 19 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad („ „)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and warm; reaping continues; health good; wheat 16, rice 11, and *jowar* 19 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 3rd)	. . . .	Weather warm; prospects favourable; reaping continues; common rice 32 and wheat 24 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 1st)	. . . .	Weather variable and unhealthy; sugarcane lands being prepared; fever prevalent; common rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa . . .	. . . .	Weather getting warm; preparation for *kharif* sowings commenced; 356 cases small-pox, 41 deaths; rice 15, wheat 16, and *jowar* 24 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather warm; reaping continues; prospects favourable; health variable; prices steady.
British Burma—(Mar. 3rd)		
Akyab	. . . .	Thirty-six deaths from cholera in one township and five in another, five from small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good.
Rangoon . . .	. . . .	Two deaths from cholera and one from small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein . . .	. . . .	Public health good.
Prome	. . . .	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	·27	Total rainfall to date ·27; public health good; both in Moulmein and district.
Toungoo . . .	. . . .	Three deaths from small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Some cholera in Akyab district, public health otherwise generally good.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Mar. 6th)	·50	Weather seasonable; high wind prevailing; public health good; land being ploughed for *aus*; gathering of mustard in progress.
Sylhet („ 7th)	2·44	State and prospects of crops good; public health generally good.
Cachar . („ „)	4·55	Weather rainy; common rice 26¾ seers per rupee; one death from small-pox from Katigora reported.
Dibrugarh („ „)	1·25	Weather rainy; mustard being harvested; pressing of sugarcane going on; lands being ploughed for *aus*; small-pox reported from Dumduma.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(Mar. 7th)		
Mercara . . .	·66	Threshing of rice nearly completed; slight fall in price of coffee; price of food grains stationary; prospects of season good; fever and small-pox prevalent in North Coorg and in Mercara taluk.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
Amraoti . (Mar. 7th)	. . . .	Weather clear and warm; threshing in progress; prospects good; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . („ „)	. . . .	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues, outturn good.
Hyderabad („ „)	·44	Melon crops in 3 talukas partially injured by rain; *rabi* and *tabi* crops in good condition; small-pox prevails in 2 talukas; prices—wheat 17, coarse rice 11, white *jowari* 25, yellow *jowari* 30¾, and *tur* 24½ seers per halli sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Mar. 7th)		
Indore	. . . .	Health good; weather changeable; agricultural prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good; weather cloudy.
Sutna	·02	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	No rain	High winds yesterday; gram being reaped; public health good.
Goona	. . . .	Health and crops good; wheat 23 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.
Bhopal	. . . .	Weather seasonable; crops and public health good.
Agar	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy; prospects of *rabi* favourable; prices steady; health good.
Manpur	. . . .	Prospects good; heavy westerly wind blowing; health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Mar. 7th)	·48	Weather cloudy and windy; health good.
Sirohi („ 4th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; wells full; health and prospects good.
Marwar („ 2nd)	·12	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Harowtee („ 5th)	·06	Slight injury to standing crops by cloudy weather and showers; health good.
Jhallawar (Feb. 27th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Mar. 6th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; gram crop injured by cold wind; small-pox prevalent.
Jeypore („ „)	Slight rain	Weather cloudy; prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Ulwur („ „)	. . . .	Weather cloudy throughout week; wheat and barley crops slightly injured; small-pox continues, otherwise health good.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1883-84.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

I.—Preliminary.

Preliminary.

1. No legislation will be undertaken in connection with the financial arrangements for the year 1883-84. Under these circumstances the law does not permit of the Financial Statement being made in the Legislative Council. That Statement must take the form of a written Minute which will be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Law bearing on Financial Statement.

2. It may perhaps be as well that, at the risk of repeating what has often been said before, I should explain the precise condition of the law bearing upon the present issue.

3. Section 19 of 24 & 25 Vic. Cap. 67 (the Indian Councils Act, 1861) is conceived in the following terms :—

"No business shall be transacted at any meeting for the purpose of making "Laws and Regulations" (with the exception of the amendments of the Rules for the conduct of Business) "other than the consideration and enactment of "measures introduced into the Council for the purpose of such enactment."

It results, therefore, that as no legislation is proposed in connection with the financial arrangements for the year 1883-84, the Financial Statement cannot be made in the Legislative Council without a contravention of the law which governs the proceedings of that Council. This, as was explained by Lord Northbrook in 1873,* "is not a mere technical or "formal difficulty, for not only are the words of the "Act in themselves explicit, but in order to prevent any possible misconception, "it was explained by the Secretary of State, in the Despatch No. 14 of the 9th "of August 1861, with which the Act was transmitted to India, that one object "of the nineteenth Section of that Act was that this (*i.e.*, the Legislative) "Council should not 'interfere with the functions of the Executive Government, "and occupy its time with matters which are not directly and immediately "connected with the special duties assigned to it'—that is to say, the con-"sideration and enactment of Laws and Regulations."

* Legislative Council Proceedings of March 5th, 1873.

4. I regret that the condition of the law precludes the possibility of any discussion on the existing financial situation in the Legislative Council. The law on the subject is, however, explicit and must of course be obeyed. The Government has no discretionary power in the matter.

Figures in conventional sterling.

5. Except in cases where the words "true sterling" are entered in a parenthesis after any figure, all the figures in this Statement are, as usual, given in "conventional sterling," that is to say, £1 = Rs. 10. On the occasion of the last Financial Statement (para. 1) I explained the reasons which render the continuance of this system, for the present at all events, desirable.

6. The explanations in this Statement are given upon the figures as arranged in Appendix I.

II.—Changes in the forms of the Accounts and Estimates.

Changes in the forms of the Accounts and Estimates.

7. Judging from the remarks which are frequently made both in and out of Parliament, it would appear that the Accounts and Estimates of the Government of India are regarded by many people as a financial puzzle, which none but experts can hope to understand. It not unfrequently happens that those who cannot understand them rush to the conclusion that the figures, in the form in which they are presented to the public, are wrong and misleading; that there is something radically unsound in Indian financial affairs; that the surpluses are no surpluses at all, but that they would [illegible] the figures properly [illegible] be turned into deficits; in fact, that [illegible] Financial Statement

is merely a more or less dexterous manipulation of figures, and not an accurate indication of the financial situation of the Government of India.

Present system is scientifically sound.

8. I should be the last to wish to under-rate the difficulties connected with the administration of the Indian finances. Our standard of value is unstable. Our Opium revenue is precarious. The tax-paying community is poor and incapable of bearing any heavy burthens. War and famine are constantly recurring evils. The comparative absence of private capital throws upon the State many onerous duties which in other countries can be more advantageously performed through the agency of private enterprise. All this is true enough. But it is wholly erroneous to suppose that the difficulties of Indian financial administration, considerable though they be, are in any way connected with questions of technical finance. The issue is, in fact, a false one. The machinery for the conduct of our technical finance is remarkably good. I believe it may challenge comparison with that of any other Government in the world. The Accounts and Estimates represent truly and accurately the money received and spent by the Government. The surpluses are real surpluses, and the deficits are real deficits. The figures present neither an optimist nor a pessimist view of the financial situation. They give the bald and true facts of the situation as they stand, without exaggeration in one direction or another.

But is not generally understood.

9. But however scientifically sound and accurate may be our system of Accounts, nothing is more certain than that the public finds great difficulty in understanding the figures which are published on the occasion of the annual Financial Statement. In proof of this assertion I need only mention that a leading London newspaper, in reviewing the Budget last year, made a mistake of about £2,000,000, owing to a misapprehension of the true meaning of the Estimates as they were presented to the public.

Some reforms are desirable.

10. It is manifestly the duty of the Government to do all that it can to ensure a comprehension of its Accounts and Estimates. At the same time it is to be remembered that the financial transactions of the Government of India are very large and complicated. Those of the English Treasury are, relatively speaking, much more simple. No one can hope to gain a thorough insight into the true meaning of the Indian Accounts and Estimates unless he is prepared to devote a certain amount of time and trouble to the task. The most that the Government can do is to facilitate their comprehension to the utmost by arranging the figures in the most simple and concise form of which the circumstances admit.

And also possible.

11. The whole of this question has been fully considered within the last few months, and it has been found possible to re-arrange the figures in such a manner as to maintain intact our present system, which, as I have already said, is everything that can be desired from a departmental point of view, whilst at the same time I trust that the Accounts and Estimates in their new form will be more easily comprehensible to the public than appears heretofore to have been the case.

Description of existing system.

12. Before proceeding any further, it will be desirable that I should describe the forms in which the Accounts and Estimates have heretofore been presented to the public.

13. Up to the present time the ten following documents have been appended to the Financial Statement:—

Documents heretofore attached to the Financial Statement.

Statement I.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India in India and in England.—This Statement gives the whole of the Revenue, whether Imperial, Provincial, or Local, under 29 major heads, and the whole of the Expenditure, whether Imperial, Provincial, or Local, under 37 major heads of Account.

Statement II.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India in India and England.—The only difference between this Statement and *Statement I* is that the Revenue from *Productive Public Works* is shown separately, instead of being amalgamated with other Revenue connected with Public Works as is done in *Statement I*. A corresponding separation is made on the Expenditure side of the Account. It is on the figures, as arranged in this Statement, that the explanations given at the time of the Budget by the Financial Member of Council have heretofore been based.

Statement III.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India in India and in England in the three Divisions, Imperial, Provincial, and Local.—This Statement gives the same figures as in *Statements I* and *II*, but arranged so as to show to what extent the Revenue and Expenditure are respectively Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

Statement IV.—Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India in India and England.—This Statement gives the joint cash account of the Home and Indian Treasuries.

Statement V.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India in India.—This Statement gives in detail the Revenue and Expenditure exclusive of all transactions in England.

Statement VI.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Home Treasury of the Government of India.—This Statement gives the detail of the Revenue and Expenditure in England.

Statement VII.—Receipts and Disbursements at the Treasuries of the Government of India in India.—This Statement shows what portion of the total sums given in *Statement IV* are received and disbursed in India.

Statement VIII.—Receipts and Disbursements at the Home Treasury of the Government of India.—This Statement shows what portion of the total sums given in *Statement IV* are received and disbursed in England.

Statement IX.—Closing Balances of the Provincial Governments.—*Statement VII* gives the closing balance of the Imperial and Provincial Governments collectively. *Statement IX* shows how much of this amount is reckoned at the credit of each Provincial Government.

Statement X.—Statement showing the net Revenue and Expenditure of India.—This Statement was published for the first time in March 1882.

Reasons why the Accounts are difficult to understand.

14. The difficulty of understanding the Indian Accounts and Estimates seems to arise mainly from two causes. In the first place they are too bulky. In the second place, the development of Provincial and Local Finance has given rise to the necessity of adjusting entries, which to those who are not fully acquainted with the somewhat complicated detail of the arrangements made between the Imperial and Provincial Governments are, without doubt, rather difficult to understand.

Bulkiness of Accounts and Estimates.

15. As regards the bulkiness of the published Statements, it is to be observed that under Mr. Wilson's classification in 1861 the Revenue was shown under 15, and the Expenditure under 23 major heads of Account. The Commissioners in their report of 1864 somewhat expanded this classification, and in 1866 Mr. Massey, adopting generally the proposals of the Commissioners, showed the Revenue under 20, and the Expenditure under 32 heads.

16. Since 1866 new administrative wants have sprung up, with the result that, in order to keep pace with those wants, it has from time to time been necessary to open new heads of Account. The passing of the Registration Acts led to the opening of a new head, entitled *Registration*, on both sides of the Account. The policy of financial decentralisation and the incorporation into the General Accounts of Local Revenue and Expenditure necessitated a new head of Account under the title of *Provincial Rates*. In 1870 the heading *Minor Departments* first made its appearance. The expenditure under this head had formerly appeared under *Administration*. With the adoption of the policy of

lending Officers to Native States, the necessity arose of opening a new head of Account, entitled *Civil Furlough Allowances*. The major head of *Famine Relief and Insurance*, which is now divided into three sub-heads, *viz.*, *Relief*, *Protective Works*, and *Reduction of Debt*, was opened as a necessary result of the famine policy of 1877 and 1881. It was also, from time to time, found necessary to add new heads of Revenue under the titles of *Medical*, *Stationery*, and *Superannuation Contributions*. But it is under Public Works that the greatest development has occurred. The single head *Public Works* on either side of the Account was all that was required in 1861. Exclusive of Capital Expenditure on *Productive Public Works*, which stands outside the Ordinary Account, and exclusive of the grants for *Protective Works* under *Famine Relief and Insurance*, we have now in *Statement II* no less than 9 figures on the Revenue, and 11 figures on the Expenditure side of the Account, representing Public Works transactions.

17. In all, Mr. Massey's 20 figures on the Revenue side of the Account had increased in March 1882 to 36, and his 32 figures on the Expenditure side of the Account had increased to 49.

Requirements of the public.

18. There is not one detail which is at present given in our Statements of Account, which, for departmental purposes, could be spared. On the other hand, it is impossible not to recognise that the Statements give more detail than is generally required by the public. What I conceive is mainly required by Parliament and by the public is to present the Accounts and Estimates in a form sufficiently concise and simple to be easily understood by those who do not make a special study of Indian Finance, but whose general knowledge of financial subjects enables them readily to understand an Account presented in a clear form. Full details should indeed, as at present, be published, but in a separate form.

How they may be met.

19. The only way in which we can attain the conciseness and simplicity required by the public, and at the same time meet the necessities of administrative and departmental convenience, will be to push the grouping of the heads one stage further than the "major heads" which have heretofore been shown in the documents appended to the Financial Statement. To make any material alteration in our major heads would either render an accurate comparison with the figures of past years impossible, which would be very objectionable, or it would involve the re-compilation of the Accounts of past years, which would be a very laborious process. With one exception, of slight importance, no such alteration is either desirable or necessary.

Division of one major head only.

20. The exception to which I allude, is in respect to the heading on the Expenditure side of the Account, which has up to the present time been entitled *27. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements*. In the classification adopted from 1861 to 1866, the charges under this head were treated along with refunds, and charges for the collection of Revenue, as direct charges against Revenue. This is also where they are placed in the existing General Account (No. 2 of the Finance and Revenue Accounts); and their close connection with this group is shown in two recent instances, namely, the Excise compensations paid in Bombay, and the payments under the Salt Treaties. Both of these are payments on account of Revenue, and are productive of a corresponding increase of Revenue. They are, therefore, not properly accounted for unless they are grouped as direct charges against Revenue. But such a payment as the yearly allowance of the Ex-King of Oudh, which also goes under this head, cannot properly be considered as a charge against Revenue. It may be more properly regarded as a purely political charge. We propose, therefore, in the future to break up the existing major head into two portions. One of these portions, entitled *Assignments and Compensations*, will be grouped under *Direct Demands on the Revenue*. The other, entitled *Territorial and Political Pensions*, will be grouped under *Miscellaneous Civil Charges*. With this exception no change will be made in the existing units of Account.

New classification.

21. I now invite attention to Appendix I attached to this Minute. This Appendix contains the six following documents:—

(1) General Statement of Accounts and Estimates.
(2) Abstract A, Details of Revenue.
(3) Abstract B, Details of Expenditure.
(4) Abstract C, Details of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure.
(5) Abstract D, Provincial and Local Balances.
(6) Abstract E, Net Revenue and Expenditure.

For the future these six Statements will take the place of the ten Statements heretofore published.

The General Statement.

22. Any one who wishes to see at a glance the nature of the whole of the financial transactions of the Government of India for the years under review need only look at the General Statement. He will there see the total Revenue and Expenditure,—whether Imperial, Provincial, or Local, and whether in India or in England,—grouped under a few main heads. He will also see the whole of the cash transactions, which stand outside the Revenue and Expenditure Account. He will also see the opening and closing balances of the Government, whether in England or in India. Thus, for instance, looking to the Accounts for the year 1881-82, it will be seen that the Revenue amounted to £73,695,806, and the total Expenditure charged against Revenue to £71,113,079, thus leaving a surplus of £2,582,727; that the total Receipts, including not only Revenue, but the net receipts on account of *Debt, Deposits, and Advances*, and the gross receipts of the Secretary of State on account of Bills drawn on India, amounted to £93,516,749; that the total Disbursements, including not only Expenditure charged against Revenue, but also Capital Expenditure on *Productive Public Works* and Disbursements on account of *Debt, Deposits, and Advances* and of Council Bills, amounted to £93,871,777; that the opening cash balance in England on April 1st, 1881, amounted to £4,127,749; that the opening cash balance in India on April 1st, 1881, amounted to £13,371,101; that the Secretary of State drew Bills on the Indian Treasury amounting to £18,412,429 between April 1st, 1881, and March 31st, 1882, and that Bills amounting to £18,336,997 were paid during the same period; that the closing cash balance in England on March 31st, 1882, amounted to £2,620,909; and that the closing cash balance in India on March 31st, 1882, amounted to £14,522,913. These are the leading financial features of the year.

Details in General Statement.

23. We have carefully considered the extent to which it will be desirable to give details in the General Statement. I may observe that in the main Statement attached to the Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom, the Revenue is shown under ten heads, and the Expenditure, excluding *Interest on Debt*, which for special reasons has eight heads to itself, is shown under fourteen heads. We have roughly taken the Statement issued by the English Treasury, which is an admirable composition of its kind, as a model for our guidance.

Principal Heads of Revenue.

24. The first entry in the General Statement on the Receipt side of the Account is *Principal Heads of Revenue*. This group contains eleven items (*vide* Abstract A), of which five only are shown separately in the General Statement. These are—

Land Revenue.
Opium.
Salt.
Stamps.
Excise.

25. These are the main heads of Indian Revenue. They have, following the English system, been arranged in what may approximately be considered the order of their relative importance. The remaining items grouped under *Principal Heads of Revenue* are classed in the General Statement under *Other Heads*. This entry includes the following heads :—

Provincial Rates.
Customs.
Assessed Taxes.
Forest.
Registration.
Tributes from Native States.

Any one who wishes to see the detail under these heads has only to turn over the page and look at Abstract A, to which he is referred in the first column of the General Statement.

Post Office, &c.

26. The next item is *Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.* These are given in one figure in the General Statement, but are separated in Abstract A.

Receipts by Civil Departments.

27. The next entry in the General Statement is *Receipts by Civil Departments*, a term borrowed from the English Finance and Revenue Accounts. On turning to Abstract A it will be seen that this group includes the following heads of Account :—

Law and Justice.
Police.
Marine.
Education.
Medical.
Scientific and other Minor Departments.

Miscellaneous.

28. The entry *Miscellaneous* in the General Statement includes—

Interest.
Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.
Stationery and Printing.
Miscellaneous.

The details of each item are given in Abstract A.

Productive Public Works.

29. It will be borne in mind that in *Statement II*, under the old classification which is now to be superseded, the Revenue from Productive Public Works was shown separately from other Public Works Revenue, and that an analogous separation was made on the Expenditure side of the Account. It is very desirable to maintain this distinction. It has, therefore, been maintained in the General Statement. It is, of course, to be borne in mind that the word "Productive" has, for the purposes of the present argument, a technical signification. It is not to be inferred that a work not classed as Productive is entirely unremunerative. What is meant is that only Capital Expenditure on works classed as Productive is allowed to stand outside the Ordinary Account. Borrowing in respect to the construction of these works is permissible. Expenditure on all works not classed as Productive is charged to Revenue.

Revenue from Productive Public Works.

30. It will be seen on referring to Abstract A that the entry in the General Statement entitled *Revenue from Productive Public Works*, includes the following items :—

State Railways (*Gross Earnings*).
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (*net Traffic Receipts*).
East Indian Railway (*net Traffic Receipts*).
Irrigation and Navigation (*Direct Receipts*).
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (*net Traffic Receipts*).
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive.

31. The entry in the General Statement entitled *Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive*, includes the following items :—

State Railways.
Subsidized Railways.
Irrigation and Navigation.
Military Works.
Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.

Other Public Works.

32. Up to the present time the receipts and expenditure connected with *Military Works* and *Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services*, have appeared under the head *34. Other Public Works.* This heading was first adopted in February 1880. The entry does not carry its own meaning with it, and on that account appears to be objectionable. As a matter of fact the money is spent partly on *Military Works*, which receive a fixed annual grant of £1,000,000, and partly on *Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services*. Under these circumstances the most simple plan appears to be to adopt a nomenclature in the Accounts which carries its own signification with it.

Receipts by Military Departments.

33. The next item in the General Statement, namely, *Receipts by Military Departments*, is divided, in Abstract A, into three heads, *viz.* :—

Army.
Military Operations in Afghanistan.
Military Operations in Egypt.

The two last items are, of course, exceptional, and only appear in the Accounts and Estimates of the years when Military Operations were conducted in Afghanistan and Egypt respectively.

Expenditure.

34. I now turn to the Disbursement side of the Account. Here again the Expenditure has been grouped under a few main heads, the detail being given in Abstract B, to which a reference is made in the first column of the General Statement.

Interest.

35. The first entry is *Interest.* It is to be borne in mind that this entry only gives the Interest charged to Ordinary Debt, that is to say, it is exclusive of the amount of Interest charged to Productive Public Works. This latter charge appears lower down in the General Statement, being included in the group entitled *Expenditure on Productive Public Works* (*Revenue Account*). The single head of *Interest* in the General Statement is, in Abstract A, divided into two heads, *viz.* :—

Direct Demands on the Revenue.

Interest on Ordinary Debt (*excluding that charged to Productive Public Works*),
Interest on Deposits.

36. The next entry is *Direct demands on the Revenues.* This entry, as will be seen by reference to Abstract B, includes the following items :—

Refunds and Drawbacks.
Assignments and Compensations.
Charges in respect of Collection, viz. :—
Land Revenue.
Opium (*including cost of production*).
Salt (*including cost of production*).
Stamps.
Excise.
Provincial Rates.
Customs.
Assessed Taxes.
Forest.
Registration.

The whole of these items are payments on account of Revenue, that is to say, they are, to a greater or less degree, productive of a corresponding increase of Revenue. They are, therefore, properly grouped under *Direct demands on the Revenues.*

Post Office, &c.

37. The next entry is *Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.* Following the course adopted on the Revenue side of the Account, the Expenditure under these three heads is shown in one figure in the General Statement. The detail is given in Abstract B.

Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.

38. The next entry in the General Statement is *Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.* A reference to Abstract B will show that this entry includes the following items :—

General Administration.
Law and Justice.
Police.
Marine (including River Navigation).
Education.
Ecclesiastical.
Medical.
Political.
Scientific and other Minor Departments.

Miscellaneous Civil Charges.

39. The next entry is *Miscellaneous Civil Charges.* A reference to Abstract B will show that this entry includes the following items :—

Territorial and Political Compensations.
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
Stationery and Printing.
Miscellaneous.

Famine Relief and Insurance.

40. The next entry is *Famine Relief and Insurance.* Up to the present time the expenditure on *Protective Works*, whether on Railways or Canals, has been shown in one figure. In future it is proposed to show the expenditure on Railways and that on Irrigation separately. The entry *Famine Relief and Insurance* in the General Statement, is, therefore, in Abstract B divided into the following sub-heads:—

Famine Relief.
Protective Works, Railways.
Protective Works, Irrigation.
Reduction of Debt.

Productive Public Works (Revenue Account).

41. The next entry is *Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account).* This answers to the entry *Revenue from Productive Public Works* on the Revenue side of the Account. A reference to Abstract B will show that the details are given under the following heads :—

State Railways (Working and Maintenance).
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Interest and Profits).
East Indian Railway (Interest and Profits).
Irrigation and Navigation (Working and Maintenance).
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Interest, &c.).
Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works :—
Railways.
Irrigation.
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

42. The next entry is *Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive.* This answers to the entry *Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive* on the Revenue side of the Account. A reference to Abstract B will show that the details are given under the following heads :—

State Railways (Capital Account).
State Railways (Working and Maintenance).
Subsidized Railways.
Southern Mahratta Railway.
Frontier Railways.
Irrigation and Navigation.
Military Works.
Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.

Army Services.

43. The next entry, *Army Services*, is divided into three heads in Abstract B, *viz.* :—

Army.
Military Operations in Afghanistan.
Military Operations in Egypt.

The last two items are, of course, exceptional.

Gain by Exchange.

44. The next entry is *Exchange on Transactions with London.* Up to the present time one item, entitled *Gain by Exchange*, has been entered on the Revenue, and another item, entitled *Loss by Exchange*, has been entered on the Expenditure side of the Account. As regards the item *Gain by Exchange*, I beg to refer those who wish to gain a thorough knowledge of what this entry means to the Report of the Comptroller-General on the Accounts of 1880-81, which was published in the *Gazette of India* of March 4th, 1882. For my present purposes it will perhaps be sufficient to say that every rupee entered under *Gain by Exchange* represents merely the recovery of an amount which has been already charged under *Loss by Exchange*, and which has, therefore, to be written back. There is, I need hardly say, no real gain, using the term in its ordinary signification.

Loss by Exchange.

45. The true meaning of the entry *Loss by Exchange* has been very frequently explained (see especially para. 80 of the Financial Statement for 1881-82). But so long as we continue to employ the words heretofore used, so long will a large body of the public continue to think that the whole amount of this adjustment is really money lost to the tax-payers. To describe fully what this entry means would involve an amount of writing which would be quite inconsistent with the brevity necessarily required in an item of Account. But if we cannot describe what is meant in the body of the Accounts, we can, at all events, avoid the use of words which are misleading. To speak of the total amount entered under *Loss by Exchange* as money lost, is, of course, wholly erroneous, for under any reasonable hypothesis in respect to the relative value of gold and silver, only a portion of the amount can be considered as a real loss. We propose, therefore, for the future, in so far as the published Accounts are concerned, to get rid of the item *Gain by Exchange* on the Revenue side of the Account altogether, to discontinue the use of the word "Loss," and to insert a net figure on the Expenditure side of the Account, under the head of *Exchange on Transactions with London.*

Provincial Surpluses and Deficits.

46. Following the order of entries on the Disbursement side of the General Statement, the next items are the two adjusting entries, namely, *Provincial Surpluses, that is, Allotments to Provincial Governments unspent by them,* and *Provincial Deficits, that is, Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.* For the moment I postpone my observations in respect to these two entries.

Total Expenditure charged against Revenue.

47. After these entries the *Total Expenditure charged against Revenue* is given.

Productive Public Works, Capital Account.

48. Immediately under this item comes the *Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account).* This is the same entry which has formerly

figured in *Statement II*, under the head of *37. Productive Public Works.* The detail of this entry is given at the end of Abstract B under the following heads:—

State Railways.
East Indian Railway.
Irrigation and Navigation.
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertakings.
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Debt Heads. **49.** I have, so far, dealt only with the Revenue and Expenditure portions of the General Statement. I now proceed to deal with the Debt heads.

Receipts. **50.** The Receipts under *Debt, Deposits, and Advances* are given under the following heads:—

Permanent Debt (*net Incurred*).
Unfunded Debt (*net Incurred*).
Deposits and Advances (*net*).
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (*net Recoveries*).
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (*net Receipts*).
Remittances (*net*).
Secretary of State's Bills drawn.

Disbursements. **51.** Analogous entries are given in respect to the Disbursements on the other side of the Account. Full details in respect to the *Debt, Deposit, and Advance* Accounts will be found in Abstract C, which contains, indeed, more detailed information than has heretofore been given in *Statements IV, VII*, and *VIII* of the old classification.

Opening and Closing Balances. **52.** The General Statement closes, on the Receipt side of the Account, with the balance at the commencement of the year in England and in India, and on the Disbursement side of the Account, with the balance at the close of the year in England and in India.

Provincial and Local Balances. **53.** Abstract D gives the *Provincial and Local Balances.* This Account contains, in a somewhat condensed form, the same information as was given in *Statement IX, Closing Balances of the Provincial Governments* under the old classification.

Net Revenue and Expenditure. **54.** Abstract E gives the *Net Revenue and Expenditure.* It contains the same information as was given in *Statement X* of the old classification, but arranged in a somewhat more precise form.

Adjusting entries. **55.** I have so far stated what it is proposed to do with a view to making the Accounts and Estimates more simple and concise. I now propose to deal with the question of the adjusting entries entitled *Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits*, which, as I have already mentioned (para. 14) do not appear to be readily understood.

Explanation of entries. **56.** The nature of these entries has frequently been explained before, but it will perhaps be as well that I should endeavour to explain them again. Under the Provincial system of Finance, the Government of India either makes allotments to Provincial Governments, or else hands over to them, in whole or in part, certain branches of the Revenue. If in any one year a Provincial Government spends less than its income, the amount by which it under-spends its income constitutes virtually a debt due by the Government of India to that Provincial Government. If, on the other hand, a Provincial Government, having a balance at its credit, spends in any one year, in addition to the income of that year, a portion of the accumulated balances of former years, then the debt due by the Government of India to that Provincial Government is by so much reduced. It would, of course, be very easy to present an Account which should show nothing but Imperial Revenue and Expenditure, and such an Account would, no doubt, be much more readily understood by the public than one which

embodies Imperial, Provincial, and Local Revenue and Expenditure. But it has been held, and I venture to think rightly held, that the adoption of this course is open to very great objection. It would not present an accurate picture of the sums received and spent by the Government in India. Thus, to take a single instance, under this system the Stamp Revenue for the year 1881-82 would appear as amounting only to £576,252 (see Appendix I. Abstract A), but, as a matter of fact, the Revenue derived from Stamps amounted to £3,381,372, of which £576,252 was Imperial and £2,805,120 was Provincial and Local. If, therefore, we want to show the total amount received and spent by the Government in India, and if at the same time we want to show in the same Account the net result of the year's finance to the Imperial Government only, it is absolutely necessary to make use of two adjusting entries. The *Provincial Surpluses*, that is to say the amounts by which the Provincial Governments have underspent their income and which, as I have already said, constitute a debt due from the Government of India to the Provincial Governments, must be added to the total expenditure. On the other hand, the *Provincial Deficits*, that is to say the portion of Provincial expenditure which has been defrayed from the accumulated Provincial balances of past years, and which, by so much, diminishes the debt due from the Government of India to the Provincial Governments, must be deducted from the total expenditure. This is done in the two adjusting entries which appear on the Disbursement side of the Account in the General Statement.

57. It is very possible, however, even with this explanation, and in spite of the explanatory language now employed for the first time in the General Statement,—to which I invite a reference,—that the matter will not be very readily understood. I have, therefore, appended to this Minute a memorandum (Appendix IV) which deals with the question at greater length, and which may possibly serve to render it more clear to the few people who are interested in the subject. Further, it will be seen on reference to Abstracts A and B of Appendix I that a separation is made between the Imperial Revenue and Expenditure on the one hand, and the Provincial and Local Revenue and Expenditure on the other hand. It will be seen that the Imperial Revenue and Expenditure in England and in India are shown separately, as was the case in *Statements V* and *VI* heretofore published. The whole of the Provincial and Local Revenue and Expenditure is in India, at least the few English items are brought on the Indian part of the Accounts. No such separation is, therefore, necessary. In *Statement III*, formerly published, the Provincial Revenue and Expenditure was shown separately from the Local Revenue and Expenditure. It has been thought, however, unnecessary to continue this separation so far as the Accounts and Estimates attached to the Financial Statement are concerned. It will be seen that in Abstracts A and B no such separation is made. A reference to the columns showing Imperial Revenue and Expenditure alone in Abstracts A and B will show, that although, of course, the several items are different to those shown in the General Statement—Provincial and Local Revenue and Expenditure being included in the latter,—*the net result is the same as that given in the General Statement after the adjusting entries have been made.* Thus, looking at the Accounts for the year 1881-82, the *Total Revenue* is given in the General Statement as £73,695,806, and the *Total Expenditure charged against Revenue* is given as £71,113,079, leaving a surplus of £2,582,727. In Abstract A the Imperial Revenue only is given as £54,618,853, and in Abstract B the Imperial Expenditure charged against Revenue is given at £52,036,126, thus leaving, as in the General Statement, a surplus of £2,582,727.

Adjustments in former Statement III. **58.** A further change has been made which will, I trust, help towards the ready comprehension of this subject. If reference be made to *Statement III*,

published on the occasion of former Financial Statements, in which a distinction is made between Imperial, Provincial, and Local Revenue and Expenditure, it will be seen that the following entries appear on the Expenditure side of the Account :—

Add—

Contributions to Imperial.
,, ,, Provincial.
,, ,, Local.

Deduct—

Imperial Allotment.
Contributions from Imperial.
,, ,, Provincial.
,, ,, Local.

To be discontinued.

59. These adjustments are, without doubt, somewhat complicated and difficult to understand. For the future we propose to get rid of them altogether by passing all adjustments between Imperial and Provincial through the Land Revenue head, that is to say, they will be treated as additions to or subtractions from the Provincial share of the Land Revenue. It will be seen, on referring to the end of Abstract B, that no such entries appear as those which I have quoted from *Statement III* of the old classification.

Fallacy of leaving Adjusting Entries out of account.

60. I am aware that it may,—and by those who are resolved to take an ultra-pessimist view of the financial position of India, very probably will,—be said that the surplus of £59,800 shown, for instance, in the Revised Estimates for 1882-83, is fictitious, and that the correct view of the situation is to take no account of the adjusting Entries and thus show a deficit of £1,465,600.

	£
Revenue	67,913,900
Expenditure	69,379,500
Deficit . .	1,465,600

I can only say that any such statement would be wholly incorrect. As I have already said (para. 8), I am very far from wishing to under-rate the difficulties connected with the administration of the Indian Finances. It is not the duty of the Government, nor is it my duty, to take either an optimist or a pessimist view of the situation, but to lay before the public the facts of the situation as they stand, without exaggeration either in one direction or the other. But I may say that, whatever be the real difficulties connected with the financial administration of India, nothing could be more incorrect than to say, that because the Imperial and Provincial Revenue, taken together, falls short of the Imperial and Provincial Expenditure, taken together, in 1882-83 by £1,465,600, that, therefore, there is anything unsound in the financial situation, or that the surplus on Imperial Account does not in reality exist. On the contrary, so far as this particular argument is concerned, the fact that the Provincial Governments have been able to accumulate considerable sums in past years, and are now able to spend those sums, to a certain extent, on works of public utility, is in itself exceedingly satisfactory. The fallacy of this argument will perhaps become apparent if we look at the converse case presented in the Accounts of 1881-82. The true Imperial Surplus in that year, as appears from the General Statement and from Abstract B, is £2,582,727. But, under the assumption that the adjusting entries should be left out of account, the Surplus would be £4,102,519, that is to say £2,582,727 on Imperial and £1,519,792 on Provincial and Local Accounts. So, again, if we look at the Accounts for the last eleven years, that is to say, from 1871-72 to 1881-82, both inclusive (see Appendix III), it will be seen that there

	£
Revenue (Abstract A) . .	73,695,806
Expenditure (Abstract B) .	69,593,287
Surplus . .	4,102,519

have been six years in which the Revenue exceeded the Expenditure, the combined surpluses amounting to £11,494,784. Further, that there have been five years in which the Expenditure exceeded the Revenue, the combined deficits amounting to £12,760,621. The net result of the eleven years is, therefore, a deficit of £1,265,837, a result which, I may observe, cannot be considered as otherwise than satisfactory when it is remembered that during these years two severe famines and one costly war took place, and that the Expenditure includes nearly £1,500,000 as an insurance against future famines. But if we exclude the adjusting entries, we should arrive at a wholly different result. The eleven years would then show a net surplus of £2,041,494, that is to say, this incorrect mode of treatment would show a result of £3,307,331 better than the reality (see the end of Abstract B in Appendix III).

Conclusion.

61. Such, therefore, are the steps we propose to take with a view to facilitate the comprehension of the Indian Accounts and Estimates. It will be seen that the bulk of the published Statements is very considerably diminished, and yet I venture to think that all the details that are really necessary have been given. I need hardly say that for those who require to go into further detail, the Finance and Revenue Accounts (generally known as the Yellow Book), which have always been published, will be available, as well as the Appropriation Audit Report of the Comptroller General, which is published for the first time this year (see *Gazette of India* of March 17th, 1883).

62. The discussions which will, without doubt, ensue in connection with the Financial Statement now published, will probably show whether the object we have had in view has been attained. It is very possible that neither the officers of the Financial Department nor myself are good judges of what will and what will not be readily understood by the public. It is not impossible that our own familiarity with the subject, and the fact that it is our special business to be constantly dealing with these figures, leads us to suppose that the whole subject is more easy of comprehension than is really the case.

Old classification published.

63. With a view to enabling the nature of the changes now made to be more readily understood, I have annexed to this Minute (Appendix II) the Accounts for the year 1881-82 as well as the Estimates for the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 in the forms heretofore published.

Accounts of former years.

64. With a view, also, to enabling comparisons to be more easily made with former years, I annex to this Minute the Accounts from the year 1871-72 arranged according to the new classification (Appendix III).

Appendices.

65. It has heretofore been the custom to publish as Appendices to the Financial Statement, a series of commercial and statistical tables. These will, as heretofore, be published, (see *Gazette of India* of March 17th, 1883) but they will not be appended to the Financial Statement. They will be published separately. In future years the only Statements which will ordinarily be annexed to the Financial Statement will be—

(1) The General Statement.
(2) Abstract A, Details of Revenue.
(3) Abstract B, Details of Expenditure.
(4) Abstract C, Details of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure.
(5) Abstract D, Provincial and Local Balances.
(6) Abstract E, Net Revenue and Expenditure.

Services rendered by various officers.

66. I cannot close these remarks without expressing my cordial thanks, on behalf of the Government of India, for the assistance rendered by Mr. Cave

Browne and Mr. Waterfield at the India Office, and by Mr. Westland and Mr. Barbour in India, in dealing with this complicated subject. Should the object we have in view be attained, and the Accounts and Estimates of the future be more readily comprehensible to the public than heretofore, the credit will be mainly due to the labours of these gentlemen.

III.—Accounts for 1881-82.

Accounts, 1881-82.

67. The Accounts of the year 1881-82 show the following result:—

	£
Revenue	73,695,806
Expenditure	71,113,079
Surplus	2,582,727

Remarks on the Accounts.

68. The year 1881-82 was in every respect one of remarkable prosperity. Almost every branch of Revenue yielded a sum largely in excess of the Estimates. The net *Opium* Estimate (£6,500,000) was exceeded by £1,305,000, of which £1,099,400 was due to excess Revenue and £205,600 to relatively low Expenditure consequent on a rather short Opium crop in Behar. *Salt* gave (net) £164,400 in excess of the Budget, and £220,400 in excess of the Revised Estimate. *Excise* gave £398,400 (net) in excess of the Budget Estimate. The import duties were abolished on March 10th, and allowance was made in the Revised Estimates for a falling off in *Customs* Revenue during the last three weeks of the year on that account. This falling off was, however, more than counterbalanced by the excess receipts from the export duty on rice, which yielded £104,100 more than the Budget Estimate. Owing to a large demand for timber, *Forests* gave (net) £117,800 in excess of the Budget Estimate. A large premium (£155,300) was realised on the Government loan of £3,000,000, which was taken up at an exceptionally high figure (105$\frac{5}{16}$). *State Railways* yielded (net) £119,100 in excess of the Budget, and £101,100 in excess of the Revised Estimates. *Guaranteed and Subsidised Railways* (*net Traffic Receipts*, after deduction of *Interest and Profits*) yielded no less than £722,700 in excess of the Budget, and £136,700 in excess of the Revised Estimates. The *East Indian Railway* (*net Traffic Receipts*) gave £461,900 in excess of the Budget, and £151,900 in excess of the Revised Estimates.

Extraordinary Receipts and Expenditure.

69. It is true that the surplus of the year was swelled by some extraordinary receipts. The portion, which remained to be brought to account during the year, of the *English Contribution for the Afghan War*, exceeded the net War expenditure of the year by £380,600 (see para. 70 of the Financial Statement for 1882-83 and para. 196 of the Appropriation Audit Report for 1881-82). Also the *Salt* Revenue during the last three weeks of the year was exceptionally high. I shall presently allude more specifically to this subject (see paras. 112—115). On the other hand, some very heavy extraordinary payments were made and the Expenditure under *Exchange* was largely in excess of the Estimates. The amount (£670,000) contributed by the Provincial Governments to the Afghan War Expenditure was repaid to those Governments by the Government of India. Special payments, amounting in all to £360,000, were made in connection with the renewal of the Provincial contracts (see paras. 64 and 70 of the Financial Statement for 1882-83). The Expenditure under *Exchange*

exceeded the Estimate by no less than £493,700. This excess was mainly due (1) to the fact that a large demand for bills sprung up at the end of the year, which enabled the Secretary of State to draw £1,212,400 (true sterling) in excess of his requirements for 1881-82, and (2) to the fact that the average rate obtained on the whole of the remittances (£18,412,429, true sterling), was 1*s.* 7·895*d.* against an Estimate of 1*s.* 8*d.*

70. On the whole, it may be said that, if the exceptional expenditure as well as the extraordinary items of Revenue be excluded from the account, the surplus would appear largely in excess even of the high figure (£2,582,727) which it actually attained.

71. For further details in connection with the Accounts of 1881-82, I beg to refer to the Comptroller General's Appropriation Audit Report published in the *Gazette of India* of March 17th, 1883.

IV.—Effect of abolishing the Import Duties.

Effect of abolishing the Import Duties.

72. It is of course too early yet to gauge the full measure of the advantage which India will ultimately derive from the abolition of the import duties, but the figures annexed to this Minute (Appendix V) are of some interest.

73. Exclusive of Government stores the imports of merchandise in the ten months from April 1st, 1882, to January 31st, 1883, amounted to £41,945,202, being £2,775,718 in excess of the imports for the corresponding period of 1881-82 (£39,169,484). The exports amounted to £65,770,066, being £1,324,783 in excess of the corresponding period of the year 1881-82 (£64,445,283).

Import of articles exempted from duty.

74. I append also (Appendix V) a Statement showing the quantities and values of those articles imported into British India, which were exempted from Customs duty last March, during the ten months ending January 31st, 1883, compared with the corresponding period of the year 1881-82.

Increase of Imports.

75. The articles in which an increase is shown in both quantity and value are 40 in number, the most important being Twist and Yarn, which have increased 11·59 per cent. in quantity and 7·5 per cent. in value; Grey Piece-goods, which have increased 1·92 per cent. in quantity and 2·0 per cent. in value; Coloured Piece-goods, which have increased 29·43 per cent. in quantity and 29·47 in value; Hardware and Cutlery, which have increased 22·88 in value; Copper, which has increased 32·07 in quantity and 31·01 in value; Iron, which has increased 34·12 in quantity and 37·59 in value; and Raw Silk, which has increased 43·80 per cent. in quantity and 52·28 per cent. in value. The increase in some minor articles of trade, such as Corals, Jewellery, Brass, Paints and Colours, Shells and Cowries, and Umbrellas are satisfactory indications of general prosperity.

Decrease of Imports.

76. The articles of trade in which a decrease is shown are 14 in number, the most important being White Piece-goods, which have decreased 18·35 per cent. in quantity and 10·88 in value; Silk Piece-goods, which have decreased 25·26 in quantity and 24·89 per cent. in value; and Tea, which has decreased 15·30 per cent. in quantity and 12·72 per cent. in value.

77. The total value of the articles of trade in which there has been an increase is £28,517,941, and of those in which there has been a decrease, £5,499,360; so that, of all articles affected by the remission of the duties, those in which the trade has increased represent a value of more than five times as great as that of the articles in which there has been a decrease. If we balance one set against the other, the total increase in the value of merchandise im-

ported during the ten months is 7·26 per cent. It is, of course, impossible to say with accuracy how far this increase is due to the abolition of the duties and how far it would have taken place had the duties been maintained. All that can be said with certainty on this subject is that the abolition of the duties must have contributed to increase the volume of trade.

General result.

78. Considering the low rate of exchange, which has, of course, operated unfavourably to imports, and considering the Egyptian complications, which not only for some time interrupted trade but, by creating a demand for Government transport, kept freights during part of the year at a higher level than they otherwise would have been, the result may be considered as satisfactory. In a slow-moving country such as India, it was not to be expected that the full advantage to be derived from the abolition of the import duties would be immediately obtained, or that consumption would increase at once in the ratio known to European countries.

79. The relief afforded to trade in general owing to the cessation of all the embarrassment and delay consequent on the levy of duties at the custom-house, cannot be represented in any arithmetical form. It is, however, a very important factor in the consideration of the question. The complaints on various petty matters, which were so frequently addressed to the Government whilst the duties were levied, have now almost entirely ceased.

Effect on Indian goods.

80. Independently of the question of the effect of the abolition of the import duties on the volume of the trade, it is desirable to examine whether the abolition has exercised any appreciable effect upon the import trade in those articles which compete with Indian-made goods of similar kinds.

Cotton goods.

81. Of such articles the most important are Cotton Twist and Cotton Piece-goods. In respect to these articles there has been a general increase, both in the quantity and the value of the imports, except under the head of White Piece-goods.

Twist.

82. The Twist which is imported from Europe does not compete with Indian Twist. For years past the great bulk of the Twist imported has been of counts much higher than any that can as yet be made in the Indian mills, which limit themselves to the production of Twist of counts not exceeding 32 (Mule) and 20 (Water). All such kinds of English Twist were freed from duty in March 1878.

Piece-goods.

83. Of the Grey Piece-goods imported, those classes which compete with Indian-made goods were also exempted from duty in March 1879.

84. White Piece-goods are hardly produced at all as yet in India, except experimentally in one or two of the Bombay mills. As I have already mentioned, there has been a large decline in the imports of this class of goods.

85. The Piece-goods classed as "Other sorts" are not made in India.

86. The remission of the customs duties last year did not, therefore, in any way affect Indian mills, which have had to work without the protection of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Twist since March 1878 and of 5 per cent. on Grey Piece-goods of counts below 30*s*, since March 1879. As was pointed out in the Financial Statement of last year (paras. 210 and 211), the duty which was abolished last March really protected one class of Manchester goods against another, and even to some slight extent protected English goods against those manufactured in India. The duty forced trade into an artificial channel by stimulating the consumption of the coarser kinds of goods and discouraging the use of medium and finer classes to the extent of a differential rate of 5 per cent. I believe I am correct in stating that since the remission of the duty consumers have everywhere shown a tendency to go back to the old styles of cloth.

Export of Cotton goods.

87. The export of Indian-made Cotton Twist and Piece-goods has increased very largely as compared with the corresponding period of 1881-82. The export of Twist has increased by 44·9 per cent., namely, from 26,346,556 lbs. to 38,179,998 lbs., the increase in the China trade being especially remarkable. Piece-goods have increased to the extent of 31·3 per cent., namely, from 25,484,391 yds. to 33,454,359 yds. I am informed that eight new mills are in course of erection in Bombay, and will commence work during the current year. The prosperity of the mill-owners depends of course to a large extent upon the course of prices. Prices have fallen during the year, with the result that if we look not at the quantities, but at the values, we find that the value of Twist exported has only increased by 29 per cent. and that of Piece-goods by 20 per cent. It is, however, abundantly clear that the Indian cotton trade has in no way been detrimentally affected by the measures taken last March.

Raw Silk.

88. The import of Raw Silk has very largely increased as compared with the corresponding period of last year, although prices have been fully maintained. It is to a great extent of Chinese origin imported into Bombay for the silk mills and for hand-loom weaving, and into Burma for hand-loom weaving only. Bengal is the only Province of India where the silk-producing industry is conducted on any extensive scale. For many years past it has been in a declining condition. China silk competes with it not only in the European market but in India itself. Bengal has never been able to send any considerable quantity of silk to Bombay, which is supplied almost wholly from sources external to India. But with Madras, Bengal has formerly done a considerable trade, and this trade appears to be declining. On the other hand, the export of raw silk from Bengal to foreign countries has again given some signs of returning vigour, having increased from 281,966 lbs. to 372,072 lbs., which is, however, still below the figure of the corresponding ten months of 1880-81 (398,323 lbs.).

Sugar.

89. Last year, when the import duties were abolished, some apprehension was expressed lest their abolition should injuriously affect the sugar industry of India, and it was urged that that industry stood in need of protection. Without going into the question of the principle involved in this argument, it will be sufficient for me to say that the experience of ten months has shown that no injury to the sugar industry of India has resulted from the abolition of the duties. For all practical purposes it may be said that all the sugar imported into India is refined or crystallized sugar, which is brought from Mauritius and China to Bombay. Refined sugar is only produced to a very small extent in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Madras. It is almost all used for local consumption by Europeans. In the places where such sugar is consumed no sugar has as yet been imported from abroad. The Indian export trade in sugar is carried on mostly from Madras. By far the greater portion is unrefined sugar, that is to say, molasses, jaggery, etc. The removal of the duty, therefore, did not affect Indian sugar at all, and in fact could not have done so. It appears also from the Trade Returns that, whilst the import of refined sugar has decreased from 666,587 cwt. to 519,367 cwt., that is to say by 22 per cent., the export from India of unrefined sugar has increased from 758,054 cwt. to 1,069,509 cwt., that is to say by 41 per cent. Further, the export of refined sugar, which was only 15,580 cwt. in 1880-81 and 29,008 cwt. in 1881-82, increased in 1882-83 to 98,273 cwt. Again, if we look at the internal trade of India, the exports of refined sugar from Bengal to Bombay have increased from 29,465 cwt. in the whole of the year 1881-82 to 61,682 cwt. in the ten months ending January 31st, 1883.

Tea.

90. Tea is one of the articles which was relieved from duty last March. The imports, however, have not increased, but have, on the contrary, fallen off from 2,393,413 lbs. to 2,027,119 lbs., a reduction of 15¼ per cent. Much of the tea imported into India is intended for trans-frontier consumption in Central Asia. The import trade has, without doubt, been a good deal checked by the heavy duties which are imposed by the Russian Government.

Tobacco.

91. The import of Tobacco has increased from 1,146,803 lbs. to 1,316,350 lbs., an increase of 14¾ per cent., which is very possibly due to the reduction of the duty. This increase of imports has not, however, resulted in any reduction in the consumption of Indian tobacco, the demand for Indian cigars being not only undiminished but increasing.

Importations of silver.

92. A very noticeable feature in the transactions of the year is the large amount of treasure imported (*vide* Appendix V). During the ten months ending January 31st, 1883, the value of the exports of merchandise exceeded that of the imports by £22,153,355. The debt thus due from Europe to India was paid (1) by the net importation of treasure to the extent of £11,193,922, of which £4,394,651 was gold and £6,799,271 silver, and (2) by drafts of the Secretary of State on the Indian Treasury to the extent of £12,804,500, thus leaving a balance of £1,845,067 remitted to India in apparent excess of the trade requirements of the ten months.

93. During the corresponding period of 1881-82 the excess of exports over imports was £23,524,590, the net imports of treasure amounted to only £7,061,635, of which £4,214,855 was gold and £2,846,780 silver, and the amount of Secretary of State's Bills paid was £17,381,100, leaving a balance of £918,145 remitted to India in apparent excess of the trade requirements of the ten months.

94. Attached to Appendix V will be found a few observations upon the progress made in the policy of purchasing Government Stores in India instead of in England. As I have before pointed out it will not be possible to make any very serious impression on the amount of stores imported from England until iron work and machinery, equal in quality and not superior in price to that manufactured in England, can be made in India.

V.—Effect of reducing the Duty on Salt.

Effect of reducing the Duty on Salt.

95. It will be remembered that prior to March 10th, 1882, the duty levied on Salt in Bengal was R2-14 a maund. Elsewhere, except in Burma and the trans-Indus districts of the Punjab, duty was levied at the rate of R2-8 a maund. On March 10th, 1882, the duty was reduced to an uniform rate of R2 a maund all over India, except in Burma and the trans-Indus districts of the Punjab, where no change was made.

96. The main points to be considered in connection with the reduction of the duty are (1) whether the retail price of Salt has fallen, and (2) whether consumption has increased.

Fall of retailed price.

97. As regards the first point, there can be no doubt whatever that, generally speaking, the reduction has, to a greater or less extent according to the circumstances of each locality, reached the consumer. The following table shows the retail price per maund of Salt (1) in the second half of February 1882, that is to say, immediately before the reduction of the duty; (2) in the first half of June 1882, that is to say, about three months after the reduction; and (3) in the first half of January 1883, that is to say, about 10 months after the reduction.

The figures give the average price struck on the totals for all the districts in each province.

Comparative price lists.

Provinces.	Second half of February 1882.	First half of June 1882.	Fall in prices per maund in June 1882, as compared with February 1882.	First half of January 1883.	Fall in prices per maund in January 1883, as compared with February 1882.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Madras	3 2 5	2 10 4	0 8 1	2 9 8	0 8 9
Bombay	2 15 5	2 10 6	0 4 11	2 9 1	0 6 4
Bengal	4 7 1	3 6 6	1 0 7	3 6 2	1 0 11
Assam	5 9 1	4 12 5	0 12 8	4 10 2	0 14 11
North-Western Provinces	4 3 4	3 12 11	0 6 5	3 9 6	0 9 10
Oudh	4 7 1	4 0 5	0 6 8	3 14 1	0 9 0
Punjab	3 9 10	3 0 9	0 9 1	2 15 8	0 10 2
Central Provinces	4 9 2	4 2 11	0 6 3	3 14 5	0 10 9
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	4 7 1	4 0 5	0 6 8	3 13 8	0 9 5
Mysore	4 2 1	3 14 10	0 3 3	3 12 11	0 5 2
Coorg	4 6 7	4 3 4	0 3 3	4 3 10	0 2 9
Rajputana	3 9 2	3 3 5	0 5 9	3 0 6	0 8 8
Central India Agency	4 1 3	3 9 6	0 7 9	3 6 6	0 10 9

Average fall of price.

98. It will be seen that, with the single exception of the small province of Coorg, prices fell materially within the first three months after the reduction of duty, and that ten months after the reduction, prices had reached a still lower level. In Coorg only have prices slightly increased since the first fall after the reduction, but they are still about 4 per cent. lower than they were just before the reduction. Mysore also shows, comparatively speaking, only a small fall in price, *viz.*, from R4-2-1 to R3-12-11, or 7·74 per cent. In the other provinces the fall ranges from 12·66 per cent. in Oudh to 23·8 per cent. in Bengal. As the reduction of duty was about 30 per cent. in Bengal as compared to 20 per cent. elsewhere, it was, of course, to be expected that the fall of price would be proportionately great in that Province.

Official reports.

99. The testimony of official reports confirms the conclusion to be drawn from the price lists. Thus, to quote one of many such reports, the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, writing very shortly after the reduction of duty says—

"The most important change is that in the retail price of common eating Salt. The "reduction of duty reached the masses to a certain extent before the close of the year "under report (1881-82). It has since reached them even more perceptibly. This reduc- "tion in cost may have an important effect upon this district, for it may lead to a very "considerable expansion of the fishing industries, and thus provide occupation for the "surplus population and for the agricultural population when work on the land is slack. "One consignment of coarse salt has, I hear, been already sent to Sahibgunge for fish- "curing purposes. * * * * Salt-fish, properly prepared, "would be an important and valuable addition to the food-supply of this district."

"A large future," the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal observes in reviewing this report, "lies before this (the fish-curing) industry."

Publicity.

100. It will be remembered that some special measures were adopted with a view to ensuring publicity being given to the reduction of the duty. These

measures appear to have been generally attended with success. In Behar, especially, a recent report says "the news that the Salt Tax had been reduced " * * * is said to have spread with unexampled quickness."

Increased consumption.

101. I now turn to the question of increased consumption. The following table shows the consumption during the eleven months from March 1st, 1882, to January 31st, 1883, compared with the corresponding period of the year 1881-82. The figures for Burma are excluded, as no change was made last March in the rate of duty levied in that province. I may remark, however, that the consumption in Burma has up to the present time been less in 1882-83 than it was in 1881-82.

Comparison of 1881-82 and 1882-83.

In thousands of maunds (0000 *omitted*).

Province.	Consumption, March 1st, 1881, to January 31st, 1882.	Consumption, March 1st, 1882, to January 31st, 1883.	Percentage of increase + or of decrease —.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	
Bengal	8,207	8,723	+ 6·29
Inland Customs	6,178	6,112	— 1·07
Bombay	4,361	4,695	+ 7·66
Sindh	148	166	+12·16
Madras	5,604	6,405	+14·29
Total	24,498	26,101	+ 6·54

Increases and Decreases since 1873.

102. The following figures show the increase or decrease for the eleven corresponding months of each year, from 1874-75, as compared with the previous year:—

					Maunds.
March 1st,	1874,	to January 31st,	1875		+288,000
"	1875	"	1876		+ 77,000
"	1876	"	1877		+498,000
"	1877	"	1878		+491,000
"	1878	"	1879		+367,000
"	1879	"	1880		+1,724,000
"	1880	"	1881		—690,000
"	1881	"	1882		+1,016,000
"	1882	"	1883		+1,603,000

Difficulty of making accurate comparisons.

103. So many changes have been made since 1873 that it is difficult, by any comparison with past years, to arrive at a thoroughly accurate conclusion as to the extent to which consumption has been stimulated by the reduction of the duty. Of course, under normal circumstances, as the population grows the consumption of Salt will also increase, if no disturbing elements, such as a change in the rate of duty or a famine, intervene. This normal growth of consumption has generally been taken at rather less than 1 per cent. It is, however, to be observed that the large increase in 1879-80 (1,724,000 maunds) followed on a year of relatively low consumption and was again followed by a year of relatively low consumption. On the other hand, 1881-82 was a year of high consumption, the increase being 1,016,000 maunds over 1880-81. It is, therefore, especially satisfactory to note that, in spite of the high consumption in 1881-82, the year 1882-83 shows an increase of no less than 1,603,000 maunds. There can be no doubt that a very considerable portion of this increase is due to the reduction in the duty.

104. If we turn to the details of each province, some remarkable differences in the rate of increase are observable.

Madras.

105. The largest increase (14·29 per cent.) is shown in Madras. This was to be expected. As I mentioned in the last Financial Statement (para. 199) the people of Southern India require more Salt than the more Northern populations, whose principal food consists of wheat and pulses. Moreover, the people in Madras have, in quite recent times, been accustomed to a lower rate of duty. In view to the abolition of the Customs Line the duty in Southern India was raised in December 1877 from Re. 1-13 to R2-8 a maund. In consequence, consumption was, without doubt, curtailed. It was to be expected that, so soon as the duty was reduced, the people would readily go back to their old rate of consumption.

106. The reduction of duty is not, however, the sole reason why the increase is so large in Madras. In the first place a great deal has been done within the last year or so to improve the organisation of the Salt Department in the Madras Presidency, with the result that illicit consumption has probably been to some extent checked. And, in the second place, Madras Salt has been for some years displacing the Salt supplied from Pooree. The figures given in the margin show that the quantity of Salt supplied from the Pooree warehouses has been steadily falling off for the last four years, and that the falling off in 1882 has been especially remarkable.

	Maunds.
1879-80	308,384
1880-81	241,559
1881-82	163,932
1882-83 (ten months)	90,722

Sind.

107. The increase in consumption in Sind has been nearly as great as in Madras, *viz.*, 12·16 per cent. The total consumption in this province is, however, small. A portion of the increase is probably due to Sind Salt having to some extent taken the place of Rock Salt in the Lower Punjab.

Bombay.

108. The increase in Bombay, though considerable (7·66 per cent.) falls far short of that in Madras and Sind. A portion of this increase is, without doubt, due to Bombay Salt having to some extent displaced Sambhur Lake Salt in Northern and Central India.

Bengal.

109. Bengal shows an increase of 6·29 per cent. I have already mentioned (para. 106) that the territorial area supplied from Bengal has, in one quarter, been restricted, owing to Madras having, to some extent, taken the place of Pooree Salt. On the other hand, the abolition of the differential rate of duty on sea-borne Salt has, of course, placed that Salt in a better position to compete with Sambhur Lake Salt in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. An indication of the extent to which this displacement has taken place is given in the following figures, which show the quantity of Cheshire Salt imported by rail into the North-West Provinces and Oudh during the last four years:—

	Maunds.
1879-80	32,306
1880-81	27,405
1881 82	31,957
1882-83 (six months only)	107,589

There was also during the year, for the first time, an importation of Cheshire Salt,—to the extent of about 10,000 maunds,—into the Central Provinces.

Inland Customs.

110. The only quarter where a decrease is shown is under the head of "Inland Customs." This is mainly Sambhur Lake Salt, which supplies Northern India. The territorial area heretofore supplied from this source has been much restricted. As I have already mentioned (paras. 108-109) Bombay Salt from the west, and Cheshire Salt from the east, have both pushed their way into the territory heretofore supplied mainly from the Sambhur Lake. Under these circumstances, the fact that there has only been a decrease of 1·07 per cent. on the Salt sold by the Inland Customs Department shows that the people, within the more limited area now supplied by that Department, have increased their consumption. This was to be expected, for it is certain that the abolition

of the Customs Line in 1878 resulted in a great rise of price in the Native States of Rajputana, and that the people of those States, in consequence of the enhanced price, curtailed both their own personal consumption and that of their cattle. It was, therefore, to be expected that, with a reduction of duty, a tendency would be shown to revert to the old rate of consumption. The Governor-General's Agent reports that "there is no doubt whatever that the "late reduction has reached the consumer and, generally speaking, I may say "that he has benefited exactly to the extent of the reduction made in the duty."

Financial effect of reduction.

111. Turning to the financial effect of the measure, it is to be observed that an increase of consumption to the extent of 1,603,000 maunds represents, at Rs. 2 a maund, an additional revenue of £320,600. To the extent of this sum, therefore, it may be said that the loss of revenue consequent on the reduction of duty (£1,400,000) has been recouped by the increased consumption of eleven months.

Comparison with Estimate.

112. Regarding the matter from the point of view of the anticipations framed last March, it is to be observed that, in order to arrive at a proper appreciation of the facts of the case, it is necessary to consider the figures for the years 1881-82 and 1882-83 together. The duty, it will be remembered, was lowered on March 10th, 1882. The immediate effect of the reduction was to give a great stimulus to clearances of Salt in Bengal, and, although to a less degree, to wholesale purchases elsewhere. The market became over-stocked, and consequently during the early months of the current financial year, the revenue suffered. It follows, therefore, that the revenue of 1881-82 was disproportionately increased, and that of 1882-83 disproportionately diminished, by the course of trade during the last three weeks of March 1882.

113. The gross revenue for 1881-82, after making what was at the time considered a reasonable allowance for a reduction of the revenue during the last three weeks of the year, was, in framing the Revised Estimates, taken at £7,213,000. The actual receipts were £7,375,620, being £162,620 in excess of the estimate.

114. The gross Revenue for 1882-83 was estimated last March at £6,049,000. It is now estimated at £6,128,700, being £79,700 in excess of the Budget Estimate. This figure does not, however, accurately represent the full amount by which the Revised exceeds the Budget Estimate of Revenue. The Expenditure under *Salt* is now taken at £139,600 less than the Budget Estimate. To the extent of £59,000 this large decrease of Expenditure is due to the following cause. At the commencement of the financial year a system prevailed in Northern India under which Salt was conveyed by the Government from the Salt sources to certain depôts. The charges likely to be incurred on account of transport from the sources to the depôts appeared on the Expenditure side of the Estimates of 1882-83, and, inasmuch as the cost of transport was added to the selling price of Salt at the depôts, an analogous amount appeared on the Revenue side of the Estimates. During the year the depôt system was abandoned, with the result that both the Revenue and Expenditure under *Salt* were reduced to the extent of £59,000. The real excess of Revenue over the Budget Estimate is, therefore, not £79,700, but (£79,700+£59,000) £138,700.

115. Taking the two years together, therefore, the result is that the Estimate of gross Revenue framed last March stood at £13,262,000, and that the Estimate now stands at £13,504,320, being £242,320 in excess of the Original Estimate. To this figure, however, it is, as I have already explained, necessary to add a sum of £59,000, thus bringing up to £301,320, the true figure by which the Salt Revenue has exceeded the Estimate framed last March.

Results satisfactory.

116. Very rapid advance in this, or in any other matter, is not to be expected in India. But on the whole it may be said that the results obtained so far in

connection with the reduction in the duty on Salt are satisfactory. The progress in the direction of increased consumption has been greater than was anticipated at the time the Budget Estimate was framed last March. Should the same rate of increase continue the Revenue, at the reduced rate of duty, will in less than three years from the present time stand at the same figure as it did prior to the reduction of the duty.

VI.—Revised Estimates for 1882-83.

Revised Estimates for 1882-83.

117. Up to the present time the Estimates for the year about to expire, which are presented at the time the Financial Statement is made, have been termed the Regular Estimates. I have been unable to discover how or why the word "Regular" came to be adopted. It was used by Mr. Laing in 1861. It was not used on the occasion of the Financial Statement of 1862, but it reappeared in 1863, and its meaning was explained by Sir Charles Trevelyan in a foot-note. Since 1863 the word has always been used.

118. There does not appear to be any reason for continuing the use of a word, which can only be understood by those who know the technical meaning attached to it, when another word; which any one can understand, is available. For the future, therefore, the word "Revised" will be used instead of "Regular."

119. I proceed to deal with the Revised Estimates for the year 1882-83.

General Situation in March 1882.

120. The financial year which is about to close has presented many remarkable features. At the commencement of the year the salient points of the financial situation were as follows. The country had at length recovered from the disastrous effects of the famine of 1877-78. The return of peace enabled the Government to turn its attention to those fiscal and domestic reforms, the consideration of which had necessarily been postponed during the continuance of the Afghan war. A large surplus was available. A favourable opportunity presented itself, therefore, for the execution of certain fiscal reforms, the desirability of which had long been recognised. With the exception of the duty on wine, spirits, malt liquor, arms, ammunition, opium, and salt, the whole of the import duties were abolished. A large reduction was effected in the duty on salt. Some substantial relief was afforded to the agricultural classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Dangers peculiar to Indian finance.

121. Hardly had effect been given to these important and beneficial reforms, when it became apparent that three out of the four peculiar dangers to which the finances of India are exposed would, to a greater or less degree, have to be encountered in the immediate future. These dangers are war, a diminution of the Opium revenue, an increase of expenditure on account of charges payable in sterling, and famine. In respect to every one of these dangers,—including, in the particular instance in point, war,—it may be said that their occurrence is governed by causes over which the Government of India can exercise little or no control. On the other hand, the entire brunt of bearing three out of four of these risks falls on the Imperial Government of India.

The Provincial system.

122. In connection with this last remark I wish for one moment to digress, in order to show the bearing of the Provincial system of finance upon the points immediately under discussion.

Its many advantages,

123. The policy of financial decentralisation, which was not the least of the numerous benefits conferred by Lord Mayo and Sir John Strachey on India, has been productive of the most beneficial results. In the remarks I am about to make I wish it to be clearly understood that I am very far from wishing to say anything in the slightest degree condemnatory of that policy. On the contrary it is, as is well known, a policy which commands the entire approval of the present Government, and with which, I may perhaps be permitted to say, I heartily sympathise. The advantages of the system far outweigh any

And one disadvantage.

of its disadvantages. On the other hand it cannot be denied that this very desirable reform has been unavoidably accompanied with one disadvantage, and it is to this disadvantage that, for reasons which I will presently specify, I now wish to allude.

Developments of the policy.

124. It will be remembered that the original policy of decentralisation has received further development on the two occasions,—first in 1877, and again in 1882,—when the quinquennial contracts between the Imperial and Provincial Governments terminated.

Arrangements under contracts of 1882.

125. On the occasion of the last Financial Statement (paras. 38—64) I explained fully the precise terms of the new Provincial contracts. It may, however, be convenient that I should again explain the general nature of the arrangements resulting from those contracts.

126. The Provincial Governments now receive the whole of the Revenue under heads which produce about £4,000,000 a year, 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 about £7,600,000. On the other hand, the Provincial Governments 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 about £4,000,000 a year. In other words, 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 about £19,000,000 a year, have, under the contract of 1882, been provincialised; that is to say, the Provincial Governments have to a greater or less extent, according to the circumstances of each head, an interest in and responsibility for their administration.

Stability is essential to the system.

127. It is essential to the proper working of the Provincial system of finance that an element of stability should, to as great an extent as possible, be imported into the arrangements between the Imperial and Provincial Governments. Unless the latter are assured that any increase of revenue consequent on improved management, or any savings which may accrue from economical administration, will remain at their own disposal, but slight inducement will be offered to them to improve the management of their resources or to exercise economy in their administration. Accordingly, in concluding the contracts of 1882, the assurances previously given to the effect that the Imperial Government would not call on the Provincial Governments for any pecuniary assistance, save on occasions of very great and extraordinary emergency, were ratified and to some extent emphasised. The money (£670,000) contributed by the Provincial Government towards the expenses of the Afghan war was at the same time repaid.

Famine the only danger to which Provincial finance is exposed.

128. It thus happens that, of the four dangers to which I have alluded above, one only,—famine,—can, save under very extraordinary circumstances, affect Provincial finances. I am far from condemning this arrangement. On the contrary, I think it is, on the whole, the best of which the circumstances of the case admit. It is the Provincial Governments, and not the Government of India, who are brought in immediate contact with the people. They supervise the whole of the ordinary administrative work of the country. Through their instrumentality, or through agency working in close connection with their officers, most of the smaller, and some of the larger, public works are executed. It is a distinct advantage that, should any sudden emergency arise, such as war, a diminution of the Opium Revenue, or a further depreciation in the value of silver, the Provincial Governments should be able to feel that the progress of any administrative reforms they may have undertaken, or the execution of any public works for which Provincial funds are available, will not be checked. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that, whilst the probability of any such

emergency arising has in no degree diminished since the adoption of the Provincial system of finance, the power of the Government of India to cope with an emergency is to some extent impaired by reason of the pledges taken towards the Provincial Governments.

No further imperial grants can be made.

129. I make these remarks for the following reasons. All the new contracts have now been finally concluded. I mentioned in the last Financial Statement (para. 45) that some questions still remained outstanding with the Madras Government. These have now been settled. Under these circumstances it is very desirable that it should be fully understood that no further changes can be made in the terms of the several contracts. The Government of India, on its side, will adhere strictly to the principles laid down in the Resolution of September 30th, 1881. On the other hand, it must call upon the Provincial Governments to abide with equal strictness to their portion of the contracts. The contracts have not been made in any illiberal spirit. Each Provincial Government starts with a balance at its credit and with a normal revenue in excess of its normal expenditure. Under these circumstances the Provincial Governments must look solely to the gradual development of their own resources, and to economy in their own administration, to provide whatever further funds may be required for services classed as Provincial. The Government of India cannot entertain any further proposals for increased Imperial grants on account of those services. It may be, and probably is, the case that in almost every Province of India the funds available are not commensurate with the work which sooner or later will require to be done. That is the normal condition of a country whose necessities are great, whilst the tax-paying power of its population is small. Under these circumstances, progress in many directions will possibly be comparatively slow, and it is inevitable, under all the conditions of Indian Government, that it should be slow. But what I particularly wish to point out is that the Government of India cannot at present make any further grants from Imperial funds in order to ensure more rapid progress. Indeed, in some respects it may be said that the Provincial Governments are in a better position to provide whatever funds may be required than is the case with the Imperial Government. For the reasons which I have already given an element of stability is imported into Provincial finance which Imperial finance cannot at present possess. Not only do the three points to which I have alluded constitute dangers which are wholly borne by the Imperial Government of India,—not only does the fourth danger (famine) materially affect Imperial as well as Provincial finance,—but if any further fiscal reforms are to be made,—and there are several which it would be very desirable to make,—any loss of money which may accrue from their execution must be borne by the Imperial Treasury.

Altered situation during the year.

130. To return from this digression. I have said (para. 121) that hardly had the large fiscal reforms of last year been carried out when it became apparent that three out of the four dangers to which the finances of India are specially exposed would have to be encountered in the immediate future.

Egyptian Expedition.

131. In the first place, we have had a war. The cost of the Indian Contingent which was sent to Egypt is now estimated at £1,297,000. Her Majesty's Government has intimated its intention of repaying £500,000 (true sterling) of this amount to the Government of India. This sum of £500,000 will be brought to credit at once. A corresponding reduction will take place in the Secretary of State's drawings for 1883-84. The net cost of the Egyptian Expedition to the Indian Treasury will, therefore, be £797,000.*

* This is the net figure which appears in the Revised Estimates for 1882-83, but in 1883-84 there will be a diminished charge under *Exchange* by reason of the reduction of £500,000 (true sterling) in the amount of the Secretary of State's drawings. The diminution of expenditure under this head may at present rates be calculated at about £115,000. It may be said, therefore, that the ultimate net charge which will fall on the Indian Revenues by reason of the Egyptian Expedition is £682,000 (Rs. 68,20,000).

Opium.

132. Turning to Opium, I give below the net Revenue for the last four years:—

		£
1878-79		7,701,000
1879-80		8,252,000
1880-81		8,451,000
1881-82	Revised Estimate	7,838,000
	Actuals	7,805,000

133. The fluctuations in the Opium Revenue from month to month, and indeed, from week to week, are so considerable that it is very difficult to make any very close estimate even for the short period of the present financial year which remains to expire. According to the best estimate that can be framed, however, the net Revenue will probably amount to £7,217,000, being £33,000 less than the Budget Estimate. The deficiency is due to the Expenditure being greater by £95,000 than was anticipated last March. This excess expenditure is partly due to the fact that the Opium crop in Bengal was a good one, and that, therefore, more money than was expected had to be paid for crude Opium, and partly to the fact that 2,000 maunds of Malwa Opium were purchased for the manufacture of Excise Opium. The excess expenditure is partly balanced by an increase of Revenue to the extent of £62,000 over the Budget Estimate.

Competition of the Chinese drug.

134. It will be seen, therefore, that the estimated net Revenue from Opium for the current financial year is less by £1,234,000 than the actual receipts of 1880-81, less by £621,000 than the Revised Estimate for 1881-82, and less by £588,000 than the Actuals of 1881-82. There can be little doubt that the main cause of this progressive diminution is to be found in the increased competition of the indigenous Chinese drug, to which I alluded in the last Financial Statement (paras. 143—145). The falling-off in the Opium Revenue has not seriously disturbed the finances of the year. The net Budget Estimate will probably be nearly realised. What, however, I wish to point out is, that in former years Opium has very often yielded a large sum in excess of the Estimate, and has thus enabled the Government to meet any unforeseen demands which might be thrown upon it during the course of the year. Nothing of this kind has occurred during the current year. On the contrary, the Opium Revenue is, as I have already mentioned, likely to fall below the Budget Estimate of £7,250,000 by £33,000. I shall presently revert to this question in dealing with the Budget Estimate for the year 1883-84 (paras. 195—207).

Exchange.

135. Turning to the question of Exchange, it is to be observed that the Budget Estimate provided for the sum of £15,342,000 (true sterling) being remitted to England, and that the rupee was taken at 1*s.* 8*d.* During the last three weeks of March 1882 bills to the extent of £908,000 (true sterling) in excess of the requirements of the year 1881-82 were placed on the market. This amount was taken in deduction of the drawings for the current year, which were thus, so far as this transaction only is concerned, reduced to £14,434,000 (true sterling).

Serious inconvenience due to instability in the value of the rupee.

136. At no period has the inconvenience to India of having to make a large annual payment in sterling been more apparent than during the current year. I will not now attempt to discuss whether it is to the advantage of India that the value of the rupee expressed in sterling should be low, that is to say lower than it used to be when the relative values of gold to silver were as 1 to 15½. That is a subject on which a great deal might be said. But it is not the fact that the value of the rupee is, comparatively speaking, low that causes inconvenience. It would be possible, although it might be exceedingly troublesome, to adjust the Indian fiscal system to a rupee of any value. What causes inconvenience alike to Government and to trade is that the value of the rupee is unstable. It is impossible to state accurately in Indian currency what the annual liabilities of the Government of India are. Those liabilities have

to be calculated afresh every year according to the variations which take place in the relative value of gold and silver, and a calculation which will hold good for even one year is exceedingly difficult to make. In March 1882 the value of the rupee was taken at 1*s.* 8*d.*, and at the time this estimate was made it was a reasonable one, based on the facts of the past and present. The value of silver was then about 52*d.* an ounce, which corresponds with a value of 1*s.* $8\frac{6}{16}$*d.* to the rupee. But since then the value of the rupee has been as high as 1*s.* $8\frac{5}{16}$*d.*, and as low as 1*s.* $7\frac{1}{16}$*d.* The average price obtained for the bills, amounting to £14,184,000 (true sterling), placed on the market up to March 9th, 1883, has been 1-$7\frac{3}{32}$*d.* When the Budget was framed it was thought that a debt of £14,184,000 (true sterling) would be liquidated by a payment of ₹17,02,03,000. It has actually cost ₹17,43,81,000 to liquidate that debt. It is sufficient to state these facts in order to show the grave inconvenience to the Government which results from the unstable value of the rupee.

Southern Mahratta Railway and Famine Insurance.

137. It will be desirable that I should explain in this place two financial transactions of the year which are intimately connected with each other and with the Expenditure under *Exchange*. The first relates to the transactions of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The second to the application of the annual grant of £1,500,000 under *Famine Relief and Insurance*.

138. The Southern Mahratta Railway was commenced by the Government as a famine work in April 1879, and work was afterwards recommenced by Government in November 1881. Up to the end of 1881-82 £394,000 had been spent on it, of which £291,000 had been charged to the Protective grant. A further sum of £369,800 was provided in the Budget Estimates for 1882-83 from the Protective grant for expenditure on this line.

139. In the summer of 1882 the line was handed over to a private Company. Capital to the extent of £1,724,600 (true sterling) has already been raised in London and paid to the Home Treasury of the Government of India. Of this amount about £550,000 is due to the Government for work already done, the remainder being intended to provide funds for the continuation of the works. The amount to be re-credited to the Protective grant during the present year is estimated to be £270,000, besides the expenditure incurred this year, and whatever is repaid will be credited to the head of *Famine Relief and Insurance* and become available for the construction of Protective Works, in addition to the annual grant of £750,000. Further, the original allotment of £369,800 made in the Budget from the Protective grant for expenditure on the Southern Mahratta Railway became available for expenditure on other Protective Works. The Public Works Department was, however, unable to spend the large sum of money which thus became available on Protective Works during the year. Their total net expenditure on these works in 1882-83 is now estimated at only £144,200. It was thought undesirable not to utilise at once the large sum of money belonging to the Famine Insurance grant which was thus available. A transfer of £605,800 will, therefore, be made to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt, thus increasing the amount available during the year for reducing debt to £1,330,200. A demand for money having recently sprung up, and the Secretary of State having already drawn the total sum required for the annual expenditure in England, it is contemplated to remit home an additional sum of about £1,000,000 (true sterling) during 1882-83, to invest this sum, and to apply it, as opportunity may offer, to the reduction of sterling debt in England. The Commissioners have been consulted on the subject, and approve of this arrangement. A separate account of the transaction will be rendered to them. The cost of the bills drawn in order to carry out this transaction will be debited to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt. In 1883-84 a reduction will be made in the amount available for ***Reduction of Debt***, and a corresponding increase in the amount available for ***Protective Works***, that is to say, the former having, in 1882-83, been increased

Reduction of Debt

to £1,330,200 will, in 1884-85, be reduced to £131,700 and the latter having, in 1882-83, been reduced to £144,200, will, in 1884-85, be increased to £1,355,800. It is estimated that the direct expenditure on *Famine Relief* in 1882-83 and 1883-84 will be £25,600 and £12,500, and consequently the aggregate expenditure on *Famine Relief, Protective Works*, and *Reduction of Debt* will be £1,500,000 in each of the years 1882-83 and 1883-84.

140. So far I have only dealt with the transactions of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company mainly in so far as they affect the Revenue and Expenditure of the year. I now turn to the consideration of the transactions in so far as they have affected the Ways and Means of 1882-83.

141. As the capital of the Company was paid to the Home Treasury of the Government of India, it was necessary, in order to enable the Company to proceed with its works, to provide funds for the Company from the Treasuries of the Government of India. A sum estimated at £480,000 (£400,000, true sterling) had to be so provided. For this, of course, no provision had been made in the Estimate of Ways and Means for the year. The Secretary of State, therefore, undertook to reduce his drawings during 1882-83 by an amount of £400,000 (true sterling), but he did not reduce his drawings by the total amount of the paid up capital of the Company. The balance of the money paid by the Company to the Secretary of State in excess of £400,000 (true sterling) was used to strengthen the Home cash balance, and thus enable the Secretary of State to purchase the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's undertaking. It results, therefore, that, inasmuch as the Government of India has to supply funds for the Company in India at a rate of exchange of 1*s.* 8*d.*, every £1 paid to the Company in India involves a payment of R12, of which R2 appears as expenditure under *Exchange*. As a matter of fact the total expenditure under *Exchange* is, on this account, increased by £126,500 in 1883-84.

Result of these Operations.

142. I trust that I have made these operations clear. They are somewhat complicated. The general result, so far as the drawings and the expenditure under *Exchange* of the year 1882-83 are concerned, is as follows: (1) The Secretary of State's drawings for the year 1882-83 are now estimated at £15,042,000 (true sterling), of which £14,184,000 (true sterling) had been drawn up to March 9th; (2) the expenditure under *Exchange on Transactions with London* is now estimated at £3,116,000, being £341,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate; (3) a further sum, estimated at £227,000, representing *Exchange* on the remittance home of the sum of £1,000,000 (true sterling) will be charged against *Appropriation for the Reduction of Debt* (*vide* Abstract C).

	£	£ (True Sterling)
Original Estimate		15,342,000
Deduct:—		
(1) Excess drawings in 1881-82 in round figures	900,000	
(2) Reduction by Secretary of State on account of Southern Mahratta Railway transactions	400,000	
Total deductions	1,300,000	
Add:—		
(1) Remittance on account of Debt Commissioners	1,000,000	
Net deduction		300,000
Revised Estimate of drawings		15,042,000

Budget Estimates, 1882-83.

143. The Budget Estimates for 1882-83 was as follows:—

	£
Revenue	66,078,000
Expenditure	65,793,000
Surplus	285,000

Revised Estimates, 1882-83.

144. I have already mentioned (para. 131) that net Expenditure to the extent of £797,000, for which no provision was made in the Budget, was incurred during the year on account of the Egyptian Expedition. Also that the Expenditure under *Exchange* is now estimated at £341,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate

(para. 142). In spite, however, of the Egyptian expenditure, of the heavy charge for *Exchange*, and in spite of the fact that the net *Opium* Revenue is expected barely to come up to the Estimate (para. 133), the Revised Estimate shows a small surplus of Revenue over Expenditure. It is as follows:—

	£
Revenue	67,914,000
Expenditure	67,854,000
Surplus	60,000

Reasons of surplus.

145. This satisfactory result is mainly due to two causes. In the first place the harvests were everywhere good, and the country has generally been in a prosperous condition. In the second place, in view of the large fiscal reforms which were carried out last year, it was thought advisable to frame all the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure with even more than the usual caution. Otherwise it would not have been prudent to have undertaken those reforms.

Increases of Revenue.

146. Almost every branch of Revenue shows an increase over the Budget Estimate, whilst many branches of Expenditure show a diminution as compared with the Budget.* Thus the net *Land Revenue* (including *Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation*) shows an improvement of £172,000, of which £60,000 is on account of increased Revenue, and £112,000 on account of a diminution in Expenditure. *Forests* (net) show an improvement of £107,000; *Excise* (net) of £288,000; *Customs* (net) of £91,000; *Salt* (net) of £219,000, of which £80,000 is for excess Revenue, and £139,000 for diminished Expenditure; *Stamps* (net) of £68,000; *Railways* including those classed as Productive Lines (*State, Guaranteed* and *East Indian*) of £225,000, net; and *Irrigation and Navigation* (net) of £53,000 on the Ordinary and £17,000 on the Productive Account. The *Marine* Expenditure (net) is £104,000, the *Army* Expenditure (net) £74,000, and the Expenditure (net) under *Law and Justice* £121,000, less than the Budget Estimate.

Diminutions of Expenditure.

Exceptional receipts.

147. The Revenue of the year has been swelled by two exceptional receipts. In the first place, certain remissions of *Land Revenue* were contemplated in the Bombay Presidency last year, and in order to meet the loss on Imperial account involved in those remissions, a sum of £251,000 was credited to the Bombay Government in the Accounts of 1881-82. The amount remitted has, however, turned out to be less by £101,000 than was anticipated. This amount has, therefore, been again brought to the credit of the Imperial Government.

Patwari Fund.

148. In the second place, the balance of the Patwari Fund in the North-West Provinces, amounting to £199,000, has been brought to the credit of the Imperial Government. Under the arrangements made last year in connection with the abolition of the Patwari cess (see Financial Statement for 1882-83, paras. 59—

* In considering these figures it is to be borne in mind that the total amount by which the Revised Estimate, whether of an item of Revenue or of Expenditure, differs from the Budget Estimate, does not necessarily go to swell or diminish the Imperial surplus. Thus, to take a single example, an excess in gross Revenue of £284,900 under *Excise* means that the Imperial Government expects to receive £142,450 and the Provincial Governments £142,450, more than was originally estimated. So also, to take an example on the Expenditure side of the Account, almost the whole of the amount by which the Expenditure under *Land Revenue* falls short of the Estimate, benefits the Provincial Governments only. The figures given above, therefore, must only be taken as a general indication of the reasons why the Imperial Revenue has more than balanced the Imperial Expenditure. I have not thought it necessary to state in detail to what extent the excess of Revenue or diminution of Expenditure benefits the Imperial and Provincial Governments respectively.

I may mention in connection with this point that the Increase and Decrease columns, which formerly appeared in *Statements I* and *II* under the old classification of the Accounts and Estimates (see Appendix II, pages 68 to 71) are not given in Abstracts A and B of the new classification (see Appendix I, pages 54 to 59). It will be readily seen that they could not conveniently be given. This is, without doubt, a disadvantage, but the new classification is so superior to the old classification in all other respects as to make its adoption desirable. As both the old and new classifications are published this year (see para. 63 of Financial Statement), the inconvenience will not be felt immediately.

63), the Imperial Government has to bear the charges formerly paid from the Patwari Fund. The balance of the Fund was devoted to meeting charges connected with Surveys and the preparation of a Record of Rights in permanently-settled districts, and the charges on these accounts are being met at the cost of Imperial Revenues, which are recouped by receiving a credit of the balance of the Fund.

149. Both of these are extraordinary items of Revenue which will not recur in future years.

Increases of Expenditure.

150. On the other hand, the Expenditure under a few heads has exceeded the Budget Estimate, and some extraordinary expenditure has been borne which will not recur in future years.

151. The Expenditure under *Interest on Debt* is now calculated at an increase in all of £119,000, the increase being partly due to an arrear payment to the Maharaja of Patiala and partly to the charge for temporary loans in England in excess of the Budget Estimate; of this increase £71,000 appear in the Ordinary and £48,000 in the Productive Account. *Stationery and Printing*, owing mainly to unusually heavy purchases of stock, has cost £56,000 (net) more than was anticipated. The cost of *Administration* has exceeded the Estimate by £74,000, and that of *Superannuations* (net) by £79,000.

152. It was thought desirable to complete the *Frontier Railways* as soon as possible. An additional grant of £60,000 in excess of the Budget allowance was, therefore, made under this head during the year. The *Southern Mahratta Railway* has cost £33,000 (interest charge), and *Subsidized Railways* have cost £21,000, in excess of the Estimate. *Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services* are now estimated at £51,000 in excess of the Estimates. The excess is mainly due to additional grants having been made during the year for the extension of the Salt works at Uru in the Bombay Presidency, and for the erection of Government offices and clerks quarters at Simla. The construction of these buildings will lead to a diminution in the present annual charge on account of rent for the houses now hired.

VII.—The Wheat Trade.

The Wheat Trade.

153. The principal feature of the financial situation of the moment is that during the past year there has been a still further fall in the value of the rupee. The highest price obtained by the Secretary of State during the year 1882-83 for his Bills was 1*s.* $8\frac{3}{16}$*d.* on April 5th. The lowest price was 1*s.* $7\frac{1}{16}$*d.* on December 20th and 27th. The balance of trade between Europe and India was to an unusual extent settled by importations of silver, especially during the early months of the financial year. (See Appendix V.)

Value of Silver.

154. Some temporary and adventitious causes may possibly have tended to depreciate exchange during the year. But, in the main, the value of the rupee expressed in sterling must, of course, depend on the relative value of gold and silver. The highest price realised for silver in the London market during the year 1882 was $52\frac{7}{16}$*d.* per oz. corresponding to a rupee of 20·289*d.*; the lowest 50*d.* corresponding to a rupee of 19·3467*d.*; the average was $51\frac{5}{8}$*d.* per oz. corresponding to a rupee of 19·9755*d.** On the whole the general tendency has been downwards.

* *The Statist.* Financial and Commercial History of 1882.

Importance of removing obstacles from trade.

155. The only way in which it is within the power of the Government of India to meet the difficulties attendant on a depreciation in the value of the rupee is to free trade so far as is possible from all obstacles, and especially to do all in its power to develop the export trade.

The Wheat Trade.

156. A great deal has already been done in this direction. The import duties have been almost entirely abolished. The export duty on rice remains. It would be most desirable that this duty should be removed. The financial situation does not, however, for the present permit of its abolition. Something, however, may be done in the way of encouraging the export trade in food grains, and especially in wheat.

Its recent development.

157. This trade may, for all practical purposes, be said to date from the year 1873, when the export duty was removed. In 1881-82 nearly a million tons (19,863,520 cwt.) were exported. The export during the current year (1882-83) will probably be about 14,000,000 cwt.,—a figure which, although below the exceptionally large export of 1881-82, is still 100 per cent. in excess of that of 1880-81. The great strides made in this trade during the last few years are to a great extent due to railway extensions in India and, so far as the great exports of 1881-82 are concerned, to deficient crops in the United States.

Markets for Indian Wheat.

158. For all practical purposes it may be said that the whole of the Indian wheat trade is with Europe. In 1881-82 only 310,000 cwt. out of 19,863,000 cwt. were shipped to other than European markets. The largest market for Indian wheat—as for most of the other staple products of India—is England. Out of the total quantity exported in 1881-82, England took nearly one-half, and has taken about the same proportion during the current year. France took 5,308,000 cwt. last year (1881-82) and has this year (1882-83) taken over 3,000,000 cwt. out of the 11,828,000 cwt. already exported. Indian wheat also goes to Belgium, Holland, Italy, and Egypt. But shipments to Egypt are only nominally for that country. Ships go to Port Said "for orders," and the exports recorded in our trade returns as going to Egypt are mostly intended for some Continental market.

Production of wheat in England.

159. The total production of wheat in the United Kingdom is estimated by Sir James Caird at 12,000,000 quarters, or rather over 53,000,000 cwt. (2,650,000 tons). The yield is said by Sir James Caird to be decreasing. He estimates that from 1873 to 1877 the average yield was $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarters to the acre, and in 1879 not more than 2 quarters. In former years the yield has reached $3\frac{1}{4}$ quarters and more to the acre. He thinks that there is a decrease in fertility. The area under wheat is also diminishing and land is being used for more profitable crops, for dairy-farming, for grazing, and for market-gardening. Looking to the increase of population and to the general tendency to devote land to other uses than the growth of wheat, it may be anticipated that the demand for wheat in England from other countries will increase in the future.

Imports into England from Foreign countries.

160. During the calendar year 1882, the English market was supplied with wheat from abroad to the extent shown in the following table:—

	Cwt.
Russia	9,571,021
Germany	3,083,921
Turkey and Roumania	721,030
Chili	1,656,361
Australia	2,475,127
B. N. America	2,684,828
United States	35,059,623
Egypt*	174,862
India	8,477,479
Other Countries	267,370
TOTAL	64,171,622

161. In addition to this amount of wheat, wheat-flour to the extent of 13,028,705 cwt. was supplied to the English market from foreign countries during the year 1882, of which the United States furnished 7,777,262 cwt.

The United States.

162. The total imports of wheat and wheat-flour were, therefore, 77,200,327

* The low imports from Egypt were due to the war. The average imports from that country to England are considerably higher than the figure given above.

cwt., of which the United States supplied nearly 43,000,000 cwt., or about 56 per cent. of the whole. It is clear, therefore, that the United States is the most formidable rival with which India has to compete in the supply of wheat to the English market. Wheat flour has not as yet been exported from India.

Its advantages.

163. In this competition the United States possesses many natural advantages over India, which are, however, to some extent counterbalanced by one important disadvantage.

Relative production of the two countries.

164. Looking first to the advantages, it is certain that the United States can supply a much larger total quantity of wheat for export than can be supplied by India. Sir James Caird, addressing the Statistical Society on November 15th, 1881, said :—

"In a single year the United States increased their acreage by an extent equal to our (the English) total growth. In the 20 years from 1840 to 1860 their wheat production rose from 10 to 20 million quarters. In the 20 years from 1860 to 1880 it grew from 20 to 60 million quarters, and their extent of good wheat land is practically unlimited. The two great corn products of that country are wheat and Indian corn, in regard to the first of which this country, and Western Europe generally, will become increasingly dependent on America, and the price of wheat here will be chiefly ruled by the production there."

Acreage under cultivation in India.

165. In the Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1881, it is stated that in 1880 the area under wheat was 37,986,717 acres, the total production amounting to 271,531,624 cwt. or over 62 million quarters (over 13½ million tons).

166. It is difficult to state accurately either the acreage under wheat in India or the total outturn of the crop. Our agricultural statistics are still very defective for most provinces, and there are none at all for Bengal. According to the figures given in the Administration Reports of the different Provinces, there were, in 1880-81, 19,474,594 acres under wheat. These figures are, however, inclusive of 1,000,000 acres in Bengal, which is simply a guess, and is probably very wide of the mark. We shall probably not be far wrong if we take 21 millions as the total present acreage. The great wheat fields are in the Punjab, where also the quality is the best, the North-West Provinces, Oudh, and the Central Provinces. Bombay, Berar, and Bengal also grow wheat extensively, though in smaller quantity.

Outturn per acre.

167. The outturn per acre varies enormously according to the province and soil, and according to whether the field is irrigated or not. It is difficult to attain accuracy on this point, but it would seem that for all India the average yield cannot be taken, on a liberal estimate, at more than 700 lbs. to the acre, which is less than half the produce of English (from 1,500 to 1,600 lbs.) and considerably less than that of the American wheat fields (850 lbs.).* At this rate of yield the total outturn would be about 6½ million tons, of which it may roughly be said that about one million tons are available for export.

Capability of increased production.

168. The question of the extent to which the amount of wheat available for export could be increased without trenching on the food supply of the people or materially enhancing prices is one of great difficulty. Some remarks bearing on the subject will be found in the Report of the Famine Commissioners, Part I, para. 158. Some high authorities are of opinion that, under favourable conditions as regards the prospect of a market, it would be possible within a few years to double the amount of wheat available for export, that is to say, to increase it to about 40,000,000 cwt. There can be no doubt that very large quantities of land are awaiting cultivation, especially in the Punjab, Burma, Assam, and the Central Provinces, but of course a good deal of this land is not suitable for

* In some places in America 25 bushels to the acre and more have been taken off an acre, but this quantity is greatly in excess of the average yield. The average outturn in 1880 for all the United States was 799 lbs. to the acre, but this was a small yield. In 1877 it was 848 lbs. A yield of 850 lbs. to the acre is probably a fair general average.

As regards the figure given above for India (700 lbs.), it is to be borne in mind that it purports to give the *average* yield per acre. In some districts the yield is certainly in excess of this figure, and on all *irrigated* land the yield is largely in excess of 700 lbs.

the cultivation of wheat. In the eastern districts of the Central Provinces the new lines of railway will now open out a very large tract of wheat-producing country, which up to the present time has been unable to find a market for its surplus produce owing to defective means of communication.

169. Any opinion on this subject can be little more than conjecture. All that can be said with certainty is that, on the one hand, the Indian outturn is capable of very considerable increase, and that the growth of the population in India is proceeding at a relatively slower rate than that of the United States, with the result that the proportionate amount of any increased production required for home consumption is less in the former than in the latter country. On the other hand, the processes of American are superior to those of Indian agriculture. The land in the North-Western and Western States is unexhausted and is of very great natural fertility. The acreage available for further cultivation is described on high authority as being "practically unlimited." The yield per acre in the United States is larger than in India. Under these circumstances it may be regarded as certain that, although the Indian supply of wheat available for export may be very considerably increased, the American supply may be increased to a still greater extent.

Ocean freights.

170. A further advantage possessed by the United States over India is in the matter of ocean freight. This advantage is not so great as might be the case under different conditions as regards the fiscal laws of the United States. The heavy duties levied by the United States Government on imported foreign goods naturally check the imports into America from Europe, with the result that, in the comparative absence of a demand for freight from Europe to America, shipowners are obliged to recoup themselves by charging relatively high freights from America to Europe. The disadvantage under which America labours by reason of this condition of things is artificial and not natural. It is imposed by the fiscal law and would be removed were that law changed. In spite, however, of the present condition of the United States Customs Tariff, proximity to the English market, together with the fact that Indian shipping has to pay Canal dues, is sufficient to turn the scale in favour of the United States. The distance from New York to Liverpool is 3,073 miles. The distance from Calcutta to London by sea is 8,083 miles; from Bombay to London 6,274 miles; from Kurrachee to London 6,080 miles. Dues are levied on passing through the Suez Canal at the rate of 10*fcs.* 50*c.* per registered ton.

Comparative freights.

171. The charge for steamer freight from New York to Liverpool is very variable. The rates in 1881 and 1882 were, on an average for the year:

	1881.	1882.
To Liverpool	15*s.* 2*d.*	12*s.* 2*d.*
„ London	16*s.* 11*d.*	16*s.* 0*d.*

172. In January of the present year the rates were, to Liverpool 21*s.* 9*d.*, and to London 22*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Freights seem generally to rule high in January. Comparing the rates from New York to Liverpool for 1882 with Indian rates, we find that during the year 1882 the average charge from Kurrachee to London was £1-18-9 a ton; from Bombay to London £1-15-2¼; from Calcutta to London £2-2-11.* Taking the average American rates of 1882 as the basis of comparison, New York may be said to possess an advantage over Kurrachee to the extent of about 26*s.* 7*d.* or 22*s.* 9*d.* a ton, over Bombay of 23*s.* 0¼*d.* or 19*s.* 2¼*d.*, and over Calcutta of 30*s.* 9*d.* or 26*s.* 11*d.*, accordingly as the Indian rates are compared with the New York rates to Liverpool or to London. On the other hand, Indian rates compare favourably with freight from San Francisco to the United Kingdom, which in 1881 averaged £3-3-11½ a ton. Last year, of the whole import of wheat into the United Kingdom from the United States, 42 per

* The rates stated here for Bombay and Kurrachee are for the ton of 20 cwt., the rates quoted in commercial circulars being for the ton of 16 and 18 cwt. respectively.

cent. was shipped from the Pacific seaboard; in 1881 it was 31 per cent.; in 1880 only 18 per cent.

Railway communication.

173. The United States possess a further advantage in facility of inland communication. The American railway system has been very rapidly extended during the last few years. No less than 105,000 miles of railway are now open. This rapid progress is due to the vigorous commercial enterprise of the people of America, and to the large amount of capital seeking investment in American undertakings. It is in this respect more than in any other that India presents a remarkable contrast. Local capital is either not available or seeks, generally speaking, for more profitable investments than Indian Railways afford. English capital has only recently begun to turn its attention to Indian Railways, and can as yet scarcely be persuaded to dispense with Government assistance. The development of the country has up to the present time mainly devolved on Government, and, as a necessary result of this state of things, progress has been relatively slow.

Railway rates in the United States;

174. In the matter of railway rates also American is at a great advantage as compared to Indian wheat. So far back as 1876 the rate from Chicago to New York, a distance of 960 miles, was on an average 17 cents a bushel, or £1-5-6 per ton for the whole distance. In 1878 and 1879, the published tariff rate was 20 cents per 100 lbs. (18*s.* 4*d.* per ton) for the whole distance, but under stress of competition wheat was carried from time to time in 1879 to New York at 18, 15, and even as low as 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 9*s.* 2*d.* per ton for the whole distance. Sir James Caird in his evidence before the Royal Agricultural Commission in December 1881, said that the rate had been reduced as low as ¼*d.* per ton per mile. This rate is equal to £1 per ton for the whole distance. The writer of an interesting pamphlet recently published in India* gives 14·5 cents a bushel as the latest rate he has seen quoted. This is equal to £1-1-9 per ton for the whole distance. In the official Report on the Foreign Commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, the following figures are given as the average through rates in 1881 from Chicago to New York:—

* *Indian Wheat versus American Protection; or, The influence on English Trade and American Protection of the Development of India.*

	Cents per bushel.	In sterling per ton.
By lake and canal	8·6	12*s.* 11*d.*
By lake and rail	10·4	15*s.* 7*d.*
By rail entirely:		
(1) During the season of navigation only	11·7	17*s.* 6*d.*
(2) During the year . . .	14·4	21*s.* 7*d.*

175. The competition of water carriage has evidently a marked effect on rail rates in America. In India, although about 20 per cent. of the wheat brought to Calcutta is still brought down the river in boats, this traffic does not in the least regulate the railway rates.

176. I have been informed on good authority that wheat is now carried from St. Louis, down the Mississippi, all the way through to Liverpool, for 14 cents a bushel, which is equal to 4*s.* 7¼*d.* per quarter or £1-1-1½ per ton. Mr. Leyland, owner of the Leyland line of steamers trading between Boston and Liverpool, told the Royal Commission on Agriculture that the custom is to take the wheat at Chicago (about 1,500 miles from Boston) and deliver it at Liverpool at a through rate, including everything. This rate in 1881 averaged 10*d.* a bushel of 60 lbs. or £1-11-1⅓ per ton, of which two-fifths went to the ship and three-fifths to the railway, the division being made by arrangement.

177. Turning to India, we find that the rate charged in March 1883 by the East Indian Railway from Delhi to Howrah, a distance of 954 miles, is Rs. 71 per 100 maunds, which, at an exchange of 1*s.* 7½*d.*, is equal to £1-11-5 per ton. *and in India.*

178. From Lahore to Kurrachee, a distance of 821 miles, the rate is 12 annas 3 pie per maund, equal to £1-13-11¾ per ton for the whole distance.

179. From Delhi to Bombay, over the Rajputana Railway, a distance of 889 miles, the rate until very recently was 13 annas 6 pie per maund, equal to £1-17-5¼ per ton for the whole distance.

180. From Jubbulpore to Bombay, a distance of 616 miles, the rate is 10 annas 5 pie per maund, equal to £1-9-8½ per ton for the whole distance; that is to say, it costs considerably more to carry a ton of wheat 616 miles over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, than it does to carry the same quantity 960 miles over the American line.

181. A comparison of rates from other stations would produce similar results. But it is unnecessary to go further. It is abundantly clear that the Indian are much higher than the American rates.

Management of the trade.

182. In the detailed management of the trade also America has the advantage over India. There is far less handling of the wheat between the field and the hold of the ship in the former than in the latter country. The wheat is brought from the field into store-houses, and thence shot in bulk into the wagons, which are either brought alongside the ship or to warehouses which lie close to the ship. In India, on the other hand, wheat is brought from the field to a central station, say Cawnpore, is there bought by one trader (perhaps the agent of the shipping firm, perhaps another intermediary) from another trader, who has bought it from the cultivator. It is stored and bagged, then carted to the railway station, unloaded, stacked at the station, and again unstacked to be loaded into the wagons. On arrival at the port of shipment it is unloaded, stored, perhaps bought and sold once more, then carted to the shore and put on board either from a jetty or from a boat.

Price of Indian wheat.

183. Indian wheat is quoted in the London market at a lower price than American or Australian wheat. The average comparative prices during the year 1882 were as follows:—

	Per Quarter.	
	s.	*d.*
American, best	48	9
Calcutta, Club No. 1	43	1
Australian, best	50	5

Mixture with dirt and other grains.

184. I am informed that the relatively low price of Indian wheat is not so much due to its quality, which is generally very good, but to its admixture with dirt and other inferior grains. At present shippers pay for the conveyance of about 5 per cent. of dirt to England.

185. The admixture of inferior grains with the wheat is, I believe, due to the fact that cultivators often grow other grains in the same field as wheat as a resource in the event of the failure of the wheat crop. This practice tends to keep down the price of Indian wheat.

Advantages of India over America.

186. Against this long list of disadvantages under which the Indian agriculturist labours as compared with his American competitor, must be balanced one advantage, which is very considerable. India enjoys free trade, whilst America labours under all the disadvantages of a Tariff designed to protect indigenous manufactures.

American protection.

187. The disadvantage under which America labours by reason of its protective Tariff is very great. The fiscal laws of the United States oblige the American agriculturist to sell in the cheapest and to buy in the dearest market. For all woollen,* cotton, linen and silk manufactures, for iron and steel, for leather, for earthenware and crockery, for tin plates and ware, for hemp and jute fabrics, and for window glass, the American agriculturist has to pay from 20 to 77 per cent. extra—the average being 43 per cent.,—as the cost of protecting indigenous manufactures. An able writer on economic subjects* has estimated that the agriculturists of the United States paid $400,000,000 (£82,192,000) a year as the cost of protection, and ten years ago it was stated on high authority (Mr. D. Wells) that the average purchasing power of labour in the United States had been depreciated to the extent of 19½ per cent. between 1860 and 1873.

* *The Western Farmer of America.* Mr. A. Mongredien.

Free trade in India.

188. India on the other hand labours, for the purposes of the present argument, under no artificial disadvantages imposed by fiscal legislation. The Indian producer of wheat is absolutely free to exchange his exportable produce to the best possible advantage with the products of foreign countries.

Importance of the subject.

189. I have dwelt at some length on this subject not only on account of its intrinsic importance, but because I shall be glad if I succeed in drawing the attention of those who have a more intimate practical acquaintance both with the trade and the conditions of Indian agriculture than any to which I can pretend, to the necessity of exertion with a view to strengthening by all possible means the position of Indian wheat in the English market. I have not discussed the question of the relative cost of production in India and in the United States, because, independently of the somewhat difficult economic issues involved in this question, it is very difficult to obtain facts of a sufficiently reliable nature to permit of any very accurate general conclusion being drawn from them. I may say, however, that there is reason to suppose that the prime cost of production in India is less than in the United States.

Reduction of Railway Rates.

190. It remains for me to state the measures which have been adopted by the Government with a view to facilitating the export of wheat to Europe. In the first place the through rate for wheat conveyed from Delhi or Agra to Bombay has, in communication with the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, been reduced from 13 annas 6 pie to 11 annas a maund, and for other grains and seeds of the same class to 11½ annas a maund. The reduction in the case of wheat will, therefore, be 18·5 per cent. on the present rates. It will, no doubt, be followed by a corresponding reduction on the East Indian line. For the future it will be possible to lay down wheat coming from about Delhi or Agra to Calcutta or Bombay at a price of Rs. 4-4-3, or, at an exchange of 1*s.* 7½*d.*, £0-6-11¼ per ton less than has heretofore been the case. To state the case in another way, the lowering of the rates is equivalent to a reduction in price of slightly over 1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter of wheat in the London market.

Minimum loads.

191. In the second place, the restriction as regards minimum loads has been abolished on the Rajputana and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Lines.

Facilities at Stations and Ports.

192. In a letter recently issued from the Public Works Department, giving effect to this decision, the following passage occurs:—

"In conclusion, I am to draw general attention to the fact that every expansion of the "export trade will bring to bear a heavier strain upon the facilities for handling, warehousing, "removing, and shipping produce at the Railway Stations and Ports. These facilities are "believed to be even now in many cases inadequate, and their improvement will, His

* The duty on Wool has within the last few weeks been reduced, and that on Cotton Goods and Metals has been increased.

"Excellency the Governor General in Council trusts, engage the serious attention of the "several local authorities at an early date."

I trust that this very important branch of the subject will receive the serious attention which it deserves.

Improved communications.

193. Turning to the question of improved communications, it is to be observed that during the last two years the Railway policy of the Government of India has been unsettled. I do not think that is any matter for surprise or for regret. In inaugurating a policy under which Railways were, to some extent at all events, to be constructed through the agency of private enterprise, it was almost inevitable that there should be a period of transition during which it would be exceedingly difficult to adhere to any fixed policy. It was easy to declare beforehand the broad aim which the Government sought to attain, namely, the construction of Railways through the agency of unaided private enterprise, but experience alone could show how far that aim was attainable. We have now had two years' experience of the private enterprise policy. During that time a certain number of facts have been accumulated, which, we think, are sufficient to enable us to lay down a definite policy, at all events for the immediate future, say, for five years. We have, therefore, very recently addressed the Secretary of State on the subject, but I am not as yet in a position to state what the final decision of the Government will be.

Progress in the construction of Railways.

194. In the meanwhile I may as well state very briefly what have been the main facts as regards Railway construction during the last two years. At the commencement of the year 1881-82 there were 9,619 miles of Railway open to traffic, and 646 miles under construction, making a grand total of work either completed or in hand of 10,265 miles. At the commencement of the year 1882-83 there were 9,961 miles of line open for traffic and 1,302 under construction, making a grand total of 11,263 miles either completed or in hand. During the year 1882-83, 290 miles were opened to traffic, and the commencement of 1,194 miles of new line was authorised. The present position, therefore, is that we have 10,251 miles of line open to traffic, and 2,332 miles either under construction or sanctioned for commencement in 1883-84. It is expected that 719 miles will be opened for public use during the year 1883-84, leaving 1,613 miles for completion in 1884-85 and subsequent years. Comparing, therefore, the commencement of the year 1881-82 with the commencement of 1883-84, it will be found that the amount of line either open or under construction has in two years been increased by 2,318 miles. An immense deal, of course, remains to be done, and I trust it may be possible in the future to push forward the construction of Railways at a more rapid pace than in the past. At the same time it may be held that the progress during the last two years has, on the whole, been fairly satisfactory.

VIII.—Budget Estimates, 1883-84.

Budget Estimates, 1883-84.

195. I have already mentioned (para. 133) that the net Opium Revenue for 1882-83 is now estimated at £7,217,000. I pointed out on the occasion of the last Financial Statement (paras. 139 and 140) that during the four years 1878-79, 1879-80, 1880-81, and 1881-82, the annual sales of Bengal Opium had been in excess of the annual production, and, further, that these large sales had only been possible by reason of the exceptionally good crops of 1875-76 and 1876-77, which had enabled a very strong reserve to be constituted. I alluded to the fact that since 1878 the reserve had been steadily diminishing in quantity. I added—

Opium.

"This process of depletion cannot continue indefinitely. An exceptionally good crop "may, indeed, again replenish the reserve. But we cannot rely on a fortuitous circum-

"stance 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 in- "crease the production, or to diminish the amount offered for sale."

Notification of June 28th, 1882.

196. The final result of the Opium crop is known about the month of June or July. The outturn of "provision" Opium—that is to say, Opium for export to China—in 1881-82 was 54,039 chests. The number of chests offered for sale in 1881-82 was 56,400. It was, therefore, thought desirable to reduce the number of chests to be offered for sale in 1883-84. Accordingly, on June 28th, 1882, the year's notice required by custom was given to the effect that from August 1883 (inclusive), the number of chests offered for sale would be reduced from 4,700 to 4,450 a month—a reduction at the rate of 3,000 chests in the year. It follows that during the year 1883-84 there will be four monthly sales of 4,700 chests each, and eight monthly sales of 4,450 chests each. In all 54,400 chests will be offered for sale in 1883-84, being 2,000 chests less than in 1882-83.

Reduction of duty on Malwa Opium.

197. Turning to Malwa Opium, it will be remembered that on June 28th, 1882, the duty was reduced by Rs. 50 a chest.

198. It is under these circumstances that we have to consider the Opium Estimate for the coming year.

Opium Estimate for 1883-84.

199. It is to be remembered that a reduction in the number of chests of Bengal Opium offered for sale should, all other things being equal, enhance the price which is realised on the diminished number of chests which are sold. But the reduction in quantity during 1883-84 (2,000 chests) may not be sufficient to exercise any appreciable effect on prices. It would not, therefore, be prudent to rely on a rise of price.

200. Also it is to be remembered that a diminution in the export of Bengal Opium to China will probably lead to a corresponding increase in the export of Malwa Opium. But here again it would not be prudent to rely on any compensating action of this sort in framing the Estimate for the coming year.

Revenue.

201. After a full consideration of the details of the question it has, therefore, been decided to take the gross Opium Revenue for 1883-84 at £9,200,000, being £362,000 less than the figure shown in the Revised Estimates for 1882-83.

Expenditure.

202. I turn now to the question of Expenditure. The expenditure under this head depends almost entirely on the yield of the poppy crop in Bengal and the North-West Provinces. As I have already mentioned (para. 133), the expenditure during the current year has been, relatively speaking, somewhat high (£2,345,000), owing partly to the fact that the outturn of both the Patna and Benares Agencies was somewhat above the average of past years, and partly to the fact that 2,000 maunds of Malwa Opium were purchased during the year to be manufactured into Opium for sale in India, thus allowing the reserve of Bengal Opium, which has heretofore been exclusively supplied for sale in India, to be strengthened to a corresponding extent.

Crop of 1882-83.

203. The accounts received up to the present time as regards the crop in the Benares and Patna Agencies, especially in the latter, are unsatisfactory. The total outturn of the two Agencies is at present estimated at not more than 47,000 chests. Much reliance cannot, however, be placed on any estimate formed at this period of the season. All that can be said with certainty is that the total crop will be considerably below the average, and that the final results are more likely to prove worse than they are to prove better than present Estimate.

Estimate of Expenditure.

204. The bad consequences of a short poppy crop do not make themselves felt immediately. The immediate effect of a partial failure of the crop is to strengthen the financial position by diminishing Expenditure. The ultimate effect is, probably, to weaken the financial position by diminishing the Revenue. It is

probable that the Expenditure in 1883-84 will fall short of that in 1882-83 by £270,000, but, in framing the Estimates, it has not been thought prudent to rely on so large a reduction of Expenditure. The Expenditure has, therefore, been taken at £2,165,000, being £180,000 less than that shown in the Revised Estimate for 1882-83.

Net Revenue.

205. The net Opium Revenue has, therefore, been taken at £7,035,000, being £182,000 less than the Revised and £215,000 less than the Budget Estimate of 1882-83.

	£
Revenue	9,200,000
Expenditure	2,165,000
Net Revenue	7,035,000

Number of chests for sale.

206. In recent years it has been the custom to give a full year's notice of any change which is contemplated in the number of chests of Bengal Opium offered for sale. The necessity of giving so long a notice is inconvenient from the point of view of the Government. It will also be possible to abridge the period without causing any inconvenience to the trade. But we are pledged not to make any change in the existing system without giving a full year's notice. The present system will, therefore, remain in force until the end of March 1884. For the future the following plan will be adopted: The yield of the Opium crop is always known accurately about the month of June or July. When it is known, the number of chests to be offered for sale during the next calendar year will be publicly notified. A formal notification giving effect to this change of system will issue immediately.

Summary of position.

207. It may be convenient to those who are interested in the Bengal Opium trade that I should summarise the main facts of the present situation. They are as follows:—

(1) 4,700 chests of Opium will be offered for sale each month from April to July 1883 (both months inclusive).

(2) 4,450 chests will be offered for sale each month from August 1883, to March 1884 (both months inclusive).

(3) For the future the system of giving a full year's notice of any change in the number of chests to be offered for sale will be abandoned. The quantity to be sold in one calendar year will be publicly notified about the month of June or July of the preceding year.

(4) It is the intention of Government to reduce the number of chests, which will be offered for sale in 1884-85, below the quantity fixed by the notification of June 28th, 1882 (4,450 chests a month), but I am unable at present to state the precise amount of the reduction. A notification giving this information will issue so soon as the final results of the present Opium season are known, that is to say, about the beginning of July 1883.

(5) It is at present estimated that the total outturn of the Patna and Benares Agencies for the current year will be not more than 47,000 chests of "provision" Opium, that is to say, Opium for export to China. But any estimate which can at present be framed must necessarily be very unreliable.

(6) The Opium reserve will, on December 31st, 1883, stand at 13,859 chests.

Exchange.

208. I now turn to the question of *Exchange*. There is at present every reason to suppose that there will be a considerable demand for money during the early months of 1883-84. The export of wheat will, not improbably, be stimulated by the reduction in the Railway rates to which I have already alluded (Part VII). Under these circumstances it is quite possible that a higher average rate for Bills may be realised in 1883-84 than has been realised in 1882-83 (1*s.* 7·52*d.*). On the other hand, the Secretary of State's drawings for 1883-84 are now estimated at £16,300,000 (true sterling), being £958,000 (true sterling) in excess of the Budget Estimate for 1882-83 £15,342,000 (true sterling). The future of silver is also uncertain. Under

these circumstances. it would not be prudent to take a higher figure than 1*s.* 7½*d.* as the value of the Rupee. Taking the Rupee, therefore, at 1*s.* 7½*d.*, the Expenditure under *Exchange on Transactions with London* for 1883-84 is estimated at £ 3,548,000, being £ 773,000 in excess of the Budget, and £ 432,000 in excess of the Revised Estimates for 1882-83.

Other Estimates of Revenue.

209. The other Estimates have been cautiously framed. *Land Revenue* (net) is taken at £50,000, and *Forests* (net) at £76,000 less than in the Revised Estimates of 1882-83. *Excise* (net) is taken at a figure (£9,000) very slightly in excess of the Revised Estimate for the current year. *Customs* (net) are also taken very slightly (£3,000) in excess of the Revised Estimates, although owing to a reduction of establishment consequent on the abolition of the import duties, the expenditure will be £13,000 less than in 1882-83. *Salt* (net) is taken at £9,000 less than during the current year, an increase of expenditure to the extent of £47,000 being anticipated. This is a very low estimate and will probably be exceeded. *Stamps* (net) are taken at £34,000 more than the Revised Estimate, which allows for less than the normal growth of Revenue. The *Mint* receipts (net) are taken at £37,000 less than the Revised Estimate in order to allow for a probable diminution in the imports of silver, on which the receipts under this head mainly depend. *Railways* (*State*, *Guaranteed* and *East Indian*, net) have been taken at £209,000 over the Revised Estimates. The Estimate is a moderate one. *Railways* (*Ordinary*) have been taken at £40,000 less than the Revised Estimate.

Expenditure.

210. On the Expenditure side of the Account, full provision has been made for all wants that can now be foreseen. The extension of the Railway system necessitates heavy Expenditure under *Telegraphs*. An increase of £85,000 over the Revised Estimates for the current year is allowed under this head. Allowance is also made for increased Expenditure under *Scientific and other Minor Departments* (£44,000 net), *Law and Justice* (£91,000 net), Police (£78,000 net), *Education* (£61,000 net), *Medical* (£24,000 net), *Territorial and Political Pensions* (£55,000), *Miscellaneous* (£84,000 net), *Subsidized Railways* (£30,000), and *Southern Mahratta Railway* (£52,000).*

211. On the other hand, in respect to three large items, the Expenditure of 1883-84 will fall below that of 1882-83. There is a diminution of £188,000 under *Refunds and Drawbacks*. This is due to the cessation of the large remissions of Land Revenue in Bombay and to the fact that the refunds under *Customs* will be much less in 1883-84 than they were in 1882-83. The Expenditure on *Frontier Railways* has now nearly ceased, thus reducing the Expenditure by £214,000 as compared with the Revised Estimates of 1882-83. The Expenditure under *Irrigation and Navigation* (*Ordinary*) is taken at £116,000 less, and that on the *Productive* account at £23,000 more than the Revised Estimate. The reduction under *Irrigation and Navigation* (*Ordinary*) is principally in Provincial Expenditure and but slightly affects the Imperial Surplus or Deficit. Under this head also the charge of £50,000 for payment of interest to the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, which is shown in the Budget Estimate of 1882-83, disappears now that the works of the Company have become the property of the Government. Under *Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services* there is a reduction of £119,000 below the Revised Estimate for 1882-83. *Marine* also shows a reduction of £30,000; *Stationery and Printing* of £32,000; *Political* of £69,000.

212. I append to this Statement (Appendix VI) a minute by my hon'ble colleague, General Wilson, which gives full explanations as regards the Military Expenditure of the year.

* See note to para. 146 of this Statement. It is to be borne in mind that in some cases the increase of Expenditure does not affect Imperial Finance, as the charges are Provincial.

Opium.

213. It will be remembered that when, in 1880-81, the net Revenue derived from Opium amounted to £8,451,000—the largest sum ever realised—and when, in spite of this fact, the net Revenue for 1881-82 was taken in the Budget Estimates at only £6,500,000, this latter Estimate was severely criticised, both in and out of Parliament, as being too low. At the time when the Estimate was framed, I freely admit that it was almost certain that the net Revenue for 1881-82 would amount to more than £6,500,000. As a matter of fact, it amounted to £7,805,000. Further, as a matter of technical finance, it may very fairly be said that it is not right to deliberately under-estimate any item of Revenue. But that was not the really important point of issue. It makes little practical difference whether the Estimates are framed on the basis of a surplus of £500,000 and on an estimated net Revenue from Opium of £6,500,000, or whether they are framed on the basis of a surplus of, say, £1,500,000, and a net Revenue from Opium of £7,500,000. The really important question to decide, in March 1882, was this,—to what extent was it safe to take off taxes in reliance on a higher net Revenue than £6,500,000 from Opium?

Connection between Opium and Salt.

214. In the Financial Statement of last year (para. 192) I gave the following answer to this question:—

"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.

"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. * * * * * If any unforeseen circumstance, such as a heavy fall in the value of silver, takes place, and if at the "same time the reduction of 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 "of duty."

Salt a fiscal reserve.

215. It will be seen, therefore, that the intention, under certain contingencies, of using the Salt Duty as a fiscal reserve was distinctly indicated.

216. The loss of Revenue involved in reducing the Salt Duty (£1,400,000 a year) has, as I have already mentioned (para. 111), been already recouped by increased consumption to the extent of £320,600, a result more satisfactory by £302,000 than that which was anticipated last March. But in view of the facts (1) that the net Opium Revenue of 1883-84 is taken at £215,000 less than that of 1882-83 (Budget Estimate); (2) that the Expenditure under *Exchange* is estimated at £773,000 more than in 1882-83 (Budget Estimate); and (3) that, as is pointed out by General Wilson (see his Minute in Appendix VI), the savings in Military Expenditure in India have been to a great extent swallowed up by an increase of £100,000 (true sterling) on account of non-effective charges in England,—it would have been no matter for surprise if the Government had been obliged to resort to an enhancement of the rate of duty on Salt in order to balance the Revenue and Expenditure of the year 1883-84.

No increase of taxation necessary.

217. We are, however, fortunately under no such necessity. Not only are we able to balance our Revenue and Expenditure, but we are able, without any increase of taxation and without in any way starving the public services or checking the progress of Public Works of utility, to provide an adequate surplus in order to meet any of the numerous unforeseen contingencies which so frequently arise in India.

Budget Estimates, 1883-84.

218. The Budget Estimates for the year 1883-84 are as follows—

	£
Revenue	67,274,000
Expenditure	66,817,000
Surplus .	457,000

Reasons of Surplus.

219. This satisfactory result is due (1) to the fact that the Indian Revenue is more elastic than is very generally supposed; (2) to the fact, to which I have already alluded (para. 145), *viz.*, that, in view of the large fiscal reforms undertaken last year, it was thought desirable to frame the Estimate of every item of Revenue and Expenditure with even more than usual caution; and (3) to the fact that, in carrying out those reforms, we were aware that the heavy charge for *Frontier Railways*, for which provision was made in 1882-83, would be greatly diminished in 1883-84 (see para. 249 of the Financial Statement for 1882-83). Allowing for an additional grant of £60,000 made during the year, the estimated Expenditure on these Railways is £282,000 in 1882-83. In 1883-84 it will only be £68,000.

Postponement of further fiscal reforms.

220. On the other hand, the high Expenditure under *Exchange* and the diminution of the Opium Revenue have rendered it necessary to postpone the execution of those further fiscal reforms which, under more favourable conditions in respect to these two important points, might otherwise have been feasible. We have not thought it desirable to adhere, on grounds of financial necessity, to the high rates hitherto charged on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway for the conveyance of food-grains. We are fortunately in a position to give effect to a very salutary measure of reform in reducing those rates. But the consideration of any further measures of fiscal reform must be postponed. Last year a favourable opportunity presented itself for the execution of some very large and beneficial improvements in the fiscal system. This year the state of the case is different. The financial position is perfectly sound, but the situation is one in which great caution is required. We have to look, not only to the circumstances of the immediate moment, but also to the contingencies which may arise in future years.

Famine.

221. Against one, and perhaps the most serious, of these contingencies—I mean famine—we are insured to the extent of £1,500,000 a year.

Exchange.

222. As regards the possibility of any further fall in the value of silver, all that can be said is that financial equilibrium has been more than secured on the basis of an estimated value to the rupee (1*s*. 7½*d*), which cannot be considered as erring on the side of optimism.

Opium.

223. Opium constitutes the chief danger of the immediate future. I have for a long time past been inclined to take a somewhat desponding view of the future of the Opium Revenue, and recent events have confirmed the views which I had heretofore held. Considering (1) that the crop is singularly precarious, (2) that the indigenous drug of China is daily becoming a more serious competitor to Indian Opium, and (3) that the Indian Revenue depends in no slight degree on the domestic legislation of a foreign country (China),—it can scarcely, in my opinion, be doubted that the yearly Revenue which India derives from Opium will, in all probability, show a tendency to fall off in the future. For reasons which I have already stated (paras. 203-204), it is almost certain that, although the Opium Estimate of 1883-84 has been taken at £215,000 below the Budget and at £182,000 below the Revised Estimate for 1882-83, the Estimate for 1884-85 will have to be taken at a still lower figure.

Financial situation, 1884-85.

224. I will not venture to predict what may be the financial situation at the commencement of the year 1834-85. All that can now be said on this subject is that we commence the year 1833-84 with a surplus of £457,000 in hand; that the Estimates for 1883-84 have been very cautiously framed; that the material prosperity of the country is increasing, and, unless famine should intervene, will continue to increase, with the result that the Revenue from *Excise*, *Salt*, *Stamps*, *Railways, &c.*, is steadily growing; and, lastly, that by the reduction of the Salt Duty, the financial position has been much strengthened, and a fiscal reserve constituted which, should the occasion unfortunately arise, can be used in case of necessity. So long as the value of the rupee and the Opium Revenue continue liable to such fluctuations as those which we have recently witnessed, the financial situation of India must always contain some special elements of instability; but I see no reasons for taking any desponding view of that situation at present. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the country will be well able to cope with whatever financial difficulties the future may have in store.

IX.—The License Tax.

The License Tax.

225. In making the Financial Statement last March, I summed up the attitude of the Government in respect to the License Tax in the following words (para. 251):—

"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."

Situation of the Government.

226. I quote these words now in order to show that the hands of the Government are perfectly free in dealing with this question. We have recognised that the tax is objectionable, and that it cannot in its present form be incorporated into the permanent fiscal system of the country. But beyond this we have given no pledges whatever, whether in respect to the nature of the changes which will eventually be made in the existing laws regulating this subject, or in respect to the time when they shall be made.

No present change.

227. In the Financial Statement last year (para. 245) I alluded to the defects in the existing system under which the License Tax is levied. I need not, therefore, repeat what I then said. I will only say that, after full consideration, the Government has decided not to propose any change in the existing system for the present.

228. Nothing can be more undesirable in India than to introduce frequent changes in the fiscal system. The evils arising from the present system under which the License Tax is levied are emphatically such as it would be preferable to endure, rather than to remedy, unless some remedy can be applied with a reasonable confidence that no further change will in the immediate future be necessary. There are, moreover, some special considerations which point to the desirability of making no changes in the fiscal system at present. The financial year which is about to close has presented features which are altogether abnormal, and, even if this had not been the case, the experience of a year is not sufficient to enable any very correct judgment to be formed as to the ultimate effect of the large fiscal reforms which were carried out in March

1882. The future of Silver and of Opium is also very uncertain. On every ground, therefore, the present moment is a time when great caution should be exercised. Under these circumstances the Government, after full consideration, is of opinion that the wisest course to adopt will be to make no changes in the existing fiscal system, but to allow more time to elapse with a view to watching the effect of those reforms which have been already effected.

Government reserves its freedom of action.

229. It will, of course, be clearly understood that, in dealing with the License Tax, the Government reserves to itself complete liberty of action in the future, and that I can give no definite pledge as to the course which will be eventually pursued.

X.—Stock Notes and Post Office Savings Banks.

Stock Notes and Post Office Savings Banks.

230. It will be remembered that about a year ago two schemes were introduced with a view to affording safe investments to the poorer classes. The first was the issue of Stock Notes. The second the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks.

Stock Notes.

231. Projects analogous to that of the Stock Note scheme had frequently been discussed in previous years, and various opinions, both official and unofficial, had been expressed on the subject. It was thought that the experiment was worth trying. In one District of the Central Provinces, in a portion of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and in the whole of the Punjab, the right of selling Stock Notes was in the first instance temporarily reserved to monopolists. In the remaining provinces sales were effected only through the Civil Treasuries. More recently, in addition to the Civil Treasuries, the agency of the Post Office has been employed in the sale of the Notes. The result has been that Stock Notes to the value of £162,900 have been sold during the year. It is no matter for surprise that sales to a larger amount should not have been effected. The idea was a novel one, and it was not to be expected that, in a country like India, it would readily take root. Although more than 20 years have elapsed since Currency Notes were introduced into India, a very large part of the population still fails to appreciate their utility. Moreover, although the original plan was very carefully elaborated, experience alone could show whether all the details of the scheme were suitable to the circumstances of the country. Shortly after the issue of the Notes, many useful criticisms were made in connection with the scheme. It was, however, not thought desirable to effect any immediate changes in the plan which was originally adopted. A year has now nearly elapsed since the first issue of the Notes. The various suggestions and criticisms which have been made will, therefore, shortly be considered with a view to deciding whether any modifications in the details of the existing scheme are necessary or desirable.

232. Prolonged experience can alone show whether the scheme will ultimately take root in the country. In the meanwhile all that can be said is that it is worth while to continue the experiment.

Post Office Savings Banks.

233. Post Office Savings Banks were opened over a portion of India on April 1st, 1882. Owing to the vested rights of the Bank of Bombay, it was not possible to introduce the scheme in the Bombay Presidency, and in the Madras Presidency it was only introduced in the rural districts, to the exclusion of the large towns. Nor was the scheme introduced in the Presidency town of Calcutta. Arrangements have now been made with the Bank of Bengal and with the Bank of Bombay, which will allow of the introduction of the scheme into Calcutta and into the Bombay Presidency.

234. The results attained over the limited area in which Post Office Savings Banks have been opened are as follows. In the nine months ending December 31st, 1882, 31,698 accounts were opened, of which 2,928 were by Europeans and Eurasians and 28,770 by Natives of India. The balance in deposit on December 31st was £207,876.* It is worthy of observation that 91 per cent. of the depositors were Natives and only 9 per cent. Europeans and Eurasians. In the case of District and Presidency Savings Banks the proportion, taking the figures of the year 1881-82, was 62 per cent. of Native, and 38 per cent. of European and Eurasian depositors.

235. It is satisfactory to note that the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks has not led to any diminution in the deposits heretofore made in the District and Presidency Banks. The net operations of those Banks during the nine months ending with December 31st, 1882, show an increase of the balance in deposit of £60,500 over the balance on April 1st, 1882.

236. If we add together the amount of Stock Notes issued during the first nine months of the current financial year and the amount deposited in the Savings Banks, we arrive at a total of £431,300. From the point of view of comparison with some European countries, this amount is no doubt small in proportion to the population. But I do not think that any one acquainted with the condition of society in India would have expected more rapid progress.

	£
Stock Notes	162,900
Post Office Saving Banks	207,900
District and Presidency Saving Banks	60,500
TOTAL	431,300

XI.—Ways and Means.

Ways and Means.

237. In the Financial Statement of last year (para. 267) I stated that if no loan for Productive Public Works were raised during the year, the balance on March 31st, 1883, would probably be £10,848,000.

Drawings of 1882-83.

238. This estimate was based on the assumption that the Secretary of State would draw Bills to the extent of £15,342,000 (true sterling) on the Indian Treasury in the course of the year 1882-83.

239. I have already explained (para. 142) that, on the one hand, the Secretary of State's drawings were diminished by £1,300,000 (true sterling), owing to the large drawings in March 1882, and owing to the transactions connected with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, and that, on the other hand, it is proposed to draw an additional £1,000,000 (true sterling), in order to reduce sterling debt in England. Thus the total amount of Secretary of State's drawings during the year 1882-83 will, it is estimated, be £15,042,000 (true sterling).

240. The balances have been increased during the year by the excess of revenue over expenditure beyond the amount for which credit was taken in the Budget, and also by a loan of £2,500,000 (nominal) which, as it was taken up at an average price of Rs. 98-14·7, yielded £2,472,979.

241. On the other hand, the balances have been diminished by the abnormal expenditure on account of the Egyptian expedition amounting, in India, to £1,179,200 and by the high expenditure under *Exchange* due to the fall in the value of the rupee.

Balance on March, 31st, 1883.

242. The net result of all these operations is that the balance on March 31st, 1883, is now estimated at £13,840,000.

Ways and Means, 1883-84.

243. I now turn to the question of the Ways and Means for the year 1883-84.

* On March 3rd, 1883, the balance in deposit in the Post Office Savings Banks amounted to £248,000. Information as regards the classification of depositors is not at present available for any date later than December 31st, 1882.

Publicity as regards Loan operations.

244. Complaints are occasionally made in India on the ground that the Government does not keep the public sufficiently informed in respect to its intentions in the matter of loan operations. I beg to assure those who are interested in this subject that the Government is fully alive to the desirability on every ground of announcing its intentions on this subject at as early a date as possible. We have no wish whatever to keep the public in suspense in this matter a day longer than is necessary. On the other hand, I must again draw attention to the remarks I made on the occasion of the last Financial Statement (para. 271). The operations of the Government of India are so large and varied, and so many unforeseen circumstances are liable to arise during the year, that to estimate in advance the cash requirements of the Government for twelve months must always be a matter of very great difficulty. Indeed, I may go further and say that, even under normal circumstances, it is quite impossible for the best-informed person to say how far the Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure of the year are likely to be realised until about the end of the month of September, by which time it may be said that the general result of the harvest, which depends mainly on the south-west monsoon, can be stated with some sort of accuracy. I conceive that nothing would be more calculated to exercise a disturbing influence on the market than that any premature announcement should be made of the intentions of the Government, and that subsequently there should be a change in those intentions I may add that the uncertainty in connection with the probable cost of the Egyptian Expedition, which, of course, depended largely on the course of events in Egypt, rendered any early announcement of the final intentions of the Government last year especially difficult.

Statements published in the Gazette.

245. In connection with this subject I should wish to draw attention to the Statements published in the *Gazette of India* about the 10th of each month, and which give, under a few main heads, the latest information in the possession of the Government as to the Revenue and Expenditure up to the last day of the month immediately preceding. An examination of those Statements will give an approximate idea of the extent to which, as the year goes on, the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure are being realised. It is possible that the form in which these Statements are published might be improved. So far as I am aware they have not up to the present time attracted much attention, but if the result of these remarks should be to attract greater attention to them in the future, and if it be found that, in its present form, the monthly Statement is not readily comprehensible, the possibility of improving the form will be considered.

Loan in 1883-84.

246. It will be necessary to raise the usual loan for Productive Public Works in the course of the year. The present intention of the Government is to borrow £2,500,000 in India. The rate of interest will, as usual, be 4 per cent. Full particulars as regards the date on which tenders will be accepted, &c., &c., will be issued on or about July 16th.

247. In dealing with the amount of the Secretary of State's drawings (para. 208) and with the loan operations, which are contemplated during 1883-84 (para. 246) I speak subject to the usual reserve, that is to say, that the announcements I now make—

"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 amount stated will be borrowed during the year; or that it will be "borrowed in India or England, as the case may be."

248. Whilst making this reserve, I may add that it is absolutely certain that the loan of £2,500,000, to which I have already alluded, will be contracted.

The only possible modification is, that in the event of any unforeseen contingency arising, such as war or famine, it might be necessary to borrow more. I have at present no reason whatever to believe that it will be necessary to borrow more than £2,500,000. But it must be clearly understood that the Government reserves complete liberty of action to itself in the event of any contingency arising which cannot now be foreseen.

Balance on March 31st, 1884.

249. The balance on March 31st, 1884, is estimated at £11,697,000, but this is a very low Estimate and, unless anything unforeseen occurs, it will probably be exceeded.

XII.—Conclusion.

Summary of Financial Statement

250. It may be convenient that I should summarize the main features of the present Financial Statement. They are as follows:—

Forms of Account.

(1) The forms in which the Accounts and Estimates are now presented to the public have been revised and simplified (paras. 7—66).

Accounts of 1881-82.

(2) The Accounts of 1881-82 show a surplus of £2,582,727 (paras. 67—71).

Trade of 1882-83.

(3) The volume of the import trade in those articles relieved from duty in March 1882 has in the ten months, from April 1st, 1882, to January 31st, 1883, increased by about 7¼ per cent. (paras. 72—94).

Price of Salt.

(4) There has been a general fall in the retail price of Salt since the duty was reduced. The amount of the fall in the different provinces ranges generally from about 13 to 23 per cent. (paras. 95—100).

Consumption of Salt.

(5) The consumption of Salt since the reduction of the duty has increased by about 6½ per cent., representing a revenue of about £320,000 (paras. 95—116).

Egyptian Expedition.

(6) The net cost of the Egyptian Expedition during the year 1882-83, after deducting the £500,000 (true sterling) contributed by the English Government, is estimated at £797,000 (para. 131).

Opium, 1882-83.

(7) The net Opium Revenue of 1882-83 is now estimated at £7,217,000, being £33,000 less than the Budget Estimate (para. 133).

Exchange, 1882-83.

(8) The Expenditure under *Exchange* during 1882-83 is now estimated at £341,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate (para. 142).

Reduction of Debt.

(9) A sum of £1,000,000 (true sterling) will be remitted home during the year 1882-83 and will be applied to the reduction of Sterling debt in England (para. 139).

Surplus, 1882-83.

(10) The Revised Estimates for 1882-83 show a surplus of £60,000 (para. 144).

Railway rates.

(11) With a view to stimulating the export trade, the through railway rates on wheat and other grains and seeds from Delhi and Agra and Bombay have been reduced by 18½ per cent., equivalent, so far as wheat is concerned, to a reduction of *1s. 6d.* per quarter in the London market. This step will no doubt be followed by corresponding reduction of rates on the East Indian Line (paras. 153—194).

License Tax.

(12) No further fiscal changes are proposed in connection with the financial arrangements of the year 1883-84. The License Tax remains unchanged (paras. 225—229).

Opium, 1883-84.

(13) The net Opium Revenue for 1883-84 has been taken at £7,035,000, being £215,000 less than the Budget Estimate of 1882-83 (para. 205).

Bengal Opium.

(14) The amount of Bengal Opium which will be offered for sale up to the end of March 1884 will be regulated by the terms of the Notification of June 28th, 1882. The amount which will be offered for sale from April to December 1884, both months inclusive, will be notified about the beginning of July 1883 (paras. 206—207).

Exchange, 1883-84. (15) In the Estimates for 1883-84 the value of the rupee has been taken at 1*s.* 7½*d.*, and the Expenditure under *Exchange* at £773,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate for 1882-83 (para. 208).

Surplus, 1883-84. (16) The Budget Estimates for 1883-84, which have been very cautiously framed, show a surplus of £457,000 (para. 218).

Drawings, 1882-83. (17) The Secretary of State's drawings during 1882-83 are now estimated at £15,042,000 (true sterling) (paras. 142 and 239), of which £14,184,000 (true sterling) had been drawn up to March 9th, 1883.

Drawings, 1883-84. (18) The Secretary of State's drawings during 1883-84 are estimated at £16,300,000 (true sterling) (see para. 208).

Loan of 1883-84. (19) The usual loan for Productive Public Works will be contracted in India during the year 1883-84. The amount, unless any unforeseen contingency should arise, will be £2,500,000. The rate of interest will be 4 per cent. Further particulars in connection with the loan will be issued on or about July 16th, 1883 (paras. 246—248).

Cash Balance, March 31st, 1883. (20) The cash balance on March 31st, 1883, is estimated at £13,840,000 (para. 242).

Cash Balance, March 31st, 1884. (21) The cash balance on March 31st, 1884, is estimated at £11,697,000 (para. 249), but this is a very moderate Estimate, and it will probably be exceeded.

Opium prospects, 1884-85. (22) The accounts of the Opium crop in Bengal and North-West Provinces are unsatisfactory, and it is probable that in 1884-85 the Opium Estimate will have to be taken at a lower figure than that shown in the Budget Estimates for 1883-84 (para. 223).

E. BARING.

Calcutta, March 15, 1883.

APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

(NEW CLASSIFICATION.)

Accounts . . .	1881-82.
Revised Estimates . .	1882-83.
Budget Estimates . .	1883-84.

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General Statement of Accounts and Estimates.

R10=£1.

Receipts.	For details *vide* Abstract.	Accounts, 1881-82.	Budget Estimate, 1882-83.	Revised Estimate, 1882-83.	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	...	21,948,022	21,487,000	21,700,400	21,792,700
Opium	...	9,862,444	9,500,000	9,561,800	9,200,000
Salt	...	7,375,620	6,049,000	6,128,700	6,167,000
Stamps	...	3,381,372	3,342,000	3,411,600	3,427,200
Excise	...	3,427,274	3,331,000	3,615,900	3,623,300
Other Heads	A	7,659,729	6,162,000	6,376,500	6,383,900
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	A	53,654,461	49,871,000	50,794,900	50,594,100
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	,,	1,489,699	1,637,000	1,652,800	1,670,000
Receipts by Civil Departments	,,	1,513,083	1,374,000	1,434,200	1,402,300
Miscellaneous	,,	1,707,226	1,286,000	1,365,000	1,269,500
Revenue from Productive Public Works	,,	10,782,063	10,423,000	10,369,500	10,607,600
Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive	,,	727,799	619,000	771,500	864,700
Receipts by Military Departments	,,	3,821,475	868,000	1,526,000	865,800
TOTAL REVENUE	...	**73,695,806**	**66,078,000**	**67,913,900**	**67,274,000**
Debt, Deposits and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	...	...	2,468,600	2,060,000
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	,,	335,853	14,000	707,200	594,400
Deposits and Advances (net)	,,	...	...	262,500	...
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net Recoveries)	,,	195,183	85,000	105,200	54,800
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Receipts)	,,	...	...	1,092,000	...
Remittances (net)	,,	877,478	...	308,400	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	,,	18,412,429	15,342,000	15,042,000	16,300,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	93,516,749	81,519,000	87,899,800	86,283,200
Balance on April 1st—England	...	4,127,749	3,051,349	2,620,909	3,037,109
India	...	13,371,101	14,199,651	14,522,913	13,840,013
GRAND TOTAL	...	111,015,599	98,770,000	105,043,622	103,160,322

Disbursements.	For details *vide* Abstract.	Accounts, 1881-82.	Budget Estimate, 1882-83.	Revised Estimate, 1882-83.	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.
		£	£	£	£
Expenditure—					
Interest	B	4,558,100	4,376,000	4,450,700	4,264,000
Direct demands on the Revenues	,,	8,220,111	9,003,079	8,735,500	8,634,300
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	,,	1,771,662	1,918,000	1,932,200	2,039,800
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Depts.	,,	11,038,504	11,084,000	11,000,900	11,153,600
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	,,	4,044,532	3,761,921	3,905,100	3,968,100
Famine Relief and Insurance	,,	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)	,,	9,649,005	10,027,000	9,916,900	10,088,400
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive	,,	6,393,531	7,210,000	7,313,300	7,056,100
Army Services	,,	18,861,142	16,128,000	17,509,300	16,064,000
Exchange on Transactions with London	,,	3,556,700	2,775,000	3,115,600	3,548,000
TOTAL	...	69,593,287	67,783,000	69,379,500	68,316,300
Add—Provincial Surpluses, that is, Allotments to Provincial Governments, unspent by them	End of B	1,521,019	...	18,300	14,700
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, that is, Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	,,	—1,227	—1,990,000	—1,543,700	—1,514,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	...	**71,113,079**	**65,793,000**	**67,854,100**	**66,817,000**
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)	End of B	3,311,423	3,250,000	4,844,400	3,820,100
Debt, Deposits and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	C	466,895	688,000	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	,,	...	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	,,	140,969	150,000	...	585,200
Loans to Municipalities and Native States, &c. (net Advanced)	,,	...	...	...	...
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Withdrawals)	,,	502,414	542,000	...	1,236,700
Remittances (net)	,,	...	10,000	...	391,000
Secretary of State's Bills paid	...	18,336,997	15,342,000	15,468,000	16,300,000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	93,871,777	85,775,000	88,166,500	89,150,000
Balance on March 31st—England	...	2,620,909	2,146,649	3,037,109	2,313,609
India	...	14,522,913	10,848,351	13,840,013	11,696,713
GRAND TOTAL	...	111,015,599	98,770,000	105,043,622	103,160,322
Revenue		73,695,806	66,078,000	67,913,900	67,274,000
Expenditure chargeable thereon		71,113,079	65,793,000	67,854,100	66,817,000
Surplus + or Deficit —		+2,582,727	+285,000	+59,800	+457,000

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 15th March 1883.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Abstract A.—*Details of Revenue.*

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

R10 = £1.

	ACCOUNTS, 1881-82.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1882-83.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1883-84.			
	Imperial.		Provincial and Local.	Total.	Imperial.		Provincial and Local.	Total.	Imperial.		Provincial and Local.	Total.
	England.	India.	India.		England.	India.	India.		England.	India.	India.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—												
I.—Land Revenue	...	15,313,251	6,634,771	21,948,022	...	13,733,600	7,966,800	21,700,400	...	13,514,500	8,278,200	21,792,700
II.—Opium	...	9,862,444	...	9,862,444	...	9,501,800	...	9,501,800	...	9,200,000	...	9,200,000
III.—Salt	...	7,350,727	24,893	7,375,620	...	6,097,600	31,100	6,128,700	...	6,136,500	30,500	6,167,000
IV.—Stamps	...	576,252	2,805,120	3,381,372	...	1,721,800	1,689,800	3,411,600	...	1,729,600	1,697,600	3,427,200
V.—Excise	...	675,701	2,751,573	3,427,274	...	1,822,700	1,793,200	3,615,900	...	1,826,300	1,797,000	3,623,300
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	178,718	2,716,772	2,895,490	...	500	2,667,900	2,668,400	...	500	2,687,700	2,688,200
VII.—Customs	...	2,106,434	254,954	2,361,388	...	1,065,500	199,800	1,265,300	...	1,061,800	193,300	1,255,100
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	...	382,986	153,843	536,829	...	262,900	263,000	525,900	...	261,700	261,700	523,400
IX.—Forest	2,236	804,984	67,215	874,435	2,800	423,200	495,600	921,600	2,500	426,800	506,500	935,800
X.—Registration	...	853	283,861	284,714	...	143,100	142,300	285,400	...	140,600	139,800	280,400
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	706,873	...	706,873	...	709,900	...	709,900	...	701,000	...	701,000
TOTAL	2,236	37,959,223	15,693,002	**53,654,461**	2,800	35,542,600	15,249,500	**50,794,900**	2,500	34,999,300	15,592,300	**50,594,100**
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—												
XII.—Post Office	...	945,326	4,581	949,907	...	974,400	5,200	979,600	...	1,006,000	4,900	1,010,900
XIII.—Telegraph	51,787	417,421	...	469,208	74,900	445,800	300	521,000	43,000	514,000	100	557,100
XIV.—Mint	28	70,556	...	70,584	...	152,200	...	152,200	...	102,000	...	102,000
TOTAL	51,815	1,433,303	4,581	**1,489,699**	74,900	1,572,400	5,500	**1,652,800**	43,000	1,622,000	5,000	**1,670,000**
Receipts by Civil Departments—												
XV.—Law and Justice	...	85,638	591,816	677,454	...	54,500	607,500	662,000	...	39,200	605,800	645,000
XVI.—Police	...	5,699	242,306	248,005	...	5,700	221,500	227,200	...	200	226,000	226,200
XVII.—Marine	13	106,764	131,099	237,876	...	99,900	111,700	211,600	...	89,000	118,100	207,100
XVIII.—Education	...	1,086	188,206	189,292	...	1,200	198,600	199,800	...	900	204,000	204,900
XIX.—Medical	3,998	5	35,504	39,507	2,000	100	46,400	48,500	2,000	100	46,500	48,600
XX.—Scientific, and other Minor Departments	44,480	18,370	58,099	120,949	2,800	16,500	65,800	85,100	500	17,200	52,800	70,500
TOTAL	48,491	217,562	1,247,030	**1,513,083**	4,800	177,900	1,251,500	**1,434,200**	2,500	146,600	1,253,200	**1,402,300**
Miscellaneous—												
XXI.—Interest	56,470	808,237	32,197	896,904	23,800	633,900	30,300	688,000	5,000	615,600	30,400	651,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuations, &c.	105,973	232,688	17,612	356,273	101,800	164,300	27,200	293,300	99,700	168,400	25,100	293,200
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	12	11,733	46,066	57,811	...	10,000	47,600	57,600	...	7,000	50,200	57,200
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	15,471	73,795	306,972	396,238	25,000	44,000	257,100	326,100	8,000	38,700	221,400	268,100
TOTAL	177,926	1,126,453	402,847	**1,707,226**	150,600	852,200	362,200	**1,365,000**	112,700	829,700	327,100	**1,269,500**
Revenue from Productive Public Works—												
XXV.—State Railways (Gross Earnings)	...	1,981,836	574,706	2,556,542	...	1,922,000	661,000	2,583,000	...	1,984,000	746,500	2,730,500
XXVI.—Guarantd. & Subsidized Rys. (net Traffic Receipts)	...	3,615,479	...	3,615,479	...	3,530,000	...	3,530,000	...	3,539,000	...	3,539,000
XXVII.—East Indian Railway (net Traffic Receipts)	230	3,261,627	...	3,261,857[a]	200	2,845,000	...	2,845,200	200	2,907,000	...	2,907,200
XXVIII.—Irrigation and Navigation (direct Receipts)	171	321,743	543,885	865,799	1,400	255,800	627,500	884,700	...	273,200	612,200	885,400
XXIX.—Madras Irrign. & Canal Co. (net Traffic Receipts)	...	— 8,834	...	— 8,834	...	—5,400	...	— 5,400	...	...	...	...
XXX.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	...	491,220	...	491,220	...	532,000	...	532,000	...	545,500	...	545,500
TOTAL	401	9,663,071	1,118,591	**10,782,063**	1,600	9,079,400	1,288,500	**10,369,500**	200	9,248,700	1,358,700	**10,607,600**
Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as productive—												
XXXI.—State Railways	...	...	...	...	...	108,200	14,900	123,100	...	157,400	34,500	191,900
XXXII.—Subsidized Railways.	2,290	...	...	2,290	...	...	...	3,700	1,000	10,000	...	11,000
XXXIII.—Irrigation and Navigation	...	29,216	102,023	131,239	3,700	28,500	103,400	131,900	...	31,000	110,300	141,300
XXXIV.—Military Works	...	48,474	1,824	50,298	...	42,100	...	42,100	...	39,200	...	39,200
XXXV.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	13,636	23,281	507,055	543,972	...	6,700	449,900	470,700	17,400	7,300	456,600	481,300
TOTAL	15,926	100,971	610,902	**727,799**	14,100	185,500	568,200	**771,500**	18,400	244,900	601,400	**864,700**
Receipts by Military Departments—												
XXXVI.—Army	68,263	1,093,444	...	1,161,707	73,000	913,000	...	986,000	41,000	824,800	...	865,800
XXXVII.—Military operations in Afghanistan	2,305,000[b]	354,768	...	2,659,768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXVII.—Military operations in Egypt	...	...	...	...	500,000[c]	40,000	...	540,000	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,373,263	1,448,212	...	**3,821,475**	573,000	953,000	...	**1,526,000**	41,000	824,800	...	**865,800**
	2,670,058	51,948,795			825,500	48,363,000			220,300	47,916,000		
Total Revenues	54,618,853		19,076,953	**73,695,806**	49,188,500		18,725,400	**67,913,900**	48,136,300		19,137,700	**67,274,000**

(a) Includes £146 appertaining to the accounts of East Indian Railway as a Guaranteed undertaking.

(b) English Contribution for Afghan War. (c) English Contribution for War in Egypt.

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 15th March 1883.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Gover[illegible]

Abstract B.—*Details of Expenditure.*

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

Rio = £1.

	ACCOUNTS, 1882-83.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1882-83.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1883-84.			
	Imperial.		Provincial and Local.	Total.	Imperial.		Provincial and Local.	Total.	Imperial.		Provincial and Local.	Total.
	England.	India.	India.		England.	India.	India.		England.	India.	India.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest—												
1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt (excluding that charged to Productive Public Works)	2,512,420	1,504,836	6,860	4,024,116	2,480,600	1,500,500	7,200	3,988,300	2,494,700	1,321,900	7,000	3,823,600
2.—Interest on Deposits	706	528,865	4,413	533,984	1,800	456,800	3,800	462,400	3,000	433,700	3,700	440,400
TOTAL	2,513,126	2,033,701	11,273	**4,558,100**	2,482,400	1,957,300	11,000	**4,450,700**	2,497,700	1,755,600	10,700	**4,264,000**
Direct Demands on the Revenues—												
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	...	180,130	92,240	272,370	...	190,900	193,300	384,200	...	129,200	66,700	195,900
4.—Assignments and Compensations	...	492,266	702,174	1,194,440	...	545,000	696,700	1,241,700	...	547,600	698,500	1,246,100
Charges in respect of collection, *viz.*:—												
5.—Land Revenue	541	808,761	2,194,490	3,003,792	600	259,800	2,795,500	3,055,900	900	280,400	2,930,400	3,211,700
6.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,062	2,054,998	1,275	2,057,335	1,600	2,343,300	...	2,344,900	1,000	2,164,300	...	2,165,300
7.—Salt (including cost of Production)	...	423,053	62,556	486,209	4,000	438,000	57,400	499,400	...	482,400	63,900	546,300
8.—Stamps	32,862	—13,574	91,335	110,623	42,600	24,800	53,500	120,900	23,400	25,100	54,500	103,000
9.—Excise	3	18,835	78,048	96,886	...	47,500	48,200	95,700	...	47,000	47,400	94,400
10.—Provincial Rates	...	...	53,226	53,226	...	...	50,900	50,900	...	...	51,100	51,100
11.—Customs	17	22,667	172,426	195,110	...	...	156,600	156,600	...	...	143,700	143,700
12.—Assessed Taxes	...	580	12,404	13,074	...	6,900	6,900	13,800	...	7,000	7,000	14,000
13.—Forest	5,288	512,016	40,341	557,645	5,300	262,400	319,000	586,700	5,000	297,400	374,100	676,500
14.—Registration	...	393	179,008	179,401	...	92,700	92,100	184,800	...	93,400	92,900	186,300
TOTAL	39,773	4,500,725	3,679,613	**8,220,111**	54,100	4,211,300	4,470,100	**8,735,500**	30,300	4,073,800	4,530,200	**8,634,300**
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—												
15.—Post Office	96,812	955,649	95,474	1,147,935	101,100	986,100	99,500	1,186,700	102,000	1,016,000	104,800	1,222,800
16.—Telegraph	94,114	442,087	...	536,201	150,400	505,100	1,200	656,700	198,000	543,200	400	741,600
17.—Mint	19,017	68,485	24	87,526	7,200	81,600	...	88,800	4,200	71,200	...	75,400
TOTAL	209,943	1,466,221	95,498	**1,771,662**	258,700	1,572,800	100,700	**1,932,200**	304,200	1,630,400	105,200	**2,039,800**
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—												
18.—General Administration	231,431	653,785	609,140	1,494,356	249,700	601,400	726,600	1,577,700	239,000	592,500	723,400	**1,554,900**
19.—Law and Justice	226	561,136	2,671,379	3,232,741	1,400	163,400	3,107,900	3,272,700	1,600	162,900	3,182,200	**3,346,700**
20.—Police	...	82,847	2,471,014	2,553,861	...	84,400	2,547,100	2,631,500	...	76,400	2,631,600	**2,708,000**
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	197,814	272,982	152,602	623,398	191,300	218,000	136,400	545,700	136,700	229,500	149,200	**515,400**
22.—Education	329	9,123	1,069,038	1,078,490	400	9,400	1,124,100	1,133,900	300	9,200	1,190,600	**1,200,100**
23.—Ecclesiastical	442	119,996	41,698	162,136	400	163,200	...	163,600	300	167,300	...	**167,600**
24.—Medical	7,468	167,704	508,013	683,185	7,500	13,600	676,600	697,700	7,500	14,500	700,700	**722,700**
25.—Political	25,832	622,436	1,078	649,346	26,800	483,500	1,100	511,400	27,300	414,300	800	**442,400**
26.—Scientific, and other Minor Departments	20,591	388,801	151,599	560,991	26,000	252,000	188,700	466,700	20,800	262,400	212,600	**495,800**
TOTAL	484,133	2,878,810	7,675,561	**11,038,504**	503,500	1,988,900	8,508,500	**11,000,900**	433,500	1,929,000	8,791,100	**11,153,600**
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—												
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	31,265	651,063	...	682,328	31,300	656,700	...	688,000	79,300	664,100	...	**743,400**
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	217,747	3,925	970	222,642	215,000	1,500	...	216,500	225,000	1,500	...	**226,500**
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,367,140	643,631	171,556	2,182,327	1,389,000	260,300	517,700	2,167,000	1,415,000	232,000	524,300	**2,171,300**
30.—Stationery and Printing	118,694	134,867	312,323	565,884	160,500	—15,300	349,200	494,400	133,000	—23,900	352,900	**462,000**
31.—Miscellaneous	44,156	95,743	251,452	391,351	28,000	45,600	265,600	339,200	30,000	69,400	265,500	**364,900**
TOTAL	1,779,002	1,529,229	736,301	**4,044,532**	1,823,800	948,800	1,132,500	**3,905,100**	1,882,300	943,100	1,142,700	**3,968,100**
Famine Relief and Insurance—												
32.—Famine Relief	165	—12,078	46,762	34,849	...	...	25,600	25,600	...	...	12,500	**12,500**
33.—Protective Works, Railways	...	614,551	...	614,551	...	—127,100	...	—127,100	...	1,012,500	...	**1,012,500**
34.—Protective Works, Irrigation	...	135,449	...	135,449	...	271,300	...	271,300	...	343,300	...	**343,300**
35.—Reduction of Debt	...	715,151	...	715,151	...	1,330,200	...	1,330,200	...	131,700	...	**131,700**
TOTAL	165	1,453,073	46,762	**1,500,000**		1,474,400	25,600	**1,500,000**		1,487,500	12,500	**1,500,000**
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)—												
36.—State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	...	1,342,770	343,622	1,686,392	...	1,148,000	384,600	1,532,600	...	1,165,800	407,000	**1,572,800**
37.—Guaranteed & Subsidized Rys. (Interest & Profits)	3,264,813	413,041	...	3,678,754	3,269,500	576,900	...	3,846,400	3,296,000	588,500	...	**3,884,500**
38.—East Indian Railway (Interest and Profits)	1,239,446	199,257	...	1,438,703*	1,217,400	247,100	...	1,464,500	1,207,600	188,400	...	**1,396,000**
39.—Irrigation & Navigation (Working and Maintenance)	193	180,463	274,979	455,635	200	235,500	290,700	526,400	...	248,800	300,500	**549,300**
40.—Madras Irrigation and Canal Co. (Interest, &c.)	49,983	513	...	50,496	25,000	...	...	25,000	...	...	...	...
41.—Interest on Debt incurred for Productive P. W.—												
Railways	352,852	1,020,842	220,993	1,594,687	348,100	1,110,300	257,500	1,715,900	301,600	1,205,800	303,100	**1,810,500**
Irrigation	...	274,466	451,980	726,386	...	326,200	459,700	785,900	...	388,000	465,700	**853,700**
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	17,952	...	17,952	...	20,200	...	20,200	...	21,600	...	**21,600**
TOTAL	4,907,287	3,450,144	1,291,574	**9,649,005**	4,860,200	3,664,200	1,392,500	**9,916,900**	4,805,200	3,806,900	1,476,300	**10,088,400**
Carried over	9,933,429	17,311,903	13,536,582	40,781,914	9,982,700	15,817,700	15,640,900	41,441,300	9,953,200	15,626,300	16,068,700	41,648,200

Abstract B.—*Details*

	ACCOUNTS, 1881-82.			
	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.
	England.	India.	India.	
	£	£	£	£
Brought over	9,933,429	17,311,903	13,536,582	40,781,914
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as productive—				
42.—State Railways (Capital Account)	...	121,418	126,255	247,673
43.—State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	...	...	...	..
44.—Subsidized Railways	4,301	13,226	...	17,527
Southern Mahratta Railway	...	...	...	...
45.—Frontier Railways	363,491	−138,809	...	224,682
46.—Irrigation and Navigation	22	425,884	364,027	789,933
47.—Military Works	...	1,020,035	50,511	1,070,546
48.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	96,018	466,603	3,480,549	4,043,170
TOTAL	463,831	1,908,357	4,021,342	**6,393,531**
Army Services—				
49.—Army	3,997,482	13,218,733	...	17,216,215
50.—Military Operations in Afghanistan	13,003	1,631,924	...	1,644,927
Military Operations in Egypt	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,010,485	14,850,657	...	**18,861,142**
51.—Exchange on Transactions with London	...	3,557,463	−763	**3,556,700**
TOTAL	14,407,746	37,628,380	17,557,161	**69,593,287**
	52,036,126			
SURPLUSES	+2,582,727		+1,521,019	
DEFICITS	...		−1,227	
Total as per Abstract A	54,618,853		19,076,953	
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)—				
52.—State Railways	439,325	1,195,826	...	1,635,151
53.—East Indian Railway	586,300	455,262	...	1,041,562
54.—Irrigation and Navigation	...	565,804	...	565,804
Madras Irrigation and Canal Co.'s Undertakings	...	...	...	...
55.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	68,906	...	68,906
TOTAL	1,025,625	2,285,798	...	**3,311,423**

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 15th March 1883.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

of Expenditure—continued.

Rio = £1.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1882-83.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1883-84.			
IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.
England.	India.	India		England.	India.	India.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
9,982,700	15,817,700	15,640,900	41,441,300	9,953,200	15,626,300	16,068,700	41,648,200
...	61,000	377,900	438,900	...	87,500	422,900	510,400
...	134,600	12,400	147,000	...	157,600	27,200	184,800
13,700	56,500	500	70,700	29,600	55,000	16,300	100,900
...	33,100	...	33,100	...	84,800	...	84,800
79,000	202,500	...	281,500	...	67,500	...	67,500
1,300	518,100	400,500	919,900	2,000	488,000	314,000	804,000
1,200	998,800	...	1,000,000	400	999,600	...	1,000,000
86,800	516,800	3,818,600	4,422,200	101,700	414,100	3,787,900	4,303,700
182,000	2,521,400	4,609,900	**7,313,300**	133,700	2,354,100	4,568,300	**7,056,100**
3,969,200	12,202,900	...	16,172,100	4,045,200	12,018,800	...	16,064,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118,000	1,219,200	...	1,337,200	...	...	...	...
4,987,200	13,422,100	...	**17,509,300**	4,045,200	12,018,800	...	**16,064,000**
...	3,115,600	...	**3,115,600**	...	3,548,000	...	**3,548,000**
14,251,900	34,876,800	20,250,800	**69,379,500**	14,132,100	33,547,200	20,637,000	**68,316,300**
49,128,700				47,679,300			
+59,800		+18,300		+457,000		+14,700	
...		−1,543,700		...		−1,514,000	
49,188,500		18,725,400		48,136,300		19,137,700	
372,000	1,302,400	...	1,674,400	812,000	1,583.000	...	2,395,000
450,000	263,200	...	713,200	...	424,000	...	424,000
...	649,100	...	649,100	22,600	955,500	...	978,100
1,763,500	...	...	1,763,500	....	...	...	...
...	44,200	...	44,200	...	23,000	...	23,000
2,585,500	2,258,900	...	**4,844,400**	834,600	2,985,500	...	**3,820,100**

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure.*

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

Rio = £1.

	Accounts, 1881-82.			Revised Estimate, 1882-83.			Budget Estimate, 1883-84.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Abstract A)	2,670,058	71,025,748	73,695,806	825,500	67,088,400	67,913,900	220,300	67,053,700	67,274,000
Permanent Debt incurred—									
India 3½ p. c. Stock	1,204,547	...		450,000	...		...	...	
4 p. c. Rupee Loan	...	3,000,000		...	2,500,000		...	2,500,000	
India 4 p. c. Debentures	...	...		2,000,000	...		...	...	
Stock Notes	...	...		...	180,000		...	100,000	
Miscellaneous	1,100	173		...	...		...	...	
Total	1,205,647	3,000,173	4,205,820	2,450,000	2,680,000	5,130,000	...	2,600,000	2,600,000
Net	...	...	0	...	...	2,468,600	...	...	2,060,000
Unfunded Debt—									
Temporary Loans	1,250,000	...		4,250,000	...		...	...	
Special Loans	...	259		...	5,300		...	...	
Treasury Notes	...	360,369		...	325,900		...	337,000	
Deposits of Service Funds	4,035	701,499		4,000	814,100		4,100	694,900	
Savings Bank Deposits	...	1,661,191		...	1,791,800		...	1,766,100	
Total	1,254,035	2,723,318	3,977,353	4,254,000	2,937,100	7,191,100	4,100	2,798,000	2,802,100
Net	...	...	335,853	...	...	707,200	...	...	594,400
Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest—									
Unspent Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	1,521,019		...	18,300		...	14,700	
Appropriation for Reduction of Debt.	...	715,151		...	1,330,200		...	131,700	
Excluded Local Funds	...	699,520		...	632,300		...	591,100	
Political Funds	...	9,259		...	7,000		...	6,600	
Railway Funds	...	21,566		...	21,400		...	21,600	
Military Prize Funds	...	15		...	...		...	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	8,993	12,873,448		500,900	11,917,100		500,000	11,549,300	
Advances	13,505	4,552,395		4,000	7,724,500		3,000	6,138,500	
Suspense Accounts	...	12,152		...	140,500		...	60,500	
Miscellaneous	...	306,517		...	24,200		...	24,200	
Total	22,498	20,711,042	20,733,540	504,900	21,815,500	22,320,400	503,000	18,538,200	19,041,200
Net	...	...	0	...	...	262,500	...	...	0
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	...	392,345	392,345	...	231,700	231,700	...	195,500	195,500
Net	...	...	195,183	...	...	105,200	...	...	54,800
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies.	596,916	1,452,956	2,049,872	3,184,200	1,742,900	4,927,100	980,000	1,678,600	2,658,600
Net	...	...	0	...	...	1,092,000	...	...	0
Carried over	5,749,154	99,305,582		11,218,600	96,495,600		1,707,400	92,864,000	

	Accounts, 1881-82.			Revised Estimate, 1882-83.			Budget Estimate, 1883-84.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure (from Abstract B)	14,407,746	55,185,541	69,593,287	14,251,900	55,127,600	69,379,500	14,132,100	54,184,200	68,316,300
Add—Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"*	...	+1,521,019	+1,521,019	...	+18,300	+18,300	...	+14,700	+14,700
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged against "Deposits"*	...	—1,227	—1,227	...	-1,543,700	-1,543,700	...	-1,514,000	-1,514,000
Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure.	1,025,625	2,285,798	3,311,423	2,585,500	2,258,900	4,844,400	834,600	2,985,500	3,820,100
Permanent Debt discharged—									
East India Bonds	4,425,000	...		62,200			...	...	
India 5 p. c. Stock	42,328	...		11,200			10,000	...	
5½ p. c. Loans.	...	24,030		...			...	...	
5 p. c. Loans	...	2,190		...			...	...	
5 p. c. Debentures	...	...		...	602,500		...	...	
4 p. c. Loans	...	174,085		...	34,700		...	...	
Debentures, &c., E. I. Railway	...	...		1,950,000	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	5,082		...	800		500,000	30,000	
Total	4,467,328	205,387	4,672,715	2,023,400	638,000	2,661,400	510,000	30,000	540,000
Net	...	...	466,895	...	...	0	...	...	0
Unfunded Debt—									
Temporary Loans	1,250,000	...		4,250,000	...		...	...	
Special Loans	...	...		...	5,000		...	...	
Treasury Notes	...	136,734		...	147,500		...	147,500	
Deposits of Service Funds	558	692,005		600	699,600		700	644,200	
Savings Bank Deposits	...	1,562,203		...	1,381,200		...	1,415,300	
Total	1,250,558	2,390,942	3,641,500	4,250,600	2,233,300	6,483,900	700	2,207,000	2,207,700
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest—									
Unspent Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	1,227		...	1,543,700		...	1,514,000	
Appropriation for the reduction of Debt	...	(a)		...	(b) 227,000		...	...	
Excluded Local Funds	...	670,045		...	650,500		...	588,500	
Political Funds	...	21,599		...	21,500		...	21,500	
Railway Funds	...	12,534		...	16,300		...	10,800	
Military Prize Funds.	...	571		...	100		...	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	1,814,263	13,050,822		900	11,816,000		...	11,354,400	
Advances	6,309	4,606,764		4,000	7,612,200		3,000	6,070,200	
Suspense Accounts	...	36,830		...	35,300		...	30,000	
Miscellaneous	...	653,545		...	130,400		...	34,000	
Total	1,820,572	19,053,937	20,874,509	4,900	22,053,000	22,057,900	3,000	19,623,400	19,626,400
Net	...	...	140,969	...	...	0	...	...	585,200
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	...	197,162	197,162	...	126,500	126,500	...	140,700	140,700
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies.	1,449,445	1,102,841	2,552,286	1,641,200	2,193,900	3,835,100	1,812,000	2,083,300	3,895,300
Net	...	...	502,414	...	...	0	...	...	1,236,700
Carried over	24,421,274	81,941,400		24,757,500	83,105,800		17,292,400	79,754,800	

(a) The charge against this head appears under "Permanent Debt."

(b) A further charge of £1,000,000 against this account is included under Secretary of State's Bills paid.

* See first entry under "Deposits" below.

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure*—continued.

Rio = £1.

	ACCOUNTS, 1881-82.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1882-83.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1883-84.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	5,749,154	99,305,582		11,218,600	96,495,600		1,707,400	92,864,000	
Remittances—									
Money Orders	...	5,733,515		...	6,532,800		...	6,964,600	
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	...	721,574		...	776,100		...	139,800	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	...	—29,484		...	327,000		...	247,600	
Telegraph	...	—66,420		...	—118,800		...	—92,700	
Guaranteed Rys.	...	...		...	3,591,600		...	3,152,400	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by									
Marine	...	229,784		...	909,200		...	196,700	
Military	...	12,499,034		...	11,447,200		...	10,993,000	
Public Works	...	3,818,090		...	4,193,700		...	5,117,300	
Remittance Account between England and India	323,759	1,551,109		387,300	1,330,300		322,500	1,440,800	
TOTAL	323,759	24,457,202	24,780,961	387,300	28,989,100	29,376,400	322,500	28,159,500	28,482,000
NET	...	...	877,478	...	...	308,400	...	...	0
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	18,412,429	...	18,412,429	15,042,000	...	15,042,000	16,300,000	...	16,300,000
Total Receipts	24,485,342	123,762,784		26,647,900	125,484,700		18,329,900	121,023,500	
Opening Balance	4,127,749	13,371,101		2,620,909	14,522,913		3,037,109	13,840,013	
Grand Total	28,613,091	137,133,885		29,268,809	140,007,613		21,367,009	134,863,513	

	ACCOUNTS, 1881-82.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1882-83.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1883-84.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	24,421,274	81,941,400		24,757,500	83,105,800		17,292,400	79,754,800	
Remittances—									
Money Orders	...	5,714,140		...	6,532,300		...	6,947,100	
Other Local Remittances	...	129,469		...	35,000		...	59,500	
Other Departmental Accounts	...	648,495		...	780,600		...	143,300	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	...	35,052		...	327,000		...	247,600	
Telegraph	...	—62,940		...	—118,800		...	—92,700	
Guaranteed Rys.	...	...		...	3,375,800		...	3,152,400	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Marine	...	190,183		...	909,200		...	196,700	
Military	...	12,296,964		...	11,447,200		...	10,993,000	
Public Works	...	3,048,543		...	3,893,700		...	5,117,300	
Remittance Account between England and India	1,570,908	332,669		1,474,200	411,800		1,761,000	347,800	
TOTAL	1,570,908	22,332,575	23,903,483	1,474,200	27,593,800	29,068,000	1,761,000	27,112,000	28,873,000
NET	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	391,000
Secretary of State's Bills paid	...	18,336,997	18,336,997	...	15,468,000	15,468,000	...	16,300,000	16,300,000
Total Disbursements	25,992,182	122,610,972		26,231,700	126,167,600		19,053,400	123,166,800	
Closing Balance	2,620,909	14,522,913		3,037,109	13,840,013		2,313,609	11,696,713	
Grand Total	28,613,091	137,133,885		29,268,809	140,007,613		21,367,009	134,863,513	

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 15th March 1883.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial contracts.*

Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accounts, 1881-82.										
Balance at end of 1880-81	6,416	112,191	386,128	59,568	696,799	935,153	246,897	571,863	292,749	3,298,064
Added in 1881-82. .	...	88,021	55,357	43,973	221,262	433,595	162,980	75,837	439,994	1,521,019
Spent in 1881-82. .	1,227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,227
Balance at end of 1881-82	5,189	200,212	441,485	103,841	918,061	1,358,748	409,877	647,700	732,743	4,817,856
Revised Estimate, 1882-83.										
Balance at end of 1881-82 (by Accounts)	5,189	200,212	441,485	103,841	918,061	1,358,748	409,877	647,700	732,743	4,817,856
Added in 1882-83 . .	...	18,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,300
Spent in 1882-83 . .	2,200	...	138,500	11,300	555,100	376,700	92,700	18,800	348,400	1,543,700
Balance at end of 1882-83	2,989	218,512	302,985	92,541	362,961	982,048	317,177	628,900	384,343	3,292,456
Budget Estimate, 1883-84.										
Balance at end of 1882-83 (by Revised Estimate)	2,989	218,512	302,985	92,541	362,961	982,048	317,177	628,900	384,343	3,292,456
Added in 1883-84 . .	...	14,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,700
Spent in 1883-84 . .	2,200	...	286,200	42,000	292,400	734,700	21,800	123,400	11,300	1,514,000
Balance at end of 1883-84	789	233,212	16,785	50,541	70,561	247,348	295,377	505,500	373,043	1,793,156

E. W. KELLNER, *Deputy Comptroller General.*

J. WESTLAND, *Comptroller General.*

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

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 15th March 1883.

Abstract E.—*Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure.*

Net Revenue.

	Accounts, 1881-82.				Revised Estimate, 1882-83.				Budget Estimate, 1883-84.				
	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Retunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue . . .	21,948,022	48,013	21,900,009	3,003,792	18,896,217	21,700,400	173,700	21,526,700	3,055,900	18,470,800	21,792,700	50,100	21,742,600	3,211,700	18,530,900
Opium	9,862,444	1,889	9,860,555	2,057,335	7,803,220	9,561,800	400	9,561,400	2,344,900	7,216,500	9,200,000	400	9,199,600	2,165,300	7,034,300
Salt	7,375,620	45,335	7,330,285	486,209	6,844,076	6,128,700	50,300	6,078,400	499,400	5,579,000	6,167,000	25,800	6,141,200	546,300	5,594,900
Stamps	3,381,372	37,707	3,343,665	110,623	3,233,042	3,411,600	36,700	3,374,900	120,900	3,254,000	3,427,200	35,900	3,391,300	103,000	3,288,300
Excise	3,42 ,274	19,610	3,407,664	96,886	3,310,778	3,615,900	39,500	3,576,400	95,700	3,480,700	3,623,300	19,500	3,603,800	94,400	3,509,400
Provincial Rates . . .	2,895,490	13,730	2,881,760	53,226	2,828,534	2,668,400	3,000	2,665,400	50,900	2,614,500	2,688,200	2,600	2,685,600	51,100	2,634,500
Customs	2,301,388	73,222	2,288,166	195,110	2,093,056	1,265,300	54,900	1,210,400	156,600	1,053,800	1,255,100	37,900	1,217,200	143,700	1,073,500
Assessed Taxes . . .	536,829	28,878	507,951	13,074	494,877	525,900	22,000	503,900	13,800	490,100	523,400	18,900	504,500	14,000	490,500
Forest	874,435	2,339	872,096	557,645	314,451	921,600	2,200	919,400	586,700	332,700	935,800	3,100	932,700	676,500	256,200
Registration	284,714	1,647	283,067	179,401	103,666	285,400	1,500	283,900	184,800	99,100	280,400	1,700	278,700	186,300	92,400
Tributes from Native States .	706,873	...	706,873	...	706,873	709,900	...	709,900	...	709,900	701,000	...	701,000	...	701,000
	53,654,461	272,370	53,382,091	6,753,301	46,628,790	50,794,900	384,200	50,410,700	7,109,600	43,301,100	50,594,100	195,900	50,398,200	7,192,300	43,205,900
DEDUCT—Assignments and Compensations . . .	...	...	...	...	1,194,440	...	...	...	...	1,241,700	...	...	...	...	1,246,100
					45,434,350					42,059,400					41,959,800
Productive Public Works .	...	...	10,782,063	9,649,005	1,133,058	...	...	10,369,500	9,916,900	452,600	...	...	10,607,600	10,088,400	519,200
TOTAL NET REVENUE .	...	...	...	...	46,567,408					42,512,000					42,479,000

Net Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1881-82.			Revised Estimate, 1882-83.			Budget Estimate, 1883-84.		
	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest	4,558,100	...	4,558,100	4,450,700	...	4,450,700	4,264,000	...	4,264,000
Post Office, Telegraph & Mint .	1,771,662	1,489,699	281,963	1,932,200	1,652,800	279,400	2,039,800	1,670,000	369,800
Civil Department . . .	11,038,504	1,513,083	9,525,421	11,000,900	1,434,200	9,566,700	11,153,600	1,402,300	9,751,300
Miscellaneous Civil Charges .	4,044,532	1,707,226	2,337,306	3,905,100	1,365,000	2,540,100	3,968,100	1,269,500	2,698,600
Famine Relief and Insurance .	1,500,000	...	1,500,000	1,500,000	...	1,500,000	1,500,000	...	1,500,000
Public Works not classed as Productive	6,393,531	727,799	5,665,732	7,313,300	771,500	6,541,800	7,056,100	864,700	6,191,400
Army Services . . .	18,861,142	3,821,475	15,039,667	17,509,300	1,526,000	15,983,300	16,064,000	865,800	15,198,200
Exchange on Transactions with London	3,556,700	...	3,556,700	3,115,600	...	3,115,600	3,548,000	...	3,548,000
	51,724,171	9,259,282	42,464,889	50,727,100	6,749,500	43,977,600	49,593,600	6,072,300	43,521,300
Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits . . .	Surpluses. 1,521,019	Deficits. 1,227	+1,519,792	Surpluses. 18,300	Deficits. 1,543,700	—1,525,400	Surpluses. 14,700	Deficits. 1,514,000	—1,499,300
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE .	...	...	43,984,681	...	...	42,452,200	...	...	42,022,000
Surplus or Deficit . .	...	...	2,582,727	...	...	+59,800	...	...	+457,000
			46,567,408			42,512,000			42,479,000

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 15th March 1883.

E. W. KELLNER, *Deputy Comptroller General.*

J. WESTLAND, *Comptroller General.*

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

APPENDIX II.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

(OLD CLASSIFICATION).

Accounts	1881-82.
Revised Estimates . .	1882-83.
Budget Estimates . .	1883-84.

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,,	II.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India in India and in England (distinguishing Revenue and Charges of Productive Public Works)	512&513
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The following refunds are in the above Revised Estimates for 1882-83 and Budget Estimates for 1883-84 charged, according to the old practice, against the General head "Refunds and Drawbacks." In the new classification, not being Revenue Refunds, they are charged against the specific heads concerned :—

REVISED.—Law and Justice, £43,400; Minor Departments, £100; Police, £3,800; Marine, £200; Education, £300; Medical, £1,300; Superannuation, £400; Stationery and Printing, £300; Miscellaneous, £78,000. Total, £127,800.

BUDGET.—Law and Justice, £43,300; Minor Departments, £300; Police, £2,400; Marine, £300; Education, £800; Medical, £1,400; Superannuation £100; Stationery and Printing £100; Miscellaneous, £77,700. Total, £126,300.

In other respects the totals of the Major Heads in the old and new classifications agree.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

Estimates 1883-84.

REVENUES.	Accounts, 1881-82.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Revised Estimates, 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84, compared with Revised Estimates, 1882-83. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	22,439,242	22,172,000	22,232,400	60,400	...	22,338,200	105,800	...
II.—Tributes	706,873	701,000	709,900	8,900	...	701,000	...	8,900
III.—Forest	874,435	809,000	921,600	*112,600	...	935,800	14,200	...
IV.—Excise	3,427,274	3,331,000	3,615,900	284,900	...	3,623,300	7,400	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	536,829	538,000	525,900	...	12,100	523,400	...	2,500
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,895,490	2,649,000	*2,668,400	19,400	...	2,688,200	19,800	...
VII.—Customs	2,361,388	1,181,000	1,265,300	84,300	...	1,255,100	...	10,200
VIII.—Salt	7,375,620	6,049,000	6,128,700	79,700	...	6,167,000	38,300	...
IX.—Opium	9,862,444	9,500,000	9,561,800	61,800	...	9,200,000	...	361,800
X.—Stamps	3,381,372	3,342,000	3,411,600	69,600	...	3,427,200	15,600	...
XI.—Registration	284,714	284,000	285,400	1,400	...	280,400	...	5,000
XII.—Mint	70,584	145,000	152,200	7,200	...	102,000	...	50,200
XIII.—Post Office	949,907	967,000	979,600	12,600	...	1,010,900	31,300	...
XIV.—Telegraph	469,208	525,000	521,000	...	4,000	557,100	36,100	...
XV.—Minor Departments	120,949	66,000	85,100	19,100	...	70,500	...	14,600
XVI.—Law and Justice	677,454	659,000	662,000	3,000	...	645,000	...	17,000
XVII.—Police	248,005	248,000	227,200	...	20,800	226,200	...	1,000
XVIII.—Marine	237,876	183,000	211,600	28,600	...	207,100	...	4,500
XIX.—Education	189,292	177,000	199,800	22,800	...	204,900	5,100	...
XX.—Medical	39,507	41,000	48,500	7,500	...	48,600	100	...
XXI.—Stationery & Printing	57,811	59,000	57,600	...	1,400	57,200	...	400
XXII.—Interest	896,904	652,000	688,000	36,000	...	651,000	...	37,000
XXIII.—Superannuations	356,273	307,000	293,300	...	13,700	293,200	...	100
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	396,238	268,000	326,100	58,100	...	268,100	...	58,000
XXV.—Railways	9,436,168	8,910,000	9,085,000	175,000	...	9,379,600	294,600	...
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation	988,204	962,000	1,011,200	49,200	...	1,026,700	15,500	...
XXVII.—Other Public Works	594,270	485,000	512,800	27,800	...	520,500	7,700	...
XXVIII.—Army	1,161,707	868,000	986,000	118,000	...	865,800	...	120,200
English Contribution for Afghan War	2,305,000	...	500,000*	500,000	...	...	...	500,000
Military Operations in Afghanistan	354,768	...	...					
Military Operations in Egypt	...	...	40,000	40,000	...	...	...	40,000
XXIX.—Gain by Exchange	297,799	381,000	336,300	...	44,700	377,200	40,900	...
GRAND TOTAL	73,993,605	66,459,000	68,250,200	1,791,200	...	67,651,200	...	599,000
Deficit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Egyptian War.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1881-82.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Revised Estimates, 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84, compared with Revised Estimates, 1882-83. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	6,363,141	6,391,000	6,510,300	119,300	...	6,509,400	...	900
2.—Interest, other Accts.	533,984	459,000	462,400	3,400	...	440,400	...	22,000
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	419,921	511,000	512,000	1,000	...	322,200	...	189,800
4.—Land Revenue	3,003,792	3,168,000	3,055,900	...	112,100	3,211,700	155,800	...
5.—Forest	557,645	581,000	586,700	5,700	...	676,500	89,800	...
6.—Excise	96,886	99,000	95,700	...	3,300	94,400	...	1,300
7.—Assessed Taxes	13,074	15,000	13,800	...	1,200	14,000	200	...
8.—Provincial Rates	53,226	49,000	50,900	1,900	...	51,100	200	...
9.—Customs	195,110	163,000	156,600	...	6,400	143,700	...	12,900
10.—Salt	486,209	639,000	499,400	...	139,600	546,300	46,900	...
11.—Opium	2,057 335	2,250,000	2,344,900	94,900	...	2,165,300	...	179,600
12.—Stamps	110,623	119,000	120,900	1,900	...	103,000	...	17,900
13.—Registration	179,401	186,000	184,800	...	1,200	186,300	1,500	...
14.—Mint	87,526	108,000	88,800	...	19,200	75,400	...	13,400
15.—Post Office	1,147,935	1,173,000	1,186,700	13,700	...	1,222,800	36,100	...
16.—Telegraph	536,201	637,000	656,700	19,700	...	741,600	84,900	...
17.—Administration	1,494.356	1,504,000	1,577,700	73,700	...	1,554,900	...	22,800
18.—Minor Departments	560,991	442,000	466,600	24,600	...	495,600	29,000	...
19.—Law and Justice	3,184,249	3,347,000	3,229.300	...	117,700	3,303,400	74,100	...
20.—Police	2,553,861	2,635,000	2,627,700	...	7,300	2,705,600	77,900	...
21.—Marine	623,398	621,000	545,500	...	75,500	515,100	...	30,400
22.—Education	1,078,490	1,149,000	1,133,600	...	15,400	1,199,300	65,700	...
23.—Ecclesiastical	162,136	163,000	163,600	600	...	167,600	4,000	...
24.—Medical	683,185	703,000	696,400	...	6,600	721,300	24,900	...
25.—Stationery and Printing	565,884	440,000	494,100	54,100	...	461,900	...	32,200
26.—Political	649,346	520,000	511,400	...	8,600	442.400	...	69,000
27.—Allces. & Assignments	1,876,768	1,939,000	1,929.700	...	9,300	1,989,500	59,800	...
28.—Civil Furlough Allces.	222,642	234,000	216,500	...	17,500	226,500	10,000	...
29.—Superannuations	2,182,327	2,101,000	2,166,600	65,600	...	2,171,200	4,600	...
30.—Miscellaneous	292,292	271,000	261,200	...	9,800	287,200	26,000	...
31.—Famine Relief & Insurance—								
Relief	34,849	...	25,600	25,600	...	12,500	...	13,100
Protective Works	750,000	750,000	144,200	...	605,800	1,355,800	1,211,600	...
Reduction of Debt	715,151	750,000	1,330,200	580,200	...	131,700	...	1,198,500
32.—Railways	7,051,522	7,592,000	7,429,400	...	162,600	7,548,500	119,100	...
Subsidized Railways	17,527	50,000	70,700	20,700	...	100,900	30,200	...
Frontier Railways	224,682	223,000	281,500	58,500	...	67,500	...	214,000
South Mahratta	...	...	33,100	33,100	...	84,800	51,700	...
33.—Irrigation & Navigation	1,296,064	1,527,000	1,471,300	...	55,700	1,353,300	...	118,000
34.—Other Public Works	5,113,716	5,371,000	5,422,200	51,200	...	5,303,700	...	118,500
35.—Army	17,216,215	16,128,000	16,172,100	44,100	...	16,064,000	...	108,100
Military Operations in Afghanistan	1,644,927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military Operations in Egypt	...	...	1,337,200	1,337,200	...	...	...	1,337,200
36.—Loss by Exchange	3,854,499	3,156,000	3,451,900	295,900	...	3,925,200	473,300	...
PROVINCIAL LOCAL. Surplus	69,891,086	68,164,000	69,715,800	1,551,800	...	68.693,500	...	1,022,300
PROVINCIAL LOCAL. Deficits	+1,521,019	...	+18,300	18,300	...	+14,700	...	3,600
	—1,227	—1,990,000	—1,543,700	446,300	...	—1,514,000	29,700	...
TOTAL	71,410,878	66,174,000	68,190,400	2,016,400		67,194,200	...	996,200
Surplus	2,582,727	285,000	59,800	...	225,200	457,000	397,200	...
37.—Pro. Public Works—								
State Railways	1,635,151	1,868,000	1,674,400	...	193,600	2,395,000	720,600	...
E. I. Railway	1,041,562	485,000	713,200	228,200	...	424,000	...	289,200
Irrigation and Navigation	565,804	897,000	2,412,600	1,515,600	...	978,100	...	1,434,500
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	68,906		44,200	44,200		23,000	...	21,200
Total Productive Public Works, Capital	3,311,423	3,250 000	4,844,400	1,594,400	...	3,820,100	...	1,024,300

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 15th March 1883.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

(Distinguishing Revenue and Charges of Productive Public Works.)

Estimates, 1882-83.

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1881-82.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Revised Estimates, 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84, compared with Revised Estimates, 1882-83. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,948,022	21,487,000	21,700,400	213,400	...	21,792,700	92,300	...
II.—Tributes	706,873	701,000	709,900	8,900	...	701,000	...	8,900
III.—Forest	874,435	809,000	921,600	112,600	...	935,800	14,200	
IV.—Excise	3,427,274	3,331,000	3,615,900	284,900	...	3,623,300	7,400	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	536,829	538,000	525,900	...	12,100	523,400	...	2,500
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,895,490	2,649,000	2,668,400	19,400	...	2,688,200	19,800	...
VII.—Customs	2,361,388	1,181,000	1,265,300	84,300	...	1,255,100	...	10,200
VIII.—Salt	7,375,620	6,049,000	6,128,700	79,700	...	6,167,000	38,300	...
IX.—Opium	9,862,444	9,500,000	9,561,800	61,800	...	9,200,000	...	361,800
X.—Stamps	3,381,372	3,342,000	3,411,600	69,600	...	3,427,200	15,600	...
XI.—Registration	284,714	284,000	285,400	1,400	...	280,400	...	5,000
XII.—Mint	70,584	145,000	152,200	7,200	...	102,000	...	50,200
XIII.—Post Office	949,907	967,000	979,600	12,600	...	1,010,900	31,300	...
XIV.—Telegraph	469,208	525,000	521,000	...	4,000	557,100	36,100	...
XV.—Minor Departments	120,949	66,000	85,100	19,100	...	70,500	...	14,600
XVI.—Law and Justice	677,454	659,000	662,000	3,000	...	645,000	...	17,000
XVII.—Police	248,005	248,000	227,200	...	20,800	226,200	...	1,000
XVIII.—Marine	237,876	183,000	211,600	28,600	...	207,100	...	4,500
XIX.—Education	189,292	177,000	199,800	22,800	...	204,900	5,100	...
XX.—Medical	39,507	41,000	48,500	7,500	...	48,600	100	...
XXI.—Stationery & Printing	57,811	59,000	57,600	...	1,400	57,200	...	400
XXII.—Interest	896,904	652,000	688,000	36,000	...	651,000	...	37,000
XXIII.—Superannuations	356,273	307,000	293,300	...	13,700	293,200	...	100
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	396,238	268,000	326,100	58,100	...	268,100	...	58,000
XXV.—Railways—								
Ordinary	...	...	123,100	123,100	...	191,900	68,800	...
Subsidized	2,290	1,000	3,700	2,700	...	11,000	7,300	
XXVI.—Irrigation & Navgn.	131,239	133,000	131,900	...	1,100	141,300	9,400	
XXVII.—Other Public Works	594,270	485,000	512,800	27,800	...	520,500	7,700	...
XXVIII.—Army	1,161,707	868,000	986,000	118,000	...	865,800	...	120,200
English Contribution for Afghan War	2,305,000	...	500,000*	500,000	...	...	...	500,000
Military Operations in Afghanistan	354,768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military Operations in Egypt	...	...	40,000	40,000	...	...	...	40,000
[illegible]—Gain by Exchange	297,799	381,000	336,300	...	44,700	377,200	40,900	...
TOTAL	63,211,542	56,036,000	57,880,700	1,844,700	...	57,043,600	...	837,100
Revenue from Productive Public Works.								
XXV.—Railways—								
State (Gross Earnings)	2,556,542	2,776,000	2,583,000	...	193,000	2,730,500	147,500	...
Guaranteed (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,615,625	3,473,000	3,530,000	57,000	...	3,539,000	9,000	...
East Indian Railway	3,261,711	2,660,000	2,845,200	185,200	...	2,907,200	62,000	...
XXVI.—Irrign. & Navgn.—								
Direct Receipts	865,799	844,000	884,700	40,700	...	885,400	700	...
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Net Traffic Receipts, &c.)	—8,834	—15,000	—5,400	9,600	...	...	5,400	...
I.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	491,220	685,000	532,000	...	153,000	545,500	13,500	...
Total	10,782,063	10,423,000	10,369,500	...	53,500	10,607,600	238,100	
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE	73,993,605	66,459,000	68,250,200	1,791,200	...	67,651,200	...	599,000
Deficit					...	...	...	

* Egyptian War.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts. 1881-82.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Revised Estimates, 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84, compared with Revised Estimates, 1882-83. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	4,024,116	3,917,000	3,988,300	71,300	...	3,823,600	...	164,700
2.—Interest, other Accts.	533,984	459,000	462,400	3,400	...	440,400	...	22,000
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	419,921	511,000	512,000	1,000	...	322,200	...	189,800
4.—Land Revenue	3,003,792	3,168,000	3,055,900	...	112,100	3,211,700	155,800	...
5.—Forest	557,645	581,000	586,700	5,700	...	676,500	89,800	...
6.—Excise	96,886	99,000	95,700	...	3,300	94,400	...	1,300
7.—Assessed Taxes	13,074	15,000	13,800	...	1,200	14,000	200	...
8.—Provincial Rates	53,226	49,000	50,900	1,900	...	51,100	200	...
9.—Customs	195,110	163,000	156,600	...	6,400	143,700	...	12,900
10.—Salt	486,209	639,000	499,400	...	139,600	546,300	46,900	...
11.—Opium	2,057,335	2,250,000	2,344,900	94,900	...	2,165,300	...	179,600
12.—Stamps	110,623	119,000	120,900	1,900	...	103,000	...	17,900
13.—Registration	179,401	186,000	184,800	...	1,200	186,300	1,500	...
14.—Mint	87,526	108,000	88,800	...	19,200	75,400	...	13,400
15.—Post Office	1,147,935	1,173,000	1,186,700	13,700	...	1,222,800	36,100	...
16.—Telegraph	536,201	637,000	656,700	19,700	...	741,600	84,900	...
17.—Administration	1,494,356	1,504,000	1,577,700	73,700	...	1,554,900	...	22,800
18.—Minor Departments	560,991	442,000	466,600	24,600	...	495,600	29,000	...
19.—Law and Justice	3,184,249	3,347,000	3,229,300	...	117,700	3,303,400	74,100	...
20.—Police	2,553,861	2,635,000	2,627,700	...	7,300	2,705,600	77,900	
21.—Marine	623,398	621,000	545,500	...	75,500	515,100	...	30,400
22.—Education	1,078,490	1,149,000	1,133,600	...	15,400	1,199,300	65,700	...
23.—Ecclesiastical	162,136	163,000	163,600	600	...	167,600	4,000	...
24.—Medical	683,185	703,000	696,400	...	6,600	721,300	24,900	...
25.—Stationery & Printing	565,884	440,000	494,100	54,100	...	461,900	...	32,200
26.—Political	649,346	520,000	511,400	...	8,600	442,400	...	69,000
27.—Allowces. & Assignments	1,870,768	1,939,000	1,929,700	...	9,300	1,989,500	59,800	...
28.—Civil Furlough Allowces.	222,642	234,000	210,500	...	17,500	220,500	10,000	...
29.—Superannuations	2,182,327	2,101,000	2,166,000	65,600	...	2,171,200	4,600	...
30.—Miscellaneous	292,292	271,000	261,200	...	9,800	287,200	26,000	...
31.—Famine Relief & Insurance								
Relief	34,849	...	25,600	25,600	...	12,500	...	13,100
Protective Works	750,000	750,000	144,200	...	605,800	1,355,800	1,211,600	...
Reduction of Debt	715,151	750,000	1,330,200	580,200	...	131,700	...	1,198,500
32.—Railways—Ordinary	247,673	592,000	585,900	...	6,100	695,200	109,300	...
[illegible]dized Railways	17,527	50,000	70,700	20,700	...	100,900	30,200	...
[illegible]er Railways	224,682	223,000	281,500	58,500	...	67,500	...	214,000
[illegible] Mahratta	...	...	33,100	33,100	...	84,800	51,700	...
33.—Irrigation & Navigation	789,933	974,000	919,900	...	54,100	804,000	...	115,900
34.—Other Public Works	5,113,716	5,371,000	5,422,200	51,200	...	5,303,700	...	118,500
35.—Army	17,216,215	16,128,000	16,172,100	44,100	...	16,064,000	...	108,100
Military Operations in Afghanistan	1,644,927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military Operations in Egypt	...	...	1,337,200	1,337,200	...	...	...	[illegible]7,200
36.—Loss by Exchange	3,854,499	3,156,000	3,451,900	295,900	...	3,925,200	473,300	...
	60,242,081	58,137,000	59,798,900	1,661,900	...	58,605,100	...	[illegible],800
Provincial and Local — Surpluses and Deficits	1,521,019	...	+18,300	18,300	...	+14,700	...	...
	—1,227	—1,990,000	—1,543,700	446,300	...	—1,514,000	29,700	...
EXPENDITURE ORDINARY.	61,761,873	56,147,000	58,273,500	2,126,500	...	57,105,800	...	1,167,700
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Working Expenses and Interest).								
32.—Railways—								
State (Working and Maintenance)	1,686,392	1,741,000	1,532,600	...	208,400	1,572,800	40,200	...
Guaranteed (Interest, Surplus Profits, &c.)	3,679,847	3,825,000	3,846,400	21,400	...	3,884,500	38,100	...
East Indian Railway	1,437,610	1,434,000	1,464,500	30,500	...	1,396,000	...	68,500
33.—Irrigation & Navigation—								
Working and Maintenance	455,635	503,000	526,400	23,400	...	549,300	22,900	...
Madras Irrigation & Canal Company (Interest, &c.)	50,496	50,000	25,000	...	25,000	...	...	25,000
I.—Interest on Debt	2,339,025	2,474,000	2,522,000	48,000	...	2,685,800	163,800	...
Total	9,649,005	10,027,000	9,916,900	...	110,100	10,088,400	171,500	...
GRAND TOTAL	71,410,878	66,174,000	68,190,400	2,016,400	...	67,194,200	...	996,200
Surplus	2,582,727	285,000	59,800	...	225,200	457,000	397,200	...
37.—Productive Public Works	1,635,151	1,868,000	1,674,400	...	193,600	2,395,000	720,600	...
Do. do. State Railways	1,041,562	485,000	713,200	228,200	...	424,000	...	289,200
Do. do. E. I. Railway	565,804	897,000	2,412,600	1,515,600	...	978,100	...	1,434,500
Irrigation and Navigation	68,906	...	44,200	44,200	...	23,000	...	21,200
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,311,423	3,250,000	4,844,400	1,594,400	...	3,820,100	...	1,024,300
Total Productive Public Works, Capital								

Fort William;
Dept. of Finance and Commerce,
The 15th March 1883.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND IN THE THREE DIVISIONS, IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL.

REVENUE.	Revised Estimates, 1882-83.				Budget Estimates, 1883-84.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Opening Balance		3,742,100	1,109,500			2,464,400	881,800	
I.—Land Revenue	14,265 600	7,843,200	123,600	22,232,400	14,060,000	8,155,900	122,300	22,338,200
II.—Tributes	709,900	...	...	709,900	701,000	...	...	701,000
III.—Forest	426,000	495,600	...	921,600	429,300	506,500	...	935,800
IV.—Excise	1,822,700	1,791,900	1,300	3,615,900	1,826,300	1,795,700	1,300	3,623,300
V.—Assessed Taxes	262,900	263,000	...	525,900	261,700	261,700	...	523,400
VI.—Provincial Rates	500	622,500	2,045,400	2,668,400	500	612,600	2,075,100	2,688,200
VII.—Customs	1,065,500	199,800	...	1,265,300	1,061,800	193,300	...	1,255,100
VIII.—Salt	6,097,600	31,100	...	6,128,700	6,136,500	30,500	...	6,167,000
IX.—Opium	9,561,800	...	...	9,561,800	9,200,000	...	...	9,200,000
X.—Stamps	1,721,800	1,689,800	...	3,411,600	1,729,600	1,697,600	...	3,427,200
XI.—Registration	143,100	142,300	...	285,400	140,600	139,800	...	280,400
XII.—Mint	152,200	...	...	152,200	102,000	...	...	102,000
XIII.—Post Office	974,400	3,200	2,000	979,600	1,006,000	3,000	1,900	1,010,900
XIV.—Telegraph	520,700	300	...	521,000	557,000	100	...	557,100
XV.—Minor Departments	19,300	56,300	9,500	85,100	17,700	43,300	9,500	70,500
XVI.—Law and Justice	54,500	607,200	300	662,000	39,200	605,400	400	645,000
XVII.—Police	5,700	180,600	40,900	227,200	200	185,400	40,600	226,200
XVIII.—Marine	99,900	111,700	...	211,600	89,000	118,100	...	207,100
XIX.—Education	1,200	126,900	71,700	199,800	900	134,700	69,300	204,900
XX.—Medical	2,100	30,800	15,600	48,500	2,100	30,700	15,800	48,600
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	10,000	47,600	...	57,600	7,000	50,200	...	57,200
XXII.—Interest	657,700	14,200	16,100	688,000	620,600	13,700	16,700	651,000
XXIII.—Pensions	266,100	27,100	100	293,300	268,100	25,000	100	293,200
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	69,000	158,800	98,300	326,100	46,700	132,000	89,400	268,100
XXV.—Railways	8,409,100	675,900	...	9,085,000	8,598,600	781,000	...	9,379,600
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation	280,300	729,700	1,200	1,011,200	304,200	721,500	1,000	1,026,700
XXVII.—Other Public Works	62,900	330,600	119,300	512,800	63,900	337,200	119,400	520,500
XXVIII.—Army	986,000	...	...	986,000	865,800	...	...	865,800
Military Operations in Egypt	40,000	...	...	40,000	...	...	...	...
English Contribution for War in Egypt	500,000	...	...	500,000	...	...	...	...
XXIX.—Gain by Exchange	336,300	...	...	336,300	377,200	...	...	377,200
Total	49,524,800	16,180,100	2,545,300	68,250,200	48,513,500	16,574,900	2,562,800	67,651,200
Debt	...	...	127,700	...	...	...	127,500	
GRAND TOTAL		19,922,200	3,782,500			19,039,300	3,572,100	

EXPENDITURE.	Revised Estimates, 1882-83.				Budget Estimates, 1883-84.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest	5,785,900	724,400	...	6,510,300	5,733,600	775,800	...	6,509,400
2.—Interest, Other Accounts	458,600	...	3,800	462,400	436,700	...	3,700	440,400
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	197,600	287,900	26,500	512,000	162,800	148,700	10,700	322,200
4.—Land Revenue	260,400	2,402,300	333,200	3,055,900	281,300	2,591,300	339,100	3,211,700
5.—Forest	267,700	319,000	...	586,700	302,400	374,100	...	676,500
6.—Excise	47,500	47,400	800	95,700	47,000	46,600	800	94,400
7.—Assessed Taxes	6,900	6,900	...	13,800	7,000	7,000	...	14,000
8.—Provincial Rates	...	4,700	46,200	50,900	...	4,700	46,400	51,100
9.—Customs	...	156,600	...	156,600	...	143,700	...	143,700
10.—Salt	442,000	57,400	...	499,400	482,400	63,900	...	546,300
11.—Opium	2,344,900	...	...	2,344,900	2,165,300	...	...	2,165,300
12.—Stamps	67,400	53,500	...	120,900	48,500	54,500	...	103,000
13.—Registration	92,700	92,100	...	184,800	93,400	92,900	...	186,300
14.—Mint	88,800	...	...	88,800	75,400	...	...	75,400
15.—Post Office	1,087,200	37,100	62,400	1,186,700	1,118,000	37,200	67,600	1,222,800
16.—Telegraph	655,500	1,200	...	656,700	741,200	400	...	741,600
17.—Administration	851,100	702,000	24,600	1,577,700	831,500	697,700	25,700	1,554,900
18.—Minor Departments	278,000	153,100	35,500	466,600	283,200	174,100	38,300	495,600
19.—Law and Justice	164,300	3,064,900	100	3,229,300	163,500	3,139,800	100	3,303,400
20.—Police	84,400	2,273,100	270,200	2,627,700	76,400	2,342,400	286,800	2,705,600
21.—Marine	409,300	136,200	...	545,500	366,200	148,900	...	515,100
22.—Education	9,800	732,600	391,200	1,133,600	9,500	753,500	436,300	1,199,300
23.—Ecclesiastical	163,600	...	...	163,600	167,600	...	...	167,600
24.—Medical	21,100	530,800	144,500	696,400	22,000	541,700	157,600	721,300
25.—Stationery and Printing	145,000	346,500	2,600	494,100	109,100	349,400	3,400	461,900
26.—Political	510,300	700	400	511,400	441,600	700	100	442,400
27.—Allowances	1,233,000	696,700	...	1,929,700	1,291,000	698,500	...	1,989,500
28.—C. F. & A. Allowances	216,500	...	...	216,500	226,500	...	...	226,500
29.—Superannuation	1,640,300	516,600	700	2,166,600	1,647,000	523,500	700	2,171,200
30.—Miscellaneous	67,600	112,000	81,600	261,200	66,800	131,500	88,900	287,200
31.—Famine Relief and Insurance—								
Relief	...	25,600	...	25,600	...	12,500	...	12,500
Protective Works	144,200	...	...	144,200	1,355,800	...	...	1,355,800
Reduction of Debt	1,330,200	...	...	1,330,200	131,700	...	...	131,700
32.—Railways	6,654,500	774,900	...	7,429,400	6,691,400	857,100	...	7,548,500
Subsidized Railways	70,200	500	...	70,700	84,600	16,300	...	100,900
Frontier Railways	281,500	...	...	281,500	67,500	...	...	67,500
South Mahratta	33,100	...	...	33,100	84,800	...	...	84,800
33.—Irrigation and Navigation	780,100	681,800	9,400	1,471,300	738,800	603,200	11,300	1,353,300
34.—Other Public Works	1,603,600	2,258,200	1,560,400	5,422,200	1,515,800	2,057,600	1,730,300	5,303,700
35.—Army	16,172,100	...	...	16,172,100	16,064,000	...	...	16,064,000
„ Military Operations in Egypt	1,337,200	...	...	1,337,200	...	...	...	...
36.—Loss by Exchange	3,451,900	...	...	3,451,900	3,925,200	...	...	3,925,200
	49,465,000	17,256,700	2,994,100	69,715,800	48,056,500	17,389,200	3,247,800	68,693,500
37.—Productive Public Works	4,844,400	...	...	4,844,400	3,820,100	...	...	3,820,100
Total	54,309,400	17,256,700	2,994,100	74,560,200	51,876,600	17,389,200	3,247,800	72,513,600
Add—Contributions	...	299,200	110,100	409,300	...	430,800	82,900	513,700
Deduct—Contributions	...	98,100	311,200	409,300	...	72,900	440,800	513,700
Total	54,309,400	17,457,800	2,793,000	74,560,200	51,876,600	17,747,100	2,889,900	72,513,600
Debt Account	...	...	107,700	...	...	...	107,500	
Closing Balance	...	2,464,400	881,800			1,292,200	574,700	
GRAND TOTAL		19,922,200	3,782,500			19,039,300	3,572,100	
Deficits		1,277,700	247,700	1,525,400	...	1,172,200	327,100	1,499,300

FORT WILLIAM.;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 15th March 1883.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

IV.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1881-82.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Revised Estimates, 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84, compared with Revised Estimates, 1882-83. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Imperial revenue	73,993,605	66,459,000	68,250,200	1,791,200	...	67,651,200	...	599,000
II.—Public debt*	5,456,079	1,950,000	9,385,300	7,435,300	...	2,600,000	...	6,785,300
III.—Treasury notes and service funds	1,065,903	1,091,000	1,144,000	53,000	...	1,036,000	...	108,000
IV.—Savings banks' deposits	1,661,191	1,635,000	1,791,800	156,800	...	1,766,100	...	25,700
V.—Political and other excluded funds	730,360	623,000	660,700	37,700	...	619,300	...	41,400
VI.—Provincial and local surplus	1,521,019	...	18,300	18,300	...	14,700	...	3,600
VII.—Deposits and advances	18,482,161	19,646,000	21,641,400	1,995,400	...	18,407,200	...	3,234,200
VIII.—Loans to municipalities, native states, &c.	392,345	210,000	231,700	21,700	...	195,500	...	36,200
IX.—Guaranteed railway capital	2,049,872	2,729,000	4,927,100	2,198,100	...	2,658,600	...	2,268,500
X.—Money orders	5,733,515	5,602,000	6,532,800	930,800	...	6,964,600	431,800	...
XI.—Remittances in India	14,800,297	13,082,000	21,126,000	8,044,000	...	19,754,100	...	1,371,900
XII.—Secretary of State's bills drawn*	18,412,429	15,342,000	15,042,000	...	300,000	16,300,000	1,258,000	...
XIII.—Remittances between India and England	1,874,868	2,070,000	1,717,600	...	352,400	1,763,300	45,700	...
Total	146,173,644	130,439,000	152,468,900	22,029,900	...	139,730,600	...	12,738,300
Balance	17,498,850	17,251,000	17,143,822	...	107,178	16,877,122	...	266,700
GRAND TOTAL	163,672,494	147,690,000	169,612,722	21,922,722	...	156,607,722	...	13,005,000

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1881-82.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Revised Estimates, 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84, compared with Revised Estimates, 1882-83. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Imperial expenditure	74,722,301	69,424,000	73,034,800	3,610,800	...	71,014,300	...	2,020,500
2.—Public debt	5,922,715	3,138,000	6,916,400	3,778,400	...	540,000	...	6,376,400
3.—Treasury notes and service funds	829,297	827,000	847,700	20,700	...	792,400	...	55,300
4.—Savings banks' deposits	1,562,203	1,385,000	1,381,200	...	3,800	1,415,300	34,100	...
5.—Political and other excluded funds	704,749	580,000	688,400	108,400	...	620,800	...	67,600
6.—Provincial and local deficits	1,227	1,990,000	1,543,700	...	446,300	1,514,000	...	29,700
7.—Deposits and advances	20,168,533	17,849,000	19,825,800	1,976,800	...	17,491,600	...	2,334,200
8.—Loans to municipalities, native states, &c.	197,162	125,000	126,500	1,500	...	140,700	14,200	...
9.—Guaranteed railway capital	2,552,286	3,271,000	3,835,100	564,100	...	3,895,300	60,200	...
10.—Money orders	5,714,140	5,584,000	6,532,300	948,300	...	6,947,100	414,800	...
11.—Remittances in India	13,913,485	13,091,000	20,649,700	7,558,700	...	19,817,100	...	832,600
12.—Secretary of State's bills paid	18,336,997	15,342,000	15,468,000	126,000	...	16,300,000	832,000	...
13.—Remittances between India and England	1,903,577	2,089,000	1,886,000	...	203,000	2,108,800	222,800	...
Total	146,528,672	134,695,000	152,735,600	18,040,600	...	142,597,400	...	10,138,200
Balance	17,143,822	12,995,000	16,877,122	3,882,122	...	14,010,322	...	2,866,800
GRAND TOTAL	163,672,494	147,690,000	169,612,722	21,922,722	...	156,607,722	...	13,005,000

*The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1883-84 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 Ways and Means are provided.

ACCOUNTS, 1881-82.	£		£	REVISED ESTIMATES, 1882-83.	£	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1883-84.	£		£
Treasury notes and service funds	236,606	Deficit of imperial revenue	728,696	Public debt	2,468,900	Public debt	2,060,000	Deficit of imperial revenue	3,363,100
Savings banks' deposits	98,988	Public debt	466,636	Treasury notes and service funds	296,300	Treasury notes and service funds	243,600	Political and other excluded funds	1,500
Political and other Excluded Fund	25,611	Deposits and advances	1,686,372	Savings banks' deposits	410,600	Savings banks' deposits	350,800	Deficit of provincial and local revenue	1,499,300
Surplus of provincial and local revenue	1,519,792	Guaranteed railway capital	502,414	Deposits and advances	915,600	Deposits and advances	915,600	Guaranteed railway capital	1,236,700
Loans to municipalities, native states, &c.	195,183			Loans to municipalities, native states, &c.	105,200	Loans to municipalities, native states, &c.	54,800	Remittances	408,500
Money orders	19,375			Guaranteed railway capital	1,092,000	Money orders	17,500		
Secretary of state's bills drawn	75,432			Money orders	500	Balance reduced	2,866,800		
Remittances	858,103			Remittances	307,900				
Balance reduced	355,028			Balance reducrd	266,700				
TOTAL	3,384,118	TOTAL	3,384,118	TOTAL	6,763,700	TOTAL	6,509,100	TOTAL	6,509,100

MATES, 1882-83.	£
Deficit of imperial revenue	4,784,600
Political and other excluded funds	27,700
Deficit of Provincial and Local Revenue	1,525 400
Secretary of State's Bills paid	426,000
TOTAL	6,763,700

Fort William;
Dept. of Finance and Commerce,
The 15th March 1883.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

V.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

Estimates, 1883-84.

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1881-82.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Revised Estimates, 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84, compared with Revised Estimates, 1882-83. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,948,022	21,487,000	21,700,400	213,400	...	21,792,700	92,300	...
II.—Tributes	706,873	701,000	709,900	8,900	...	701,000	...	8,900
III.—Forest	872,199	806,900	918,800	111,900	...	933,300	14,500	...
IV.—Excise	3,427,274	3,331,000	3,615,900	284,900	...	3,623,300	7,400	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	536,829	538,000	525,900	...	12,100	523,400	...	2,500
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,895,490	2,649,000	2,668,400	19,400	...	2,688,200	19,800	...
VII.—Customs	2,361,388	1,181,000	1,265,300	84,300	...	1,255,100	...	10,200
VIII.—Salt	7,375,620	6,049,000	6,128,700	79,700	...	6,167,000	38,300	...
IX.—Opium	9,862,444	9,500,000	9,561,800	61,800	...	9,200,000	...	361,800
X.—Stamps	3,381,372	3,342,000	3,411,600	69,600	...	3,427,200	15,600	...
XI.—Registration	284,714	284,000	285,400	1,400	...	280,400	...	5,000
XII.—Mint	70,556	145,000	152,200	7,200	...	102,000	...	50,200
XIII.—Post Office	949,907	967,000	979,600	12,600	...	1,010,900	31,300	...
XIV.—Telegraph	417,421	493,700	446,100	...	47,600	514,100	68,000	...
XV.—Minor Departments	76,469	65,500	82,300	16,800	...	70,000	...	12,300
XVI.—Law and Justice	677,454	659,000	662,000	3,000	...	645,000	...	17,000
XVII.—Police	248,005	248,000	227,200	A.	20,800	226,200	...	1,000
XVIII.—Marine	237,863	183,000	211,600	28,600	...	207,100	...	4,500
XIX.—Education	189,292	177,000	199,800	22,800	...	204,900	5,100	...
XX.—Medical	35,509	39,000	46,500	7,500	...	46,600	100	...
XXI.—Stationery & Printing	57,799	59,000	57,600	...	1,400	57,200	...	400
XXII.—Interest	840,434	647,000	664,200	17,200	...	646,000	...	18,200
XXIII.—Superannuation Contributions	250,300	206,800	191,500	...	15,300	193,500	2,000	...
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	380,767	262,000	301,100	39,100	...	260,100	...	41,000
XXV.—Railways—								
Ordinary	...	...	123,100	123,100	...	191,900	68,800	...
Subsidized	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	...
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation	131,239	133,000	131,900	...	1,100	141,300	9,400	...
XXVII.—Other Public Works	580,634	469,000	498,700	29,700	...	503,100	4,400	...
XXVIII.—Army	1,093,444	813,500	913,000	99,500	...	824,800	...	88,200
Military Operations in Afghanistan	354,768	...	*40,000	40,000	...	...	...	40,000
XXIX.—Gain by Exchange	297,799	381,000	336,300	...	44,700	377,200	40,900	...
Total	60,541,885	55,817,400	57,056,800	1,239,400	...	56,823,500	...	233,300
Revenue from Productive Public Works.								
XXV.—Railways—								
State (Gross Earnings)	2,556,542	2,775,800	2,583,000	...	192,800	2,730,500	147,500	...
Guaranteed (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,615,625	3,473,000	3,530,000	57,000	...	3,539,000	9,000	...
East Indian Railway	3,261,481	2,660,000	2,845,000	185,000	...	2,907,000	62,000	...
XXVI.—Irrign. and Navigation—								
Direct Receipts	865,628	843,800	883,300	39,500	...	885,400	2,100	...
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Net Traffic Receipts, &c.)	—8,834	—15,000	—5,400	9,600	...	...	5,400	...
I.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	491,220	685,000	532,000	...	153,000	545,500	13,500	...
Total	10,781,662	10,422,600	10,367,900	...	54,700	10,607,400	239,500	...
GRAND TOTAL	71,323,547	66,240,000	67,424,700	1,184,700	...	67,430,900	6,200	...

* Expedition to Egypt.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1881-82.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Revised Estimates, 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84, compared with Revised Estimates, 1882-83. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	1,511,696	1,477,300	1,507,700	30,400	...	1,328,900	...	178,800
2.—Interest, other Accounts	533,278	457,200	460,600	3,400	...	437,400	...	23,200
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	419,921	511,000	512,000	1,000	...	322,200	...	189,800
4.—Land Revenue	3,003,251	3,167,000	3,055,300	...	111,700	3,210,800	155,500	...
5.—Forest	552,357	575,800	581,400	5,600	...	671,500	90,100	...
6.—Excise	96,883	99,000	95,700	...	3,300	94,400	...	1,300
7.—Assessed Taxes	13,074	15,000	13,800	...	1,200	14,000	200	...
8.—Provincial Rates	53,226	49,000	50,900	1,900	...	51,100	200	...
9.—Customs	195,093	163,000	156,600	...	6,400	143,700	...	12,900
10.—Salt	486,209	639,000	495,400	...	143,600	546,300	50,900	...
11.—Opium	2,056,273	2,249,900	2,343,300	93,400	...	2,164,300	...	179,000
12.—Stamps	77,761	80,000	78,300	...	1,700	79,600	1,300	...
13.—Registration	179,401	186,000	184,800	...	1,200	186,300	1,500	...
14.—Mint	68,509	104,400	81,600	...	22,800	71,200	...	10,400
15.—Post Office	1,051,123	1,069,400	1,085,600	16,200	...	1,120,800	35,200	...
16.—Telegraph	442,087	514,900	506,300	...	8,600	543,600	37,300	...
17.—Administration	1,262,925	1,286,300	1,328,000	41,700	...	1,315,900	...	12,100
18.—Minor Departments	540,400	420,800	440,600	19,800	...	474,800	34,200	...
19.—Law and Justice	3,184,023	3,345,700	3,227,900	...	117,800	3,301,800	73,900	...
20.—Police	2,553,861	2,635,000	2,627,700	...	7,300	2,705,600	77,900	...
21.—Marine	425,584	376,300	354,200	...	22,100	378,400	24,200	...
22.—Education	1,078,161	1,148,600	1,133,200	...	15,400	1,199,000	65,800	...
23.—Ecclesiastical	161,694	162,000	163,200	1,200	...	167,300	4,100	...
24.—Medical	675,717	695,500	688,900	...	6,600	713,800	24,900	...
25.—Stationery and Printing	447,190	309,000	333,600	24,600	...	328,900	...	4,700
26.—Political	623,514	492,700	484,600	...	8,100	415,100	...	69,500
27.—Allowances and Assignts.	1,845,503	1,873,900	1,898,400	24,500	...	1,910,200	11,800	...
28.—Civil Furlo. Allowances.	4,895	4,000	1,500	...	2,500	1,500	...	...
29.—Superannuations	815,187	741,000	777,600	36,600	...	756,200	...	21,400
30.—Miscellaneous	248,136	253,000	233,200	...	19,800	257,200	24,000	...
31.—Famine Relief and Insurance—								
Relief	34,684	...	25,600	25,600	...	12,500	...	13,100
Protective Works	750,000	750,000	144,200	...	605,800	1,355,800	1,211,600	...
Reduction of Debt	715,151	750,000	1,330,200	580,200	...	131,700	...	1,198,500
32.—Railways	247,673	592,000	585,900	...	6,100	695,200	109,300	...
Subsidized Railways	13,226	33,500	57,000	23,500	...	71,300	14,300	...
Southern Mahratta Railways	...	...	33,100	33,100	...	84,800	51,700	...
Frontier Railways	—138,809	120,000	202,500	82,500	...	67,500	...	135,000
33.—Irrigation and Navigation	789,911	973,800	918,600	...	55,200	802,000	...	116,600
34.—Other Public Works	5,017,698	5,280,300	5,334,200	53,900	...	5,201,600	...	132,600
35.—Army	13,218,733	12,103,000	12,202,900	99,900	...	12,018,800	...	184,100
Military Operations in Afghanistan	1,631,924	...	1,219,200	1,219,200	...	...	...	1,219,200
36.—Loss by Exchange	3,854,499	3,156,000	3,451,900	295,900	...	3,925,200	473,300	...
	50,741,622	48,860,300	50,407,200	1,546,900	...	49,278,200	...	1,129,000
Provincial and Local (Surpluses + and Deficits—)	1,521,019	...	+18,300	18,300	...	+14,700	...	3,600
	—1,227	—1,990,000	—1,543,700	446,300	...	—1,514,000	...	29,700
Total	52,261,414	46,870,300	48,881,800	2,011,500	...	47,778,900	...	1,102,900
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Working Expenses and Interest).								
32.—Railways—								
State (Working & Maintenance)	1,686,392	1,741,000	1,532,600	...	208,400	1,572,800	40,200	...
Guaranteed (Interest, Surplus Profits, &c.)	415,034	547,000	576,900	29,900	...	588,500	11,600	...
East Indian Railway	198,164	214,700	247,100	32,400	...	188,400	...	58,700
33.—Irrigation & Navigation—								
Working & Maintenance	455,442	503,000	526,200	23,200	...	549,300	23,100	...
Madras Irrigation & Canal Company (Interest, &c.)	513	—200	...	200	...	...	...	...
1.—Interest on Debt	1,986,173	2,132,000	2,173,900	41,900	...	2,384,200	210,300	...
Total	4,741,718	5,137,500	5,056,700	...	80,800	5,283,200	226,500	...
GRAND TOTAL	57,003,132	52,007,800	53,938,500	1,930,700	...	53,062,100	...	876,400
37.—Productive Public Works								
State Railways	1,195,826	1,318,000	1,302,400	...	15,600	1,583,000	280,600	...
E. I. Railway	455,262	485,000	263,200	...	221,800	424,000	160,800	...
Irrigation and Navigation	565,804	897,000	649,100	...	247,900	955,500	306,400	...
Micellaneous Public Improvements	68,906	...	44,200	44,200	...	23,000	...	21,200
	2,285,798	2,700,000	2,258,900	...	441,100	2,985,500	726,600	...

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 15th March 1883.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Secretary.

J. WESTLAND,
Accountant General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

VI.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE HOME

Estimates,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1881-82.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Revised Estimates, 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84, compared with Revised Estimate, 1882-83. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
III.—Forest	2,236	2,100	2,800	700	...	2,500	...	300
XII.—Mint	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV.—Telegraph	51,787	31,300	74,900	43,600	...	43,000	...	31,900
XV.—Minor Departments	44,480	500	2,800	2,300	...	500	...	2,300
XVIII.—Marine	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XX.—Medical	3,998	2,000	2,000	...	...	2,000	...	...
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXII.—Interest	56,470	5,000	23,800	18,800	...	5,000	...	18,800
XXIII.—Superannuation Contributions	105,973	100,200	101,800	1,600	...	99,700	...	2,100
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	15,471	6,000	25,000	19,000	...	8,000	...	17,000
XXV—.—Railways	2,290	1,000	3,700	2,700	...	1,000	...	2,700
XXVII.—Other Public Works	13,636	16,000	14,100	...	1,900	17,400	3,300	...
XXVIII.—Army	68,263	54,500	73,000	18,500	...	41,000	...	32,000
English Contribution for Afghan War	2,305,000	...	500,000*	500,000	...	...	...	500,000
Total	2,669,657	218,600	823,900	605,300	...	220,100	...	603,800
Revenue from Productive Public Works.								
XXV.—Railways (E. I. Railway)	230	200	200	...	...	200	...	...
XXVI.—Irrigation	171	200	1,400	1,200	...	...	...	1,400
	401	400	1,600	1,200	...	200	...	1,400
Total	2,670,058	219,000	825,500	606,500	...	220,300	...	605,200

* Contribution for Egyptian war.

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 15th March 1883.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1883-84.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1881-82.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Revised Estimates, 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84, compared with Revised Estimates, 1882-83. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	2,512,420	2,439,700	2,480,600	40,900	...	2,494,700	14,100	...
2.—Interest, other Accounts	706	1,800	1,800	...	...	3,000	1,200	...
4.—Land Revenue	541	1,000	600	...	400	900	300	...
5.—Forest	5,288	5,200	5,300	100	...	5,000	...	300
6.—Excise	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.—Customs	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.—Salt	...	...	4,000	4,000	...	...	...	4,000
11.—Opium	1,062	100	1,600	1,500	...	1,000	...	600
12.—Stamps	32,862	39,000	42,600	3,600	...	23,400	...	19,200
14.—Mint	19,017	3,600	7,200	3,600	...	4,200	...	3,000
15.—Post Office	96,812	103,600	101,100	...	2,500	102,000	900	...
16.—Telegraph	94,114	122,100	150,400	28,300	...	198,000	47,600	...
17.—Administration	231,431	217,700	249,700	32,000	...	239,000	...	16,700
18.—Minor Departments	20,591	21,200	26,000	4,800	...	20,800	...	5,200
19.—Law and Justice	226	1,300	1,400	100	...	1,600	200	...
21.—Marine	197,814	244,700	191,300	...	53,400	136,700	...	54,600
22.—Education	329	400	400	...	...	300	...	100
23.—Ecclesiastical	442	1,000	400	...	600	300	...	100
24.—Medical	7,468	7,500	7,500	...	...	7,500	...	...
25.—Stationery and Printing	118,694	131,000	160,500	29,500	...	133,000	...	27,500
26.—Political	25,832	27,300	26,800	...	500	27,300	500	...
27.—Allowances and Assignments	31,265	65,100	31,300	...	33,800	79,300	48,000	...
28.—Civil Furlough Allowances	217,747	230,000	215,000	...	15,000	225,000	10,000	...
29.—Superannuations	1,367,140	1,360,000	1,389,000	29,000	...	1,415,000	26,000	...
30.—Miscellaneous	44,156	18,000	28,000	10,000	...	30,000	2,000	...
31.—Famine Relief	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32.—Railways (Frontier Railways)	363,491	103,000	79,000	...	24,000	...	...	79,000
Subsidized Railways	4,301	16,500	13,700	...	2,800	29,600	15,900	...
	22	200	1,300	1,100	...	2,000	700	...
33.—Irrigation	96,018	90,700	88,000	...	2,700	102,100	14,100	...
34.—Other Public Works	3,997,482	4,025,000	3,969,200	...	55,800	4,045,200	76,000	...
35.—Army								
Military Operations in Afghanistan	13,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military Operations in Egypt	...	...	118,000	118,000	...	...	...	118,000
Total	9,500,459	9,276,700	9,391,700	115,000	...	9,326,900	...	64,800
Expenditure on Productive Public Works.								
1.—Interest	352,852	342,000	348,100	6,100	...	301,600	...	46,500
32.—Railways (Guaranteed)	3,314,796	3,278,000	3,294,500	16,500	...	3,296,000	1,500	...
E. I. Railway	1,239,446	1,219,300	1,217,400	...	1,900	1,207,600	...	9,800
33.—Irrigation (Madras Irrigation and Canal Company)	193	50,200	200	...	50,000	...	...	200
	4,907,287	4,889,500	4,860,200	...	29,300	4,805,200	...	55,000
Total	14,407,746	14,166,200	14,251,900	85,700	...	14,132,100	...	119,800
37.—Productive Public Works—								
State Railways	439,325	550,000	372,000	...	178,000	812,000	440,000	...
Do. do. E. I. Railways	586,300	...	450,000	450,000	...	...	...	450,000
Irrigation and Navigation	...	...	1,763,500	1,763,500	...	22,600	...	1,740,900
Total, Productive Public Works, Capital	1,025,625	550,000	2,585,500	2,035,500	...	834,600	...	1,750,900

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

W

VII.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1881-82.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Revised Estimates, 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84, compared with Revised Estimates, 1882-83. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Imperial Revenue	71,323,547	66,240,000	67,424,700	1,184,700	...	67,430,900	6,200	...
II.—Public Debt*	3,000,432	...	2,685,300	2,685,300	...	2,600,000	...	85,300
III.—Treasury Notes and Service Funds	1,061,868	1,087,000	1,140,000	53,000	...	1,031,900	...	108,100
IV.—Savings Banks' Deposits	1,661,191	1,635,000	1,791,800	156,800	...	1,766,100	...	25,700
V.—Political and other Excluded Funds	730,360	623,000	660,700	37,700	...	619,300	...	41,400
VI.—Provincial and Local Surplus	1,521,019	...	18,300	18,300	...	14,700	...	3,600
VII.—Deposits and Advances	18,459,663	19,143,000	21,136,500	1,993,500	...	17,904,200	...	3,232,300
VIII.—Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	392,345	210,000	231,700	21,700	...	195,500	...	36,200
IX.—Guaranteed Railway Capital	1,452,956	1,674,000	1,742,900	68,900	...	1,678,600	...	64,300
X.—Money Orders	5,733,515	5,602,000	6,532,800	930,800	...	6,964,600	431,800	...
XI.—Remittances in India	14,800,297	13,082,000	21,126,000	8,044,000	...	19,754,100	...	1,371,900
XIII.—Remittances between India and England	1,551,109	1,722,000	1,330,300	...	391,700	1,440,800	110,500	...
Total	121,688,302	111,018,000	125,821,000	14,803,000	...	121,400,700	...	4,420,300
Balance	13,371,101	14,199,651	14,522,913	323,262	...	13,840,013	...	682,900
GRAND TOTAL	135,059,403	125,217,651	140,343,913	15,126,262	...	135,240,713	...	5,103,200

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1881-82.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Revised Estimates, 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84.	Budget Estimate, 1883-84, compared with Revised Estimates, 1882-83. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Imperial Expenditure	59,288,930	54,707,800	56,197,400	1,489,600	...	56,047,600	...	149,800
2.—Public Debt	205,387	590,000	643,000	53,000	...	30,000	...	613,000
3.—Treasury Notes and Service Funds	828,739	826,500	847,100	20,600	...	791,700	...	55,400
4.—Saving Banks' Deposits	1,562,203	1,385,000	1,381,200	...	3,800	1,415,300	34,100	...
5.—Political and other Excluded Funds	704,749	580,000	688,400	108,400	...	620,800	...	67,600
6.—Provincial and Local Deficits	1,227	1,990,000	1,543,700	...	446,300	1,514,000	...	29,700
7.—Deposits and Advances	18,347,961	17,846,000	19,820,900	1,974,900	...	17,488,600	...	2,332,300
8.—Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	197,162	125,000	126,500	1,500	...	140,700	14,200	...
9.—Guaranteed Railway Capital	1,102,841	1,901,000	2,193,900	292,900	...	2,083,300	...	110,600
10.—Money Orders	5,714,140	5,584,000	6,532,300	948,300	...	6,947,100	414,800	...
11.—Remittances in India	13,913,485	13,091,000	20,649,700	7,558,700	...	19,817,100	...	832,600
12.—Secretary of State's Bills paid	18,336,997	15,342,000	15,468,000	126,000	...	16,300,000	832,000	...
13.—Remittances between India and England	332,669	401,000	411,800	10,800	...	347,800	...	64,000
Total	120,536,490	114,369,300	126,503,900	12,134,600	...	123,544,000	...	2,959,900
Balance	14,522,913	10,848,351	13,840,013	2,991,662	...	11,696,713	...	2,143,300
GRAND TOTAL	135,059,403	125,217,651	140,343,913	15,126,262	...	135,240,713	...	5,103,200

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1883-84 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 Ways and Means are provided.

ACCOUNTS, 1881-82.	£		£	REVISED ESTIMATES, 1882-83.	£	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1883-84.	£		£
Surplus of Imperial Revenue	12,034,617	Secretary of State's Bills paid	18,336,997	Surplus of Imperial Revenue	11,227,300	Political and other Excluded Funds	27,700	Surplus of Imperial Revenue	11,383,300
Public Debt	2,795,045			Public Debt	2,570,300	Deposits and Advances		Public Debt	2,570,000
Treasury Notes and Service Funds	233,129			Treasury Notes and Service Funds	292,900	Deficit of Provincial and Local Revenue	1,525,400	Treasury Notes and Service Funds	240,200
Savings Banks' Deposits	98,988			Savings Banks' Deposits	410,600	Guaranteed Railway Capital	451,000	Savings Banks' Deposits	350,800
Political and other Excluded Funds	25,611	Balance increased	1,151,812	Deposits and Advances	1,315,600	Secretary of State's Bills paid	15,468,000	Deposits and Advances	415,600
Surplus of Provincial and Local Revenue	1,519,792			Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	105,200			Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	54,800
Deposits and Advances	111,702			Money Orders	500			Remittances	1,030,000
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	195,183			Remittances	1,394,800			Money Orders	17,500
Money Orders	19,375			Balance reduced	682,900			Balance reduced	2,143,300
Secretary of State's Bills drawn									
Remittances	2,105,252								
Guaranteed Railway Capital	350,115								
TOTAL	19,488,809	TOTAL	19,488,809	TOTAL	17,472,100	TOTAL	17,472,100	TOTAL	18,205,500

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1883-84.	£
Political and other Excluded Funds	1,500
Deficit of Provincial and Local Revenue	1,499,300
Guaranteed Railway Capital	404,700
Secretary of State's Bills paid	16,300,000
TOTAL	18,205,500

Fort William;
Dept. of Finance and Commerce,
The 15th March 1883.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

VIII.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE HOME

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1881-82.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Revised Estimates, 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84, compared with the Revised Estimates, 1882-83. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Public revenue	2,670,058	219,000	825,500	606,500	...	220,300	...	605,200
II.—Public debt*	2,455,647	1,950,000	6,700,000	4,750,000	...	...	...	6,700,000
III.—Service funds	4,035	4,000	4,000	...	...	4,100	100	...
VI.—Deposits and advances	22,498	503,000	504,900	1,900	...	503,000	...	1,900
IX.—Guaranteed railway capital	596,916	1,055,000	3,184,200	2,129,200	...	980,000	...	2,204,200
XII.—Secretary of State's bills drawn	18,412,429	15,342,000	15,042,000	...	300,000	16,300,000	1,258,000	...
XIII.—Remittances between India and England	323,759	348,000	387,300	39,300	...	322,500	...	64,800
Total	24,485,342	19,421,000	26,647,900	7,226,900	...	18,329,900	...	8,318,000
Balance	4,127,749	3,051,349	2,620,909	...	430,440	3,037,109	416,200	...
GRAND TOTAL	28,613,091	22,472,349	29,268,809	6,796,460	...	21,367,009	...	7,901,800

*The Estimates in this Statement of the amount to be supplied to the Home Treasury by bills in 1883-84 and of the Debt transactions are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated, or that the debt transactions will be carried out as estimated.

Abstract of the above showing how the Ways and Means are provided.

ACCOUNTS, 1881-82.				REVISED ESTIMATES, 1882-83.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1883-84.	
	£		£		£		£
Service Funds	3,476	Deficit of revenue	12,763,313	Service funds	3,400	Deficit of revenue	14,746,400
Secretary of State's bills drawn	18,412,429	Net public debt	3,261,680	Net public debt	426,600	Net Public debt	510,000
Balance reduced	1,506,840	Net deposits and advances	1,798,074	Net deposits and advances	500,000	Net deposits and advances	500,000
		Net guaranteed railway capital	852,529	Guaranteed railway capital	1,543,000	Secretary of State's bills drawn	16,300,000
		Net remittances between India and England	1,247,149	Secretary of State's bills drawn	15,042,000	Guaranteed Railway Capital	832,000
						Net miscellaneous remittances between India and England	1,438,500
TOTAL	19,922,745	TOTAL	19,922,745	TOTAL	17,515,000	TOTAL	17,526,900

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1882-83.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1883-84.	
	£		£
Deficit of revenue	16,011,900	Service funds	3,400
Net miscellaneous remittances between India and England	1,086,900	Net deposits and advances	500,000
Balance Increased	416,200	Secretary of State's bills drawn	16,300,000
		Balance reduced	723,500
TOTAL	17,515,000	TOTAL	17,526,900

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
The 15th March 1883.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1881-82.	Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	Revised Estimates, 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84.	Budget Estimates, 1883-84, compared with the Revised Estimates, 1882-83. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Public expenditure	15,433,371	14,716,200	16,837,400	2,121,200	...	14,966,700	...	1,870,700
2.—Public debt	5,717,328	2,548,000	6,273,400	3,725,400	...	510,000	...	5,763,400
3.—Service funds	558	500	600	100	...	700	100	...
7.—Deposits and advances	1,820,572	3,000	4,900	1,900	...	3,000	...	1,900
9.—Guaranteed railway capital	1,449,445	1,370,000	1,641,200	271,200	...	1,812,000	170,800	...
13.—Remittances between India and England	1,570,908	1,688,000	1,474,200	...	213,800	1,761,000	286,800	...
Total	25,992,182	20,325,700	26,231,700	5,906,000	...	19,053,400	...	7,178,300
Balance	2,620,909	2,146,649	3,037,109	890,460	...	2,313,609	...	723,500
GRAND TOTAL	28,613,091	22,472,349	29,268,809	6,796,460	...	21,367,009	...	7,901,800

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

IX.—CLOSING BALANCES OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

	Actuals, 1881-82.			Regular Estimate, 1882-83.			Budget Estimate, 1883-84.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
India, General	...	5,364	5,364	...	3,100	3,100	...	900	900
Central Provinces	161,603	37,151	198,754	186,400	30,700	217,100	207,000	24,800	231,800
British Burma	350,962	90,523	441,485	246,700	56,300	303,000	14,200	2,600	16,800
Assam	103,590	...	103,590	92,300	...	92,300	50,300	...	50,300
Bengal	754,301	159,609	913,910	248,400	130,400	378,800	67,800	38,600	106,400
N. W. Provinces and Oudh	1,334,174	23,451	1,357,625	980,900	...	980,900	246,200	...	246,200
Punjab	296,293	113,560	409,853	196,200	121,000	317,200	173,300	122,100	295,400
Madras	174,337	513,922	688,259	254,500	415,000	669,500	232,500	313,600	546,100
Bombay	566,786	165,917	732,703	259,000	125,300	384,300	300,900	72,100	373,000
Total	3,742,046	1,109,497	4,851,543	2,464,400	881,800	3,346,200	1,292,200	574,700	1,866,900

Fort William;
Dept. of Finance and Commerce,
The 15th March 1883.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

X.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF INDIA.

In thousands of Conventional £

Revenue.	1881-82.	1882-83.		1883-84.
	Actuals.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	18,944	18,319	18,645	18,581
Assessed Taxes	524	523	512	509
Customs	2,166	1,018	1,109	1,111
Salt	6,890	5,410	5,629	5,621
Opium	7,805	7,250	7,217	7,035
Excise	3,330	3,232	3,520	3,529
Stamps	3,271	3,223	3,291	3,324
Registration	105	98	101	94
Forest	317	228	335	259
Tributes and Contributions, Mint and Miscellaneous, less Refunds and Drawbacks	374	224	326	386
Provincial Rates	2,842	2,600	2,617	2,637
Provincial and Local Adjustments, Ordinary	−1,520	1,990	1,525	1,499
Total Net Revenue	45,048	44,115	44,827	44,585

Expenditure.	1881-82.	1882-83.		1883-84.
	Actuals.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
	£	£	£	£
Administration	1,494	1,504	1,578	1,555
Law and Justice	2,507	2,688	2,567	2,658
Police	2,306	2,387	2,400	2,479
Education	889	972	934	994
Ecclesiastical	162	163	164	168
Minor Departments, Marine, Medical, Stationery and Printing—				
Post Office and Telegraph	2,242	2,175	2,143	2,207
Political, and Allowances, &c., under Treaties	2,526	2,459	2,441	2,432
Furlough and Superannuation, &c., Allowances	2,049	2,028	2,090	2,104
Army—				
Ordinary	16,054	15,260	15,186	15,198
	Actuals, 1881-82.	Revised final.		
War and Frontier Railways	1,515	1,578		
English Contribution for Afghan War	2,305	...		
Do. for War in Egypt	...	500		
			−790	...	1,078	...
Famine Relief and Insurance	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Interest, exclusive of that for Productive Public Works	3,661	3,724	3,762	3,613
Loss by Exchange	3,557	2,775	3,116	3,548
Public Works, Ordinary	5,441	6,591†	6,260	6,191†
	43,598	44,226	45,219	44,647
Productive Public Works—	Actuals, 1881-82.	Budget Estimate, 1882-83.	Revised Estimate, 1882-83.	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.				
+ Land & other Receipts	10,276	9,870	9,818	10,058				
−Interest and charges	9,143	9,474	9,366	9,539	−1,133	−396	−452	−519
Total Net Expenditure					42,465	43,830	44,767	44,128
Surplus					2,583	285	60	457
Total					45,048	44,115	44,827	44,585

N. B.—The figures of this Statement are not the same as those of the Net Statement in the New Form (page 65), as the two statements are not made up in precisely the same manner.

† Includes 223 in Budget 1882-83 and 67 in 1883-84 for Frontier Railways.

Fort William;
Dept. of Finance and Commerce,
The 15th March 1883.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX III.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

(NEW CLASSIFICATION.)

Accounts	. .	1871-72 to 1881-82.
Estimates	. .	1882-83 & 1883-84.

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N.B.—The Provincial and Local Revenue and Expenditure are incorporated in these figures. In the actual accounts they were not incorporated till 1877-78, being represented only by a net entry against "Provincial Services."

General Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, 1871-72 to 1883-84.

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Revised Estimate, 1882-83.	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.
Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—													
Land Revenue	20,531,719	21,375,076	21,060,274	21,332,176	21,540,480	19,891,491	20,047,514	22,323,868	21,861,150	21,112,995	21,948,022	21,700,400	21,792,700
Opium	9,253,859	8,684,691	8,324,879	8,556,629	8,471,425	9,122,460	9,182,722	9,399,401	10,319,162	10,480,051	9,862,444	9,561,800	9,200,000
Salt	5,967,619	6,167,032	6,152,977	6,229,396	6,245,555	6,305,869	6,461,225	6,941,120	7,266,413	7,115,988	7,375,620	6,128,700	6,167,000
Stamps	2,476,333	2,610,025	2,699,936	2,758,042	2,835,368	2,838,628	2,993,483	3,110,540	3,193,739	3,250,581	3,381,372	3,411,600	3,427,200
Excise	2,370,501	2,324,915	2,287,680	2,347,274	2,494,339	2,523,986	2,458,029	2,619,349	2,838,021	3,135,226	3,427,274	3,615,900	3,623,300
Other Heads	6,487,647	6,660,177	6,095,900	6,083,870	6,297,705	5,939,963	6,569,721	7,441,770	7,596,160	7,607,461	7,659,729	6,376,500	6,383,900
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	47,087,678	47,821,916	46,621,646	47,307,387	47,884,872	46,622,397	47,712,694	51,836,048	53,074,645	52,702,302	53,654 461	50,794,900	50,594,100
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	1,145,521	884,650	1,005,641	1,185,319	1,185,280	1,397,546	1,652,720	1,510,835	1,740,493	1,647,305	1,489,699	1,652,800	1,670,000
Receipts by Civil Departments	1,295,071	1,240,808	1,314,381	1,332,733	1,288,369	1,298,731	1,397,945	1,385,568	1,439,771	1,468,150	1,513,083	1,434,200	1,402,300
Miscellaneous	1,776,034	1,798,903	2,305,285	2,749,672	3,032,305	1,818,728	1,699,558	1,691,165	1,666,580	1,985,882	1,707,226	1,365,000	1,269,500
Revenue from Productive Public Works	3,567,947	3,288,171	4,116,656	4,764,850	5,047,543	6,004,706	7,669,767	6,927,224	8,446,704	9,381,786	10,782,063	10,369,500	10,607,600
Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive	635,557	609,728	675,661	588,161	602,975	659,077	920,131	739,695	696,133	745,221	727,799	771,500	864,700
Receipts by Military Departments	944,420	906,810	1,011,039	988,838	1,045,612	925,473	869,981	974,781	1,079,982	4,221,734	3,821,475	1,526,000	865,800
TOTAL REVENUE	56,452,228	56,550,986	57,050,309	58,916,960	60,086,956	58,726,658	61,922,796	65,065,316	68,144,308	72,152,380	73,695,806	67,913,900	67,274,000
Expenditure—													
Interest	5,966,299	5,857,458	5,789,821	5,412,181	5,564,515	4,907,443	5,031,136	4,954,021	4,972,944	4,083,168	4,558,100	4,450,500	4,264,000
Direct Demands on the Revenues	6,957,413	7,336,398	7,503,649	7,947,683	7,978,278	8,498,949	8,390,633	7,614,921	7,964,595	8,168,987	8,220,111	8,735,500	8,634,300
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	1,270,888	1,335,027	1,372,646	1,449,104	1,501,634	1,522,464	1,557,306	1,608,108	1,691,326	1,765,957	1,771,662	1,932,200	2,039,800
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Depts.	9,565,175	9,695,291	9,879,157	10,218,677	10,480,423	10,539,339	10,373,610	10,359,391	10,379,383	10,567,617	11,038,504	11,000,900	11,153,600
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,176,603	3,538,240	3,754,095	3,528,206	4,056,975	3,767,361	3,771,811	3,796,550	3,871,018	3,823,194	4,044,532	3,905,100	3,968,100
Famine Relief and Insurance	...	...	3,864,706	2,242,922	601,966	2,145,431	5,345,985	313,420	103,990	34,469	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account).	4,956,994	5,450,953	5,547,790	5,837,913	5,732,115	6,764,784	7,374,812	8,174,923	8,724,361	9,259,437	9,649,005	9,917,100	10,088,400
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive	4,832,340	4,885,628	5,500,302	5,961,122	6,272,465	5,046,302	5,058,105	5,176,012	6,367,076	7,392,718	6,393,531	7,313,300	7,056,100
Army Services	15,678,112	15,503,612	15,228,429	15,375,159	15,308,460	15,792,112	16,639,761	17,092,488	21,712,862	28,086,202	18,861,142	17,509,300	16,064,000
Exchange on Transactions with London	433,095	694,846	882,718	785,820	1,355,861	2,059,311	1,554,922	3,225,831	2,926,403	2,716,809	3,556,700	3,115,600	3,548,000
TOTAL	52,836,919	54,297,453	59,323,313	58,758,787	58,852,692	62,034,496	65,098,081	62,315,665	68,713,958	75,898,558	69,593,287	69,379,500	68,316,300
Add—													
Provincial Surpluses, that is, Allotments to Provincial Governments, unspent by them	491,132	487,861	8,196	89,538	10,065	238,961	393,458	716,378	633,077	352,620	1,521,019	18,300	14,700
Deduct—													
Provincial Deficits, that is, Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	...	—473,532	—250,382	—444,746	—364,021	—25,656	—973	—19,778	—54,659	—1,227	—1,543,700	—1,514,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	53,328,051	54,785,314	58,857,977	58,597,943	58,418,011	60,909,436	65,465,883	63,031,070	69,327,257	76,196,519	71,113,079	67,854,100	66,817,000
Surplus (+) or deficit (—) on Revenue Account	+3,124,177	+1,765,672	—1,807,668	+319,017	+1,668,945	—2,182,778	—3,543,087	+2,034,246	—1,182,949	—4,044,139	+2,582,727	+59,800	+457,000
Expenditure on Productive Public Works, Capital Account	1,628,474	2,184,569	3,553,307	4,249,571	4,270,62	3,809,284	4,791,052	4,381,898	13,095,192	3,656,505	3,311,423	4,844,400	3,820,100

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 15th March 1883.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller G

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Details of Revenue, 1871-72 to 1883-84.

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Revised Estimate, 1882-83.	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—													
I.—Land Revenue	20,531,719	21,375,076	21,060,274	21,332,176	21,540,480	19,891,491	20,047,514	22,323,868	21,861,150	21,112,995	21,948,022	21,700,400	21,792,700
II.—Opium	9,253,859	8,684,691	8,324,879	8,556,629	8,471,425	9,122,460	9,182,722	9,399,401	10,319,162	10,480,051	9,862,444	9,561,800	9,200,000
III.—Salt	5,967,619	6,167,032	6,152,977	6,229,396	6,245,555	6,305,869	6,401,225	6,941,120	7,266,413	7,115,988	7,375,620	6,128,700	6,167,000
IV.—Stamps	2,476,333	2,610,025	2,699,936	2,758,042	2,835,368	2,838,628	2,993,483	3,110,540	3,193,739	3,250,581	3,381,372	3,411,600	3,427,200
V.—Excise	2,370,501	2,324,915	2,287,680	2,347,274	2,494,339	2,523,986	2,458,029	2,619,349	2,838,021	3,135,226	3,427,274	3,615,900	3,623,300
VI.—Provincial Rates	1,636,635	1,893,398	1,834,532	1,872,938	1,947,255	1,930,325	2,255,937	2,638,835	2,882,125	2,776,370	2,895,490	2,668,400	2,688,200
VII.—Customs	2,579,437	2,657,878	2,636,450	2,682,233	2,724,426	2,484,448	2,624,123	2,326,561	2,280,793	2,539,612	2,361,388	1,265,300	1,255,100
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	851,917	601,473	34,483	20,191	14,642	14,535	101,682	900,920	785,318	558,720	536,829	525,900	523,400
IX.—Forest	517,664	588,002	639,513	598,367	697,543	616,468	678,699	605,433	676,234	709,320	874,435	921,600	935,800
X.—Registration	157,958	177,961	182,378	185,169	187,651	199,253	234,160	266,361	269,239	281,230	284,714	285,400	280,400
XI.—Tributes from Native States	744,036	741,465	768,544	724,972	726,188	694,934	675,120	703,660	702,451	742,209	706,873	709,900	701,000
TOTAL	47,087,678	47,821,916	46,621,646	47,307,387	47,884,872	46,622,397	47,712,694	51,836,048	53,074,645	52,702,302	53,654,461	50,794,900	50,594,100
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—													
XII.—Post Office	821,003	580,587	688,459	739,819	765,751	797,465	850,431	911 806	1,004,372	1,018,653	949,907	979,600	1,010,900
XIII.—Telegraph	228,368	249,802	250,638	286,479	309,040	341,227	358,430	426,694	505,552	539,087	469,208	521,000	557,100
XIV.—Mint	96,150	54,261	66,544	159,021	110,489	258,854	443,859	172,335	230,569	89,565	70,584	152,200	102,000
TOTAL	1,145,521	884,650	1,005,641	1,185,319	1,185,280	1,397,546	1,652,720	1,510,835	1,740,493	1,647,305	1,489,699	1,652,800	1,670,000
Receipts by Civil Departments—													
XV.—Law and Justice	558,682	594,695	626,837	606,876	593,805	609,033	618,388	647,131	658,902	687,764	677,454	662,000	645,000
XVI.—Police	350,485	235,757	238,538	207,980	234,736	216,856	255,254	211,108	227,657	241,769	248,005	227,200	226,200
XVII.—Marine	196,894	208,943	236,332	302,067	230,432	233,179	231,538	250,595	258,187	246,519	237,876	211,600	207,100
XVIII.—Education	157,333	148,390	150,806	141,431	147,140	150,056	152,990	147,425	139,414	170,238	189,292	199,800	204,900
XXIV.—Medical	22,943	32,088	38,344	45,575	34,694	36,677	37,982	44,332	56,329	43,368	39,507	48,500	48,600
XX.—Scientific and other Minor Depts.	9,034	20,935	23,524	28,804	47,562	52,930	101,793	84,977	99,282	78,492	120,949	85,100	70,500
TOTAL	1,295,071	1,240,808	1,314,381	1,332,733	1,288,369	1,298,731	1,397,945	1,385,568	1,439,771	1,468,150	1,513,083	1,434,200	1,402,300
Miscellaneous—													
XXI.—Interest	371,477	519,081	467,509	559,416	578,223	542,699	534,243	628,367	748,050	875,679	896,904	688,000	651,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superans., &c.	685,503	590,436	701,581	702,881	752,671	611,205	601,611	667,485	525,141	315,999	356,273	293,300	293,200
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	17,259	31,732	54,938	49,484	59,135	50,024	35,381	47,096	56,019	62,462	57,811	57,600	57,200
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	701,795	657,654	1,081,257	1,437,891	1,642,276	614,800	528,323	348,217	337,370	731,742	396,238	326,100	268,100
TOTAL	1,776,034	1,798,903	2,305,285	2,749,672	3,032,305	1,818,728	1,699,558	1,691,165	1,666,580	1,985,882	1,707,226	1,365,000	1,269,500
Revenue from Productive Public Works—													
XXV.—State Railways (Gross Earnings)	3,766	16,533	39,914	164,865	293,393	406,633	582,077	976,828	1,548,728	2,269,135	2,556,542	2,583,000	2,730,500
XXVI.—Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net Traffic Receipts)	1,584,971	1,207,859	1,591,894	1,959,659	2,452,481	2,641,762.	3,627,968	2,709,998	2,476,347	2,894,653	3,615,479	3,530,000	3,539,000
XXVII.—E. I. Ry. (Net Traffic Receipts)	1,607,293	1,656,077	2,024,527	2,171,905	1,807,729	2,445,879	2,965,491	2,491,308	3,095,391	2,789,185	3,261,857	2,845,200	2,907,200
XXVIII.—Irrign. & Navign. (Direct Receipts)	380,122	414,287	470,956	475,455	511,705	513,661	502,981	613,270	708,041	639,144	865,799	884,700	885,400
XXIX.—Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Net Traffic Receipts)	—8,205	—6,585	—10,635	—7,034	—17,765	—3,229	—8,750	+8,886	+15,799	—7,650	—8,834	—5,400	...
XXX.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation *(a)*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126,934	602,398	797,319	491,220	532,000	545,500
TOTAL	3,567,947	3,288,171	4,116,656	4,764,850	5,047,543	6,004,706	7,669,767	6,927,224	8,446,704	9,381,786	10,782,063	10,369,500	10,607,600
Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive—													
XXXI.—State Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123,100	191,900
XXXII.—Subsidized Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,290	3,700	11,000
XXXIII.—Irrigation and Navigation	98,811	68,523	71,736	60,963	81,069	88,809	166,104	168,619	193,067	197,908	131,239	131,900	141,300
XXXIV.—Military Works *(b)*	...	16,939	17,303	16,675	16,478	39,251	39,237	39,554	38,255	36,727	50,298	42,100	39,200
XXXV.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	536,746	524,266	586,622	510,523	505,428	531,017	714,790	531,522	464,811	510,586	543,972	470,700	481,300
TOTAL	635,557	609,728	675,661	588,161	602,975	659,077	920.131	739,695	696,133	745,221	727,799	771,500	864,700
Receipts by Military Departments—													
XXXVI.—Army	944,420	906,810	1,011,039	988,838	1,045,612	925,473	869,981	974,781	1,029,483	924,127	1,161,707	986,000	865,800
XXXVII.—Mily. Oprtns. in Afghanistan & Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*) 50,499	(*c*) 3,297,607	(*c*) 2,659,768	(*d*) 540,000	...
TOTAL	944,420	906,810	1,011,039	988,838	1,045,612	925,473	869,981	974,781	1,079,982	4,221,734	3,821,475	1,526,000	865,800
TOTAL REVENUES	56,452,228	56,550,986	57,050,309	58,916,960	60,086,956	58,726,658	61,922,796	65,065,316	68,144,308	72,152,380	73,695,806	67,913,900	67,274,000

(*a*) Not separately stated till 1879. (*b*) The figure for 1871-72 is not stated separately from Buildings and Roads;" in the next four years the figure for "India, General" alone can be thus separately stated. (*c*) Afghanistan. (*d*) Egypt.

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 15th March 1883.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Secretary to the Government.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government.

Details of Expenditure, 1871-72 to 1883-84.

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Revised Estimate, 1882-83.	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest—													
1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt excluding that charged to Productive Public Works	5,483,518	5,301,669	5,248,820	5,032,487	5,178,108	4,512,722	4,672,450	4,575,069	4,590,482	3,669,195	4,024,116	3,988,100	3,823,600
2.—Interest on Deposits	482,781	555,789	541,001	379,694	386,407	394,721	358,686	378,952	382,462	413,973	533,984	462,400	440,400
TOTAL	5,966,299	5,857,458	5,789,821	5,412,181	5,564,515	4,907,443	5,031,136	4,954,021	4,972,944	4,083,168	4,558,100	4,450,500	4,264,000
Direct Demands on the Revenues—													
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	287,847	345,234	349,105	368,591	415,212	356,795	348,709	406,562	368,606	469,206	272,370	384,200	195,900
4.—Assignments and Compensations	843,767	886,299	868,175	888,606	894,593	870,418	825,726	1,023,386	1,115,592	1,215,013	1,194,440	1,241,700	1,246,100
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—													
5.—Land Revenue	2,808,015	2,824,546	2,866,599	2,865,172	2,950,885	2,898,647	2,943,057	2,960,010	2,937,185	2,983,679	3,003,792	3,055,900	3,211,700
6.—Opium (including cost of Protn.)	1,596,646	1,814,268	2,001,280	2,341,546	2,218,565	2,841,647	2,661,266	1,698,730	2,067,492	2,028,757	2,057,335	2,344,900	2,165,300
7.—Salt (including cost of Protn.)	478,244	477,741	479,636	463,714	508,661	488,987	546,173	404,743	340,687	363,537	486,209	499,400	546,300
8.—Stamps	103,779	92,101	88,840	125,470	106,436	96,266	102,673	115,452	114,324	107,465	110,623	120,900	103,000
9.—Excise	139,589	134,045	98,444	91,916	87,226	91,409	99,350	87,839	111,413	95,404	96,886	95,700	94,400
10.—Provincial Rates	11,964	47,958	37,085	41,292	52,735	52,130	65,762	64,431	47,866	46,435	53,226	50,900	51,100
11.—Customs	187,287	183,031	180,767	187,124	187,695	202,174	207,611	200,417	201,280	198,927	195,110	156,600	143,700
12.—Assessed Taxes	29,976	13,458	2,232	14	10	919	692	37,617	29,886	21,237	13,074	13,800	14,000
13.—Forest	359,451	400,186	403,447	444,021	419,811	458,099	439,938	454,934	465,056	465,976	557,645	586,700	676,500
14.—Registration	110,848	117,531	122,039	130,217	136,449	141,458	149,676	160,800	165,208	173,351	179,401	184,800	186,300
TOTAL	6,957,413	7,336,398	7,503,649	7,947,683	7,978,278	8,498,949	8,390,633	7,614,921	7,964,595	8,168,987	8,220,111	8,735,500	8,634,300
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—													
15.—Post Office	737,103	765,842	883,181	884,467	903,384	918,736	964,077	1,033,327	1,145,552	1,175,505	1,147,935	1,186,700	1,222,800
16.—Telegraph	449,911	482,975	411,818	432,030	490,624	473,127	461,146	470,790	451,143	497,834	536,201	656,700	741,600
17.—Mint	83,874	86,210	77,647	132,607	107,626	130,601	132,083	103,991	94,631	92,618	87,526	88,800	75,400
TOTAL	1,270,888	1,335,027	1,372,646	1,449,104	1,501,634	1,522,464	1,557,306	1,608,108	1,691,326	1,765,957	1,771,662	1,932,200	2,039,800
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Depts.—													
18.—General Administration	1,471,542	1,474,371	1,517,572	1,550,751	1,639,132	1,493,419	1,493,217	1,487,852	1,492,280	1,532,056	1,494,356	1,577,700	1,554,900
19.—Law and Justice	2,819,738	2,818,426	2,960,811	3,039,334	3,063,800	3,130,832	3,168,434	3,297,064	3,280,822	3,203,613	3,232,741	3,272,700	3,346,700
20.—Police	2,537,835	2,421,189	2,437,029	2,442,786	2,469,005	2,512,980	2,483,257	2,419,119	2,495,549	2,524,198	2,553,861	2,631,500	2,708,000
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	574,652	562,177	535,194	599,604	629,886	699,542	542,200	548,703	530,133	551,586	623,398	545,700	515,400
22.—Education	850,163	880,786	912,479	985,416	1,019,593	1,004,162	1,003,321	978,254	967,029	998,468	1,078,490	1,133,900	1,200,100
23.—Ecclesiastical	158,192	156,762	163,562	165,551	162,122	163,837	158,039	155,200	156,012	158,638	162,136	163,600	167,600
24.—Medical	532,221	593,478	620,486	657,320	670,172	668,627	689,617	669,059	668,746	666,735	683,185	697,700	722,700
25.—Political	316,104	392,300	366,756	404,595	430,443	505,318	469,072	448,793	430,571	531,183	649,346	511,400	442,400
26.—Scientific and other Minor Depts.	304,728	395,802	365,268	373,320	396,270	351,622	366,453	355,347	358,241	401,140	560,991	466,700	495,800
TOTAL	9,565,175	9,695,291	9,879,157	10,218,677	10,480,423	10,530,339	10,373,610	10,359,391	10,379,383	10,567,617	11,038,504	11,001,000	11,153,600
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—													
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	880,743	863,591	988,525	849,762	819,131	802,125	820,367	803,098	699,043	683,760	682,328	688,000	743,400
28.—Civil Furlough & Absentee Allowances	173,029	156,059	258,464	216,704	249,190	235,990	237,362	231,561	215,092	223,741	222,642	216,500	226,500
29.—Superannuation Allowances & Pensions	1,453,849	1,576,674	1,523,307	1,780,209	1,940,387	1,799,645	1,884,550	1,997,327	2,196,551	2,150,553	2,182,327	2,167,000	2,171,300
30.—Stationery and Printing	212,566	242,037	257,613	261,344	262,260	454,166	441,939	471,470	418,464	485,010	565,884	494,400	462,000
31.—Miscellaneous	456,416	699,879	726,186	420,187	805,998	475,435	387,593	293,094	341,868	280,130	391,351	339,200	364,900
TOTAL	3,176,603	3,538,240	3,754,095	3,528,206	4,056,975	3,767,361	3,771,811	3,796,550	3,871,018	3,823,194	4,044,532	3,905,100	3,968,100
Famine Relief and Insurance—													
32.—Famine Relief	...	...	3,864,706	2,242,922	601,966	2,145,431	5,345,985	313,420	103,990	34,469	34,849	25,600	12,500
33.—Protective Works, Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614,551	— 127,100	1,012,500
34.—Protective Works, Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135,449	271,300	343,300
35.—Reduction of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	715,151	1,330,200	131,700
TOTAL	...	...	3,864,706	2,242,922	601,966	2,145,431	5,345,985	313,420	103,990	34,469	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Carried over	26,936,378	27,762,414	32,164,074	30,798,773	30,183,791	31,371,987	34,470,481	28,646,411	28,983,256	28,443,392	31,132,909	31,524,200	31,559,800

The Head "Refunds and Drawbacks" up to 1880-81 inclusive, contained the charges for refunds of "Receipts by Departments," and of "Miscellaneous Receipts" as well as for refunds of Receipts under the "Principal Heads of Revenue."

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 15th March 1883.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Details of Expenditure,

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875 76.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	26,936,378	27,762,414	32,164,074	30,798,773	30,183,791
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)—					
36.—State Rys. (Working and Maintenance)	7,829	11,171	52,718	127,197	241,023
37.—Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Interest and Profits, &c.) (*a*)	3,138,393	3,269,467	3,269,276	3,214,192	3,325,543
38.—East Indian Railway (Interest and Profits, &c.) (*a*) (*b*)	1,524,581	1,578,286	1,584,961	1,877,034	1,603,974
39.—Irrigation and Navigation (Working and Maintenance)	234,990	541,082	590,137	568,978	511,072
40.—Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Interest, &c.)	51,201	50,947	50,698	50,512	50,503
41.—Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works (*c*)—					
Railways	...	...	...	...	...
Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,956,994	5,450,953	5,547,790	5,837,913	5,732,115
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive—					
42.—State Railways Capital Account	2,816	10,833	26,436	97,879	21,228
43.—State Rys., Working and Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...
44.—Subsidized Railways	...	...	...	...	...
45.—Frontier Railways	...	...	...	...	...
46.—Irrigation and Navigation	448,415	365,791	271,097	384,304	615,481
47.—Military Works	978,421	1,166,558	1,122,960	1,185,926	1,337,738
48.—Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	3,402,688	3,342,446	4,079,809	4,293,013	4,298,018
TOTAL	4,832,340	4,885,628	5,500,302	5,961,122	6,272,465
Army Services—					
49.—Army	15,678,112	15,503,612	15,228,429	15,375,159	15,308,460
50.—Military Operations in Afghanistan and Egypt	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	15,678,112	15,503,612	15,228,429	15,375,159	15,308,460
Exchange on Transactions with London— (XXXVIII and 51.)	433,095	694,846	882,718	785,820	1,355,861
TOTAL	52,836,919	54,297,453	59,323,313	58,758,787	58,852,692
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)—					
52.—State Railways	644,620	1,413,649	2,354,625	3,014,180	3,165,184
53.—East Indian Railway	...	...	...	...	...
54.—Irrigation and Navigation	983,854	770,920	1,198,682	1,235,391	1,105,445
Madras Irrigation and Canal Co.'s Undertakings	...	...	...	...	...
55.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,628,474	2,184,569	3,553,307	4,249,571	4,270,629

(*a*) The figures include "Land and Control" about £ 50,000 a year. The East Indian Railway portion of "Land
(*b*) The East Indian Railway became a State Railway on 1st January 1880. The figures before 1879-80, as shown
(*c*) Not stated separately till 1876-77.

FORT WILLIAM;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 15th March 1883.

E. W. KELLNER,

1871-72 to 1883-84.

1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1883-84.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
31,371,987	34,470,481	28,646,411	28,983,256	28,443,392	31,132,909	31,524,200	31,559,800
299,464	431,010	734,377	1,215,231	1,607,528	1,686,392	1,532,600	1,572,800
3,295,362	3,441,428	3,525,965	3,393,691	3,411,753	3,678,754	3,846,400	3,884,500
1,686,311	2,013,252	2,074,639	2,068,269	1,382,275	1,438,703	1,464,500	1,396,000
537,231	370,847	381,550	414,601	425,473	455 635	526,400	549,300
50,483	50,335	50,568	50,455	50,538	50,496	25,000	...
528,737	665,754	913,512	1,048,700	1,602,029	1,594,687	1,716,100	1,810,500
367,196	402,186	488,476	519,830	762,770	726,386	785,900	853,700
...	...	5,836	13,584	17,071	17,952	20,200	21,600
6,764,784	7,374,812	8,174,923	8,724,361	9,259,437	9,649,005	9,917,100	10,088,400
41,777	66,389	226,846	471,410	77,003	247,673	438,900	510,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	147,000	184,800
...	...	...	...	...	17,527	103,800	185,700
...	...	...	1,334,350	2,293,615	224,682	281,500	67,500
441,277	757,759	630,919	668,907	709,103	789,933	919,900	804,000
1,202,322	1,153,929	1,190,528	966,297	969,168	1,070,546	1,000,000	1,000,000
3,360,926	3,080,028	3,127,719	2,926,112	3,343,829	4,043,170	4,422,200	4,303,700
5,046,302	5,058,105	5,176,012	6,367,076	7,392,718	6,393,531	7,313,300	7,056,100
15,792,112	16,639,761	17,092,488	16,896,239	16,717,713	17,216,215	16,172,100	16,064,000
...	...	...	(*d*) 4,816,623	(*d*) 11,368,489	(*d*) 1,644,927	(*e*) 1,337,200	...
15,792,112	16,639,761	17,092,488	21,712,862	28,086,202	18,861,142	17,509,300	16,064,000
2,059,311	1,554,922	3,225,831	2,926,403	2,716,809	3,556,700	3,115,600	3,548,000
61,034,496	65,098,081	62,315,665	68,713,958	75,898,558	69,593,287	69,379,500	68,316,300
2,865,861	3,984,968	3,327,888	2,680,493	2,553,620	1,635,151	1,674,400	2,395,000
...	...	...	9,730,862	418,435	1,041,562	713,200	424,000
943,423	806,084	794,654	598,837	614,450	565,804	649,100	978,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,763,500	...
...	...	259,356	85,000	70,000	68,906	44,200	23,000
3,809,284	4,791,052	4,381,898	13,095,192	3,656,505	3,311,423	4,844,400	3,820,100

and Control" was not stated separately till 1877-78; and before that year is placed against "Guaranteed Railways."
£2,033,872 of that year, £266,056 of 1880-81, and 1,093 of 1881-82 belong to the "Guaranteed" Contract.
(*d*) Afghanistan. (*e*) Egypt.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX IV.

MEMORANDUM ON PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL SURPLUSES AND DEFICITS.

APPENDIX IV.

Memorandum on Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits.

I observe, both from the debate in the House of Commons on the Indian Financial Statement, and from the comments in the English and Indian Press, that some difficulty is experienced in fully understanding the adjusting entries which appear in the Indian Accounts and Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure under the head of "Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits." This is no matter for surprise, for the entries represent, in fact, transactions which are somewhat complicated, and which it is, not unnaturally, difficult for any one not thoroughly conversant with all the details of the Indian financial system to understand fully.

The following illustration may perhaps serve to place the matter in a clear and intelligible light:—

A has three sons, B, C, and D. A, B, C, and D keep their balances at one banker, and the whole are merged in one account standing in A's name. On January 1st, 1882, the total balance standing to A's credit was £200,000, which was divided thus:—

	£
Belonging to A	100,000
,, B	50,000
,, C	30,000
,, D	20,000
TOTAL	200,000

A estimates his total income for 1882 at £120,000. His expenditure he estimates as follows:—

	£
A's personal expenditure	50,000
Allowance granted by A to B	25,000
Ditto A to C	15,000
Ditto A to D	10,000
Leaving a surplus belonging to A of	20,000
TOTAL	120,000

On January 1st, 1882, B gives A notice that, besides spending his allowance for the year (£25,000), he wishes to draw on his balance of £50,000 to the extent of £10,000.

C at the same times gives notice that during the year he will spend exactly the amount of his allowance, and will neither draw on his balance of £30,000, nor increase it during the year.

D at the same time gives notice that during the year he will only spend £9,000, out of his allowance of £10,000, thus increasing his balance, which stood on January 1st, 1882, at £20,000, by £1,000.

The joint Revenue and Expenditure Account of A, B, C, and D for the year will, therefore, stand thus:—

REVENUE.	£	EXPENDITURE.	£	£
A's income	120,000	A's personal expenditure		50,000
		B's expenditure—		
		Allowance for the year	25,000	
		Add drawn from balance	10,000	
				35,000
		C's expenditure		15,000
		D's expenditure—		
		Allowance for the year	10,000	
		Deduct saving during the year	1,000	
				9,000
		Surplus		11,000
				120,000

And the joint Cash Account of A, B, C, and D will stand thus :—

Cr. | *Dr.*

	£		£	£
Balance on January 1st, 1882 . .	200,000	Expenditure during 1882—		
A's income for 1882	120,000		£	
	320,000	A . .	50,000	
		B . .	35,000	
		C . .	15,000	
		D . .	9,000	
				109,000
		Balance on December 31st, 1882		211,000
				320,000

It is clear that the Revenue and Expenditure Account given above does not accurately represent the result of the year's finance to A considered by himself. A is to receive altogether £120,000 during the year, of which he has alienated £50,000 to B, C, and D, leaving £70,000 for his own expenditure. As a matter of fact, he only intends to spend £50,000 during the year, thus leaving himself a surplus of £20,000, and not of £11,000, as shown above. The difference of £9,000 arises from the following facts :—(1) That on the Expenditure side of the Account a sum of £10,000 appears, being the amount in excess of his allowance (£25,000), which B proposes to expend in the year; and (2) that on the Revenue side of the Account full provision is made for the annual grant of £10,000 to D, whereas on the Expenditure side of the Account provision is only made for an expenditure of £9,000 on the part of D. If, therefore, we wish to arrive at a knowledge of A's surplus for the year, we must add to the £11,000 given above the amount of £10,000 by which B has drawn on his balance, and we must deduct £1,000, being the amount by which D's expenditure (£9,000) for the year is less than his annual income (£10,000). This sum of £1,000 really constitutes a debt due by A to D. When these adjustments have been made, we arrive at A's true surplus, thus :—

	£	£
Surplus as shown above		11,000
Add expenditure of B in excess of annual grant	10,000	
Deduct amount by which D's revenue is in excess of his annual income	1,000	
Total *addition* . . .		9,000
A's surplus . . .		20,000

Turning to the Cash Account given above, it is clear that, regarding the joint accounts of A, B, C, and D together, the balance during the year has been increased by £11,000, *viz.*, from £200,000 to £211,000. But the distribution of the balance at the close of the year between A, B, C, and D will be different to what it was at the commencement. A's and D's balances will have increased, as they will have spent, the former £20,000 and the latter £1,000 less than their income for the year. B's balance will be reduced, as he will have spent £10,000 more than his annual income. C's balance will have remained unchanged, as he will have spent the exact amount of his annual income. I will presently show how the balance of each will stand.

Now, A is under an obligation to produce a Revenue and Expenditure Account for the year, which shall show (1) the total amount he receives, including the grants made, or, which is the same thing, the revenues alienated, to B, C, and D; and (2) the total amount of expenditure incurred by A, B, C, and D. It is also necessary to show in this Account the net result of the year's finance to A only; who is the most important partner in the concern, leaving the net results of the year's finance to B, C, and D to be shown in separate accounts.

This object is effected by compiling the account in the following manner :—

Revenue.	£	£	*Expenditure.*	£	£
A . .	70,000		A . .	50,000	
B . .	25,000		B . .	35,000	
C . .	15,000		C . .	15,000	
D . .	10,000		D . .	9,000	
		120,000			109,000
Deduct the amount by which B has exceeded his income for the year, *i.e.*, B's *deficit*					10,000
Add the amount by which D's income for the year has exceeded his expenditure, *i.e.*, D's *surplus*					1,000
Total *deduction* . . .					9,000
Leaving A's expenditure, inclusive of the grants made during the year to B, C, and D					100,000
A's surplus is, therefore, ...					20,000
					120,000

Turning to the Cash Account, the joint balance will, as I have already shown, be increased during the year from £200,000 to £211,000. The separate Accounts will stand thus :—

A's Cash Account.

Cr.	£		Dr. £
Balance, January 1st, 1882 .	100,000	Expenditure, 1882 . . .	50,000
Revenue, 1882	70,000	Balance, December 31st, 1882 . .	120,000
	170,000		170,000

B's Cash Account.

Cr.	£		Dr. £
Balance, January 1st, 1882 .	50,000	Expenditure, 1882	35,000
Revenue, 1882	25,000	Balance, December 31st, 1882 .	40,000
	75,000		75,000

C's Cash Account.

Cr.	£		Dr. £
Balance, January 1st, 1882 .	30,000	Expenditure, 1882 . . .	15,000
Revenue, 1882	15,000	Balance, December 31st, 1882 .	30,000
	45,000		45,000

D's Cash Account.

Cr.	£		Dr. £
Balance, January 1st, 1882 .	20,000	Expenditure, 1882 . . .	9,000
Revenue, 1882	10,000	Balance, December 31st, 1882 .	21,000
	30,000		30,000

If A be regarded as the Government of India, B, C, and D as the Provincial Governments, B's deficit of £10,000 as the entry "Provincial and Local Deficits," and D's surplus of £1,000 as the entry "Provincial and Local Surpluses," a correct idea will be gained of the precise nature of the adjusting entries which appear in the Accounts and Estimates of the Government of India under the head of "Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits."

E. BARING.

March 1st, 1883.

APPENDIX V.

TRADE.

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Import of Articles exempted from Customs Duty by Act XI of 1882 547

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APPENDIX V.

Trade.

£1 = ₹10.

	From April 1st to January 31st.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.
Imports—	£	£
Private Merchandise	39,169,484	41,945,202
Government Stores	1,806,552	1,744,747
Total Merchandise .	40,976,036	43,689,949
Treasure, private	7,987,135	12,038,557
Total Imports .	48,963,171	55,728,506
Exports—		
Private Merchandise	64,445,283	65,770,066
Government Stores	55,343	73,238
Total Merchandise .	64,500,626	65,843,304
Treasure, private	923,140	790,235
,, Government	2,360	54,400
Total Exports .	65,426,126	66,687,939
Surplus of **Exports** of Merchandise . . .	23,524,590	22,153,355
,, **Imports** of Treasure . . .	7,061,635	11,193,922
Net Surplus of Exports .	16,462,955	10,959,433
Secretary of State's Bills *paid* from April 1st to January 31st	17,381,100	12,804,500

Statement *showing the* **quantities** *and* **value** *of articles* **imported** *into British India (from Foreign Countries) which were* **exempted from Customs duty** *by the Indian Tariff Act XI of 1882, for the ten months ending January 31st, 1882-83, compared with the corresponding period of the year 1881-82.*

Articles.	Ten Months ending January 1881-82.		Ten Months ending January 1882-83.		Increase or Decrease per cent. in 1882-83.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		
Apparel, &c. . . . . val.	...	54,42,523	...	65,01,404	...	+ 19·46
Caoutchouc manufactures . . . ,,	...	1,56,838	...	1,76,674	...	+ 12·65
Chinese and Japaneseware, &c. . . ,,	...	3,26,141	...	3,23,593	...	— 0·78
Clocks and watches . . . . No.	58,266	6,67,164	63,894	7,73,612	+ 9·66	+ 15·96
Corals, real . . . . . lbs.	122,218	14,74,285	132,994	16,75,010	+ 8·82	+ 13·62
Corks . . . . . cwt.	1,399	2,13,304	1,331	1,98,158	— 4·86	— 7·10
Cotton, Twist and Yarn . . . lbs.	34,324,676	2,70,62,119	38,302,151	2,90,93,069	+ 11·59	+ 7·50
,, Piece goods, grey . . . yds.	910,220,670	10,64,30,612	927,742,341	10,85,62,460	+ 1·92	+ 2·00
,, ,, white . . . ,,	227,472,742	2,99,26,541	185,738,511	2,66,70,356	— 18·35	— 10·88
,, ,, coloured, &c. . . ,,	209,597,884	3,25,78,305	271,283,838	4,21,79,890	+ 29·43	+ 29·47

Articles.	Ten Months ending January 1881-82.		Ten Months ending January 1882-83.		Increase or Decrease per cent. in 1882-83.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		
Cotton Piece goods, other sorts . . val.	...	12,89,448	...	18,01,640	...	+ 39·72
,, Thread, sewing . . . . lbs.	536,431	7,50,852	736,572	9,40,811	+ 37·31	+ 25·30
,, Other sorts of manufactures . val.	...	10,17,178	...	12,13,954	...	+ 19·35
Drugs and medicines . . . . ,,	...	32,05,220	...	33,16,856	...	+ 3·48
Dyeing and colouring materials . . ,,	...	14,09,044	...	16,43,788	...	+ 16·66
Earthenware and porcelain . . . ,,	...	12,92,524	...	13,53,642	...	+ 4·73
Fireworks . . . . . ,,	...	4,23,771	...	5,51,116	...	+ 30·05
Glass . . . . . ,,	...	37,97,484	...	40,08,198	...	+ 5·55
Gums and resins . . . . . cwt.	85,570	12,02,509	75,719	10,15,801	— 11·51	— 15·53
Hardware and cutlery, &c. . . . val.	...	51,32,044	...	63,06,018	...	+ 22·88
Instruments and apparatus . . . ,,	...	11,15,780	...	12,21,156	...	+ 9·44
Ivory . . . . . ,,	...	17,76,039	...	17,53,543	...	— 1·27
Jewellery . . . . . ,,	...	5,09,721	...	11,35,962	...	+ 122·86
Plate . . . . . ,,	...	71,830	...	69,916	...	— 2·66
Matches, lucifer and other . . . ,,	...	11,40,934	...	14,43,364	...	+ 26·51
Metals, Brass . . . . . cwt.	7,922	4,49,351	10,658	5,72,089	+ 34·54	+ 27·31
,, Copper . . . . . ,,	282,383	1,22,42,027	372,927	1,60,38,481	+ 32·07	+ 31·01
,, Iron . . . . . ,,	1,956,990	1,12,35,125	2,624,664	1,54,58,542	+ 34·12	+ 37·59
,, Lead . . . . . ,,	54,772	7,73,225	60,567	8,19,712	+ 10·58	+ 6·[illegible]
,, Quicksilver . . . . . lbs.	94,546	1,02,467	330,368	3,46,586	+ 249·43	+ 238·24
,, Steel . . . . . cwt.	137,939	10,46,326	156,273	12,04,113	+ 13·29	+ 15·08
,, Tin . . . . . ,,	22,975	14,16,185	36,731	23,98,275	+ 59·87	+ 69·35
,, Zinc, &c. . . . . ,,	111,665	11,16,744	116,132	11,36,853	+ 4·00	+ 1·80
,, Unenumerated . . . . ,,	3,620	2,67,685	4,559	3,00,378	+ 25·94	+ 12·21
Paints and colours . . . . val.	...	17,28,259	...	19,59,692	...	+ 13·39
Pasteboard, millboard, &c. . . . cwt.	3,913	33,544	2,849	30,968	— 27·19	— 7·68
Perfumery . . . . . val.	...	4,11,741	...	4,77,091	...	+ 15·87
Provisions . . . . . ,,	...	89,43,077	...	92,52,517	...	+ 3·46
Shells and cowries . . . . . ,,	...	3,41,579	...	4,13,964	...	+ 21·19
Silk, raw . . . . . lbs.	1,527,907	64,76,635	2,197,135	98,62,679	+ 43·80	+ 52·28
,, manufactures, thread, sewing . ,,	1,511	14,948	2,493	25,505	+ 64·99	+ 70·62
,, ,, piece goods . . yds.	9,683,341	1,00,86,934	7,237,675	75,76,191	— 25·26	— 24·89
,, ,, goods of silk mixed, &c. ,,	1,286,830	8,98,894	956,274	6,68,276	— 25·69	— 25·66
,, ,, other sorts . . lbs.	1,458	6,927	809	6,163	— 44·51	— 11·03
Spices . . . . . ,,	29,538,310	42,50,166	28,503,391	44,14,709	— 3·50	+ 3·87
Stationery . . . . . val.	...	11,19,045	...	12,55,399	...	+ 12·18
Sugar, refined, &c. . . . . cwt.	666,587	1,07,04,591	519,367	84,07,105	— 22·09	— 21·46
Sugar, unrefined, &c. . . . . ,,	3,392	15,168	3,147	12,748	— 7·22	— 15·95
Tea . . . . . lbs.	2,393,413	17,10,001	2,027,119	14,92,445	— 15·30	— 12·72
Tobacco . . . . . ,,	1,146,803	5,19,900	1,316,350	7,10,332	+ 14·79	+ 36·63
Toys . . . . . val.	...	8,79,488	...	9,11,342	...	+ 3·62
Umbrellas . . . . . No.	2,361,122	16,58,759	2,708,598	18,67,341	+ 14·72	+ 12·57
Wool-manufactures, Piece goods . . yds.	8,209,341	84,97,119	6,043,100	67,08,337	— 26·39	— 20·36
,, ,, Shawls . . . No.	384,586	7,49,207	345,374	7,84,277	— 10·20	+ 4·68
,, ,, Braids . . . lbs.	193,492	3,91,642	210,686	4,01,482	+ 8·89	+ 2·51
,, ,, other sorts . . ,,	582,651	6,43,480	678,865	6,69,424	+ 16·51	+ 4·03

*Memorandum on the Import of Government Stores from Europe.**

1. As regards Government stores, the returns for the ten months ending January 31st, 1883, compared with the corresponding period of the year 1881-82, show reductions, to a greater or less extent, in the following articles:—

Apparel.
Carriages and carts.
Drugs and medicines.
Hardware and cutlery.
Instruments and apparatus.
Leather and leather-goods (boots, shoes, &c.)
Malt liquor.
Machinery and mill-work.
Railway plant and rolling-stock.
Parts of ships.
Woollen piece-goods.

In malt liquor and leather and woollen-goods the reductions are particularly noticeable. In these cases and of all the others above mentioned, except machinery and railway material, the reductions are certainly due to the substitution of Indian goods of similar kinds for articles heretofore imported from Europe.

2. On the other hand, there have been increases, more or less large, in the following articles:—

Arms and Ammunition and Military Stores.
Chemical products.
Coal.
Cotton piece-goods.
Flax goods (canvas, &c.)
Spirits and wines.
Metals of all kinds.
Paper and stationery.
Telegraph materials.

With the exception of paper and stationery these are either goods of a class not now made in the country, or they are required at places where Indian goods cannot be laid down as cheaply as imported goods. For instance, English coal is cheaper at Kurrachee than Indian coal. The cotton piece-goods imported are generally of a kind not yet made in India.

3. The increase in paper and stationery is more apparent than real. The Superintendent of Stationery for two or three years bought his paper and stationery in the market under orders from the Government of India, and his purchases appeared during that time under the head of General Trade, not under Government Stores. This practice having been stopped and, paper and stationery now coming from the Store Department of the India Office, the European supplies of the Stationery Office now appear under Government Stores. Some progress is being made in the manufacture of paper in India, but it has as yet unfortunately been only found possible to make the coarser kinds of paper used by the Government.

4. The total of the whole imports of Government Stores for the ten months compared with the corresponding period of 1881-82 show a reduction of from £1,806,552 to £1,744,747, or £61,805. Some gradual progress is thus being made in the direction of substituting Indian-made articles for those of English manufacture; but it will not be possible to make any very sensible impression upon the total amount of stores imported from England until iron work and machinery, equal in quality and not superior in price to the English articles, can be manufactured in India.

March 1st, 1883. E. BARING.

* On this subject see also General Wilson's Minute (Appendix VI., p. 116).

APPENDIX VI.

THE MILITARY BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1883-84.

MINUTE

BY

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HON'BLE F. T. WILSON, C.B.

APPENDIX VI.

The Military Budget Estimates, 1883-84.

Minute by Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B.

The estimated net cost of the army in India for the financial year 1883-84 is £11,194,000, being £95,700 less than what it was for the current year.

In the face of the reductions carried out in the native army last year, this result may at first appear disappointing, but examination of the different items will remove this idea, and show that there is no cause for other feeling than that of satisfaction with the accounts generally.

In considering the subject, it must be kept prominently in view that, although a large reduction in the number of regiments was made during the past year, still no reduction in the total number of fighting men was effected. On the contrary, the reverse is the case; for, while the number of corps was reduced, the strength of those to be maintained was increased:—infantry from 712 to 832 of all ranks in each of the corps, other than the five Goorkha regiments, which, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, are maintained at an extra strength of 912 of all ranks:—and cavalry from 457 to 550, with the exception of the Madras Cavalry, which remains unchanged.

Thus the total establishment of the three native armies in India is 111,411, or 436 men *in excess* of what it was before the reduction of the regiments took place.

The previously existing total number of British officers has been maintained much as before by the addition of one to each regiment of cavalry and infantry, whereby only ten regimental officers, excluding medical officers, have been reduced.

Thus the changes have resulted in a very small reduction in the strength of officers, and a material increase in the aggregate numbers of the rank and file of the regiments retained, while a large saving, estimated altogether at £103,183, has been effected. As foretold last year, however, a considerable portion of these savings has been absorbed by the payment of gratuities, compensation, and pensions to officers and men of the corps reduced. The compensation and gratuities have been paid, and there will be no further claims to meet on this account; but the pensionary charges have been largely increased. This abnormal charge will gradually be reduced as the pensioners decrease; still for some years to come there will undoubtedly be a large sum needed to meet the item No. 18, "Military Pensions."

The economical effects of the reforms carried out would have been more apparent but for two accidental and not to be foreseen circumstances.

The first refers to the settlement between the India Office and the War Office for non-effective charges which have gradually fallen into large arrears, with the result that the Secretary of State has now decided to pay off the amount due by spreading the payment of it over a number of years, commencing with an instalment of £100,000 as a first annual payment.

Secondly, a large increase has been required to Grant No. 10, consequent upon the unpleasant discovery that for some time past the ammunition factory at Kirkee has been turning out imperfect ammunition, large quantities of which have been condemned, and to meet the loss we have had to materially increase the outturn of the ammunition factories in order to complete the reserves.

Thus, had it not been for the arrears due to the War Office, and the defects discovered in the ammunition manufactured at Kirkee, a much larger saving would have been exhibited,—a saving which has been effected in conjunction with changes resulting in increased efficiency and strength.

There has been no change in the number of regiments and batteries on the establishment of the British troops in India, but there is a trifling increase in the total strength of men.

Going further into detail, I would observe that in Grant No. 5, "Remount and cattle supplies and service," there is an increase of £59,196. This is due to the unusually large number of horses required to meet annual waste and complete the reserve, an exceptionally small number of remounts having been purchased during the current financial year. We were too sanguine last year, and should have bought more horses, but it was a fault on the right side, and the keep of these extra horses for the better part of a year has been saved.

There is also an increase in Grant No. 6, "Clothing." This is caused by the provision of a large sum (£16,300) which will become due to Messrs. Cooper and Allen, local contractors, for their first supply of country-made boots for the army. This payment will, however, cause a corresponding decrease in the home charges.

Grants 3 and 9, "Regimental pay, allowances and charges" and "Medical establishment, service and supplies," must be considered together, because, while the former shows a decrease of very nearly £255,000 lakhs, the latter records an increase of £70,467, the saving on both Grants combined being £184,519,— a result mainly due to the reduction of regiments and establishments and the Army Medical Department. The complete introduction of the station hospitals in place of the regimental hospitals has also contributed to this very large decrease in military expenditure.

Under the head of Grant 10, "Ordnance establishment, stores and camp equipage," there is an increase which is accounted for by the necessity for replacing the faulty ammunition manufactured at Kirkee, and to which reference has already been made. There is also an increase of £11,000 for camp equipage in Bengal and Madras. In Madras, however, the increased charges for camp equipage are counterbalanced by the abolition of the depot at Nagpore, and reductions in the Gunpowder Factory at Madras and the depot at the Mount. The increase includes £5,800 provided for the purchase, in the local market, of canvas for the Ordnance Department, Bombay. There will be a corresponding decrease in the home indent.

The excess over last year's budget estimate in Grant 13, "Sea transport charges," is chiefly due to an increase of £5,800 in the charges for the Indian trooping service, the estimate for 1882-83 having proved too low.

The saving in Grant 4, "Miscellaneous Services," would have been larger but for the necessity which has arisen for providing for a camp of exercise at Bangalore,—a measure which has been strongly urged upon the Government of India by the local Commander-in-Chief and the Commander-in-Chief in India, it being considered very desirable to give the Madras army the advantage of instruction in field duties and some of the more important operations which would devolve upon officers, soldiers, and departments under the conditions of war.

In Grant No. 15, "Volunteers," provision is made for the additional sum of £3,362. This increase is a welcome one, being rendered necessary by the considerable increase to the number of volunteers in India which has taken place during the past year.

Under the head of Grant 17, "Retired Officers," there is a small increase made in order to provide for the possible payment to officers in India of commuted pensions. But it must be remembered that, whilst this increases expenditure in India, it proportionably decreases home charges.

Grant No. 18, "Military Pensions," exhibits increased expenditure. This is on account of pensions due to the Afghan war, and the recent large reductions in the native army.

Such briefly are the principal variations in the items of military expenditure in India, the net decrease on the whole being, as compared with the estimates of last year, £95,700.

Efforts to reduce military expenditure in India have not been confined to the native army. The number of siege guns to be maintained has been reduced by 45 pieces, with a corresponding reduction of 179 bullocks required for their transport. The ordnance depots at Peshawar, Belgaum and Nagpore have been abolished, while large reductions have been effected in the depot at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras.

In the explanation relative to military expenditure in India, which I gave last year, I referred to the intention to immediately extend to the other presidencies the station hospital system, by means of which one British hospital takes the place of several in a cantonment. This measure, which has been found to work admirably, has, during the past year, been further developed, with the result that the Army Medical Department has been further reduced, the strength in officers being now 300 as compared with the old establishment of 373 officers exclusive, in both cases, of the administrative grades.

The Subordinate Medical Department has also been reduced by ten assistant apothecaries, and there are other contemplated changes which are calculated to further reduce expenditure; but their financial effects cannot, at present, be estimated. Reductions in the same direction will follow in the Bombay and Madras establishments.

The married establishment of British soldiers has been fixed at—

Warrant officers	All.
Non-commissioned officers	All.
Royal Artillery	8 per cent. for 5 years, then 6 per cent.
Infantry	4 per cent.

A considerable portion of the reduction on this account has already taken place.

The estimate provides for the following sanctioned changes:—

(*a.*)—Increase in the establishment of non-commissioned officers in heavy and field batteries.

(*b.*)—Grant to quartermasters and riding-masters of British troops of the increased allowance due to the changes in their relative rank.

(*c.*)—Improvement in the position of the native non-commissioned officers by the grant to them of good-conduct pay.

(*d.*)—Formation of two army hospital corps for Madras and Bombay, similar to the one adopted in Bengal; and the appointment of an apothecary to supervise the detailed administration of the Bengal army hospital corps.

(*e.*)—A considerable increase in the amount of practice ammunition for all the troops, European and native.

In addition to the above, the new transport scheme, which has been fairly started in all three presidencies, has been provided for.

The late war in Afghanistan forcibly brought to light many imperfections in our old system of transport, with its attendant enormous expenditure consequent on the want of a proper organisation during a period of peace, and

incapability of rapid expansion when war took place. For some time past this subject has been under the consideration of the Government, and during the past summer the Secretary of State has sanctioned proposals which provide for the equipment of the troops protecting the various frontiers with half transport on service scale, also for certain forces which will be held ready for local service or despatch to a distinct point, the approximate numbers of which are in all 46,000 men.

Under this scheme the country is divided into circles, each with a depot centre, where a certain amount of transport is to be kept on a peace footing, capable of expansion in time of war. Training depots are provided for at the largest stations in India, where detachments will be sent, so that officers and men may go through a course of transport training.

Power is given to mobilise forces as follows within the provincial areas:—

	Men.
Punjab	10,000
Bengal	10,000
Bombay	8,000
Madras	5,000

Arrangements are being made by which the resources of the country in transport will be known, so that it will be easy, at short notice, to supplement the transport in time of need to meet the requirements of war.

The total approximate amount of transport to be maintained in India will be as follows:—

Elephants	600
Camels, Government	396
„ hired	2,500
Mules, Government	8,100
Pack bullocks	1,000
Army transport carts	1,300

Equivalent to a maundage of 51,000 maunds.

A permanent staff for the supervision of the above is provided as follows:—

Bengal.

1 Deputy Commissary-General, Transport.
1 Assistant Commissary-General, Transport.
2 Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General, Transport.
2 Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General, Transport, 2nd class.
5 Sub-Assistant Commissaries-General.

11 Commissioned officers.

Madras.

1 Assistant Commissary-General.
2 Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General.
2 Sub-Assistant Commissaries-General.

5 Commissioned officers.

Bombay.

1 Assistant Commissary-General.
1 Deputy Assistant Commissary-General
2 Sub-Assistant Commissaries-General.

4 Commissioned officers.

The following subordinate establishment has also been provided:—

Bengal.

1 Deputy Assistant Commissary.
5 Conductors.
7 Sub-Conductors.
10 Sergeants.

23 Total.

Madras.

2 Conductors.
3 Sub-Conductors.
5 Sergeants.

10 Total.

Bombay.

1 Conductor.
1 Sub-Conductor.
3 Sergeants.

5 Total

Provision has been made for the cost of this establishment, for equipment, repairs to buildings, allowances to regimental transport staff, pension to inferior servants, &c. The total cost will be about £280,000 per annum.

The old movable column system has been abolished, as it was found an expensive and comparatively useless arrangement. The carriage kept up under that system could not be readily mobilised, and the new transport service will be much more efficient and less expensive.

Consequent on there having been a surplus of mules over requirements, the transport service has been started (since the conclusion of the Egypt war) with selected animals throughout, and both they and their equipment are in first rate order.

An efficient ambulance service in connection with the transport service is being organised in each of the presidencies, which will, it is hoped, provide the army with a percentage of sick transport and equipment on a sounder footing than hitherto and at no additional cost to the State.

The introduction of the new transport service into the Madras and Bombay presidencies has been rendered an easy matter owing to the cordial co-operation of the local authorities in meeting the wishes of the Government of India.

The new scheme, though not at the time nearly completed, has had full trial during the late war in Egypt, for while only in course of formation, it was called upon suddenly to supply carriage for 13,201 fighting men and followers and 5,915 animals, with officers and drivers complete. These proceeded to Suez at the worst period of the monsoon weather, in August and September of last year; and whilst in Egypt the entire success of the new pattern saddle, the completeness of the supervision provided, the advantage of trained attendants, and of regiments being instructed in loading and packing were fully exemplified.

For some time past the Government of India has recognised the need of applying a remedy to the stagnation in promotion which existed in the cavalry cadres of the three presidencies, and the consequent supersession in substantive rank of the local cavalry officers by the staff corps and general lists. To this end the Secretary of State has recently sanctioned measures for ameliorating the position of the cadre officers of the local cavalry lists suffering from

retarded promotion, especially in the junior grades, by allowing all the option of receiving staff corps rates of promotion with staff corps rates of pay on their waiving their claims to the higher cavalry pay when unemployed; those who accepted the above condition being also allowed to attain to colonel's allowances after 38 years' service. These measures have been recently introduced, and have removed all legitimate grounds of complaint, but the additional cost will hardly fall short of £7,000 yearly.

For this change, and all other changes enumerated above, full provision has been made in the estimate.

The fact that next year is leap year calls for a passing remark. The increase on this account for the extra day's pay and rations for British troops, and for the extra forage for horses, &c., is estimated roughly at about £6,000.

Turning to the home charges—

The estimate provides for £195,800 on account of changes which have been made under the orders of the home authorities. This sum is in excess of the budget estimate for 1882-83; the increase, however, being largely met by reductions aggregating £175,600, leaves a net increase of £20,200 as compared with the budget estimate of 1882-83.

The large decrease in the home charges which it was anticipated would result from the policy of substituting, as far as possible, local stores and supplies for articles hitherto imported, has been fully realised. The saving on this account is £124,100. In this direction of late years much has been done. The expenditure for home stores, including freight, which was in 1877-78 £1,154,460, is now estimated for the coming financial year at £504,800. Within the past five years reduction has been effected in this one account to the extent of £649,660.

The economy effected in the above item is, however, nearly all absorbed by the arrangement made at home to commence to liquidate the large arrears due to the War Office for non-effective charges, and £100,000 has this year been set aside as a first annual instalment of the debt.

Last year I pointed out that the charges for retired pay for officers of the Indian army would annually increase until the year 1897 is reached, and this year's estimate makes increased provision on this account. Indeed, these non-effective home charges and their annually increasing cost forcibly remind us of what was said by the Secretary of State for War in the House of Commons on the 24th June 1881, that it would not be before 1893 that the heavy dead weight which was due to that service would begin to diminish, and that meanwhile it would increase, and the automatic increase of pensions would continue whatever economies might be effected.

Such briefly are the remarks I desire to make on the Military Budget Estimate for the year 1883-84. Fully recognizing my responsibility for military expenditure, I have not accepted them without much criticism and examination, and they have caused me anxiety. But on the whole I am satisfied with them, because they maintain the British army at its normal strength in batteries and regiments, and they provide for an addition to the aggregate strength of the army, have provided each regiment with an additional British officer, and have effected a change in organisation which has brought about the elimination from the ranks of the Bengal army of the non-fighting classes, while adding to the establishment of the regiments retained men of the warlike classes. This has been done, and improvement in establishments has been gained at a considerable reduction of expenditure, while, consequent on the liberal concessions sanctioned by the Secretary of State to the men discharged, and the care exhibited by the military authorities, the changes have been carried into effect

without difficulty, and have been accepted by the army without a murmur, and without any of the disquieting effects which were by some anticipated.

Finally, I would say that, if Government are asked what proof they have that the efficiency of the army has been improved, and that the reduction of cadres has not gone too far, and too much reduced our military establishment, I reply, that, while we have reduced the number of our regiments, selecting in Bengal some of those which were almost wholly recruited from the least warlike of the classes in India, we have materially added to the strength of those maintained, have increased the European element in each, and made them capable of proceeding on service without extraneous aid from transfers to them; and that although the demand for Native troops for Egypt came to us at quite the most inconvenient moment it could have done, in July last, just as the reductions sanctioned by the Secretary of State had been carried out and the Government were some 7,000 men short of establishment, no difficulty was found in furnishing the required number of troops, and within eleven days of the receipt of the order directing sea transport to be engaged, the first detachment had sailed from Bombay, and was quickly followed by forty-six transports with troops, horses, followers, and land transport fully complete; and if another 5,000 men had been needed, the Government of India could without difficulty have provided them. This, I think, furnishes a satisfactory reply to those who have asserted that the reductions carried out last year went too far, and dangerously weakened our military strength in India.

(Sd.) T. F. WILSON.

The 10th March 1883.

Districts.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. Rs. p. per maund. S. C.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. Rs. p. S. C.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. Rs. p. S. C.	Firewood. Present fortnight. S. C.	Firewood. Past fortnight. S. C.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Grass. Present fortnight. S. C.	Grass. Past fortnight. S. C.	Grass. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Sabzee Mixed (Cumbu, Ragi), Pandiellos Spicata. Present fortnight. S. C.	Sabzee Mixed (Cumbu, Ragi), Pandiellos Spicata. Past fortnight. S. C.	Sabzee Mixed (Cumbu, Ragi), Pandiellos Spicata. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum. Present fortnight. S. C.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum. Past fortnight. S. C.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Common. Present fortnight. S. C.	Common. Past fortnight. S. C.	Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Best sort. Present fortnight. S. C.	Best sort. Past fortnight. S. C.	Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Barley. Present fortnight. S. C.	Barley. Past fortnight. S. C.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Wheat. Present fortnight. S. C.	Wheat. Past fortnight. S. C.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.
Indore	12	11	12	...	...	...	0 100	0 100	0 100	0 27	0 20	7 100	...	...	...	0 30	0 24	18 24	0 22	0 10	5 9	9	7	9	1 7	10	9	4	1	0 17	0 19	1
Gwalior	11	14	11	...	...	...	8 118	8 109	10	4 24	4 24	13 109	...	...	...	1621	6 21	8 36	15 25	5 9	15 25	14	7	13	7 10	11	13	5	20	5 18	5 18	15
Goona	12	12	12	...	...	...	0 200	0 200	0 12	0 28	0 33	0 280	...	...	...	0 20	0 37	0 35	0 31	0 11	0 11	10	8	9	0 11	0	10	0	20	0 28	0 28	17
Baghelkhand (Sirmu)	11	11	11	...	...	...	0 160	0 160	0 12	0 34	0 31	6 160	...	...	...	0 35	4 43	8 36	0 41	0 22	0 22	12	8	8	0 22	0	0	0	35	8 22	8 22	7
Partlgarh (Meywar Agency)	15	11	15	...	...	...	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 31	0 33	8 109	...	...	...	0 35	0 37	8 36	0 41	0 22	0 22	13	9	11	0 22	0	0	0	35	0 19	0 17	9
Dhurmsala	16	16	16	...	...	...	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 31	0 33	8 109	...	...	...	0 35	0 37	8 36	0 41	0 22	0 22	14	9	11	0 22	0	0	0	35	0 19	0 17	9

D. M. BARBOUR,
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 1882.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara. Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Trinidad. Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Total. Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	7	4	11		7	6	13		14	10	24
From 2 to 10 years	9	5	14		21	8	29		30	13	43
„ 10 to 20 „	65	15	80		122	37	159		187	52	239
„ 20 to 30 „	224	80	304	32·34 women to every 100 men.	226	81	307	34·92 women to every 100 men.	450	161	611
„ 30 to 40 „	13	3	16		7	6	13		20	9	29
„ 40 to 50 „	1	...	1		...	...	...		1	...	1
Above 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	319	107	426	...	383	138	521	...	702	245	947

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Central ditto	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Eastern ditto	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	4
Behar	43	21	64	...	11	5	16	...	54	26	80
N.-W. Provinces	141	52	193	...	192	70	262	...	333	122	455
Oudh	65	20	85	...	110	55	165	...	175	75	250
Central India	6	4	10	...	3	4	7	...	9	8	17
Punjab	9	1	10	...	62	4	66	...	71	5	76
Nepal	47	6	53	...	3	...	3	...	50	6	56
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	4	1	5	...	1	...	1	...	5	1	6
Grand Total	319	107	426	...	383	138	521	...	702	245	947

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste	78	24	102	...	119	33	152	...	197	57	254
Hindus: Agriculturists	78	27	105	...	93	26	119	...	171	53	224
Hindus: Artisans	17	3	20	...	21	7	28	...	38	10	48
Hindus: Low castes	116	36	152	...	85	31	116	...	201	67	268
Musulmans	29	17	46	...	65	41	106	...	94	58	152
Christians	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Grand Total	319	107	426	...	383	138	521	...	702	245	947

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus	607	187	794
2. Musulmans	94	58	152
3. Christians	1	...	1
Total	702	245	947

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. II OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 21st January 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 20th January 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 21st January 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 20th January 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
27th Jan. 1883	Eastern Bengal . .	172	85,804	499	193	93,237	483	44,41,941	610	48,33,511	659	3,91,570	...
27th ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,43,516	262	547	91,958	168	41,27,523	178	39,81,716	172	...	1,45,807
27th ditto .	Sind, Punjab & Delhi .	676	2,12,857	315	676	2,09,077	309	76,50,210	267	79,56,475	279	3,06,265	...
27th ditto .	Madras . . .	858	1,10,127	128	861	1,04,401	121	50,63,258	139	55,01,477	151	4,38,219	...
27th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	56,713	87	655	51,778	79	30,32,964	109	30,86,448	111	53,484	...
27th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	8,54,448	590	1,458	7,75,311	532	2,64,62,381	432	2,54,88,635	416	...	9,73,746
27th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	444	2,02,469	439	461	2,13,603	463	75,91,894	404	79,41,058	408	3,49,164	...
	TOTAL .	4,799	16,65,934	347	4,851	15,39,365	317	5,53,70,171	288	5,87,89,320	288	4,19,149	...
	State.												
27th Jan. 1883	East Indian . .	1,504	12,99,546	864	1,507	8,97,132	595	3,68,86,325	580	3,59,89,183	566	...	8,97,142
27th ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	3,052	110	43	4,220	98	1,19,826	101	1,72,717	120	52,891	...
27th ditto .	Nalhati . .	27	1,303	48	27	1,567	58	52,838	46	56,162	49	3,329	...
27th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	233	46,231	198	230	50,510	219	15,34,601	155	17,61,299	181	2,26,698	...
27th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	55	12,356	145	85	14,643	172	4,60,870	125	5,27,081	152	66,211	...
27th ditto .	Patna-Gya . . .	57	12,985	227	...	(a)	...	4,09,966	170	(a)	...	...	...
27th ditto .	Muttra-Hathras . .	29	1,840	63	29	2,390	82	1,06,068	86	1,01,027	83	...	5,041
27th ditto .	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	10,193	117	87	7,437	85	2,60,941	101	2,72,224	74	11,283	...
27th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,331	111	12	948	79	32,554	64	36,482	72	3,928	...
27th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	2,30,730	207	1,116	2,36,620	212	75,27,941	159	83,20,935	176	7,92,994	...
27th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	11,952	266	45	15,794	351	4,02,478	211	4,60,799	243	58,321	...
27th ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	12,997	133	149	43,962	295	2,50,011	98	5,00,535	116	2,50,524	...
27th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	22,054	137	161	27,455	171	10,69,180	157	11,19,521	165	50,341	...
27th ditto .	Sindia	75	8,097	108	75	5,669	76	2,55,181	80	2,51,190	80	...	3,991
27th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	363	61,216	169	422	51,918	124	24,22,177	158	23,74,180	138	...	47,997
27th ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	94,762	144	650	1,02,702	158	41,15,253	147	40,83,494	146	...	31,757
27th ditto .	Muttra-Achnera .	23	995	43	23	1,140	50	(b)10,337	44	54,614	56	44,277	...
27th ditto .	Kamnia-Dharia Tramway . . .	19	2,257	119	32	2,415	75	(c)41,927	78	77,205	57	35,278	...
	TOTAL .	3,119	5,34,331	171	3,186	5,69,390	179	1,90,72,142	150	2,01,69,465	153	(d)15,07,289	...
	Native States.												
27th Jan. 1883	Bhavnagar-Goudal .	193	15,532	80	193	15,020	78	6,23,582	89	6,56,668	81	33,086	...
27th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	12,034	99	121	15,435	128	6,16,470	120	7,00,137	137	83,667	...
27th ditto .	Mysore . . .	58	1,628	32	86	4,460	52	1,23,496	50	2,46,680	68	1,23,184	...
27th ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	...	...	...	19	866	46	...	...	(e)17,360	30	17,360	...
	TOTAL .	372	29,394	79	419	35,781	85	13,63,548	93	16,20,845	92	2,57,297	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	9,794	35,29,205	360	9,963	30,41,668	305	11,56,92,186	284	11,65,68,813	279	(d)12,86,593	...
	ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,83,20,866	143	5,62,96,775	135	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,73,71,320	141	6,02,72,038	144	(d)33,10,684	...

(a) Returns for 1883 have not been received.
(b) Total receipts from 13th November 1881 to 21st January 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 21st January 1882.
(d) Excluding Patna-Gya Railway figures.
(e) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 20th January 1883.

ROSS WILLIAM.
The 14th March 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1881-82.

GENERAL VIEW.

THE following abstract exhibits in a condensed form the results which are the subject of this report, the figures being pounds (£ 1 = Rs. 10) with the last two figures cut off for shortness' sake; thus 727,8 reads seven hundred and twenty-seven *thousand*, eight hundred pounds.

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.	Revenue and Expenditure Account.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
		A Interest	4,247,0	4,558,1
51,570,0	53,654,4	B Principal Heads of Revenue	8,519,1	8,220,1
1,537,0	1,489,7	C Post Office, Telegraph and Mint.	1,765,0	1,771,7
1,396,0	1,513,1	D Civil Administration .	11,111,0	11,038,5
1,325,0	1,707,2	E Miscellaneous . .	3,816,9	4,044,6
		F Famine . . .	1,500,0	1,500,0
9,380,0	10,782,1	G Productive Public Works .	9,680,0	9,649,0
665,0	727,8	H Public Works not classed as Productive.	7,168,0	6,393,5
3,875,0	3,821,5	K Military . . .	18,730,0	18,861,1
		L Exchange . . .	3,063,0	3,556,7
		M Provincial Surplus + or Deficit — . .	−707,0	+1,519,8
		Imperial Surplus . .	855,0	2,582,7
69,748,0	73,695,8	TOTAL .	69,748,0	73,695,8

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.	Other Transactions.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
855,0	2,582,7	Imperial Surplus as above.		
...	...	N Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure.	4,873,0	3,311,4
522,0	...	O Permanent Debt . .	...	466,9
1,836,0	335,9	P Unfunded Debt . .	...	...
		Q Deposits and Advances not bearing interest.	3,296,0	141,0
102,0	195,2	R Loans by Government	...	...
...	...	S Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies, Capital Accounts.	516,0	502,4
850,0	877,5	T Remittances . .	...	...
17,200,0	18,412,4	U Secretary of State's Bills .	17,200,0	18,337,0
16,510,0	17,498,8	V Cash Balance, April 1st		
		Do. March 31st	11,990,0	17,143,8
37,875,0	39,902,5	GRAND TOTAL	37,875,0	39,902,5

2. The details of all these figures will be found in the four statements attached to this Report, namely:—

1. General Statement of Estimates and Accounts.
2. Abstract A, shewing details of Revenue.
3. Abstract B, shewing details of Expenditure.
4. Abstract C, shewing details of Other Transactions.

3. I have first a few general remarks to make under the two heads "Comparson with the year 1880-81," and "Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates," and I shall then take up the figures, according to the sections lettered A, B, C, &c., in the above abstract.

Comparison with the year 1880-81.

4. A comparison of the accounts of 1881-82 with those of 1880-81 shows the following figures in the Revenue side:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	Difference. + or —
Principal Heads of Revenue .	52,702,3	53,654,4	+ 952,1
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1,647,3	1,489,7	— 157,6
Civil Administration . .	1,468,2	1,513,1	+ 44,9
Miscellaneous . . .	1,985,9	1,707,2	— 278,7
Productive Public Works . .	9,381,8	10,782,1	+1,400,3
Public Works not classed as Productive.	745,2	727,8	— 17,4
Military—			
Ordinary Account . .	924,1	814,0*	— 110,1
War Account . . .	3,297,6	3,007,5	— 290,1
	72,152,4	73,695,8	+ 1,543,4

(* Assuming for reasons afterwards to be explained that all in excess of Budget estimate belongs to war account.)

5. The increase under Ordinary Revenue is mostly under Land Revenue and Excise, due in the latter case to a real increase of revenue, and in the former rather to collections of 1880-81 coming into 1881-82. Post Office, Telegraph and Mint all give worse revenue. The difference under Miscellaneous is chiefly an exceptional item that came into 1880-81. Under Productive Public Works a great increase of Railway receipts (see comparison with Budget) is the cause of the difference. In the war account the difference is chiefly that between the two portions of the English contribution brought to account in each year, *viz.*, 2,695,0 in 1880-81 and 2,305,0 in 1881-82.

6. The comparison on the expenditure side is as follows:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	Difference. + or —
Interest	4,083,2	4,558,1	+ 474,9
Principal Heads of Revenue .	8,169,0	8,220,1	+ 51,1
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1,766,0	1,771,7	+ 5,7
Civil Administration . .	10,567,6	11,038,5	+ 470,9
Miscellaneous . . .	3,823,2	4,044,5	+ 221,3
Famine	34,5	1,500,0	+1,465,5
Carried forward .	28,443,5	31,132,9	+2,689,4

	1880-81.	1881-82.	Difference. + or —
Brought forward .	28,443,5	31,132,9	+2,689,4
Productive Public Works . .	9,259,4	9,649,0	+ 389,6
Public Works not classed as Productive—			
Ordinary Account . .	5,099,1	6,168,9	+1,069,8
War Account . . .	2,293,6	224,7	—2,068,9
Military—			
Ordinary Account . . .	16,717,7	16,459,0*	—258,7
War Account . . .	11,368,5	2,402,1	—8,966,4
Exchange	2,716,8	3,556,7	+ 839,9
	75,898,6	69,593,2	—6,305,4

(* Taking all excess over Budget as due to War.)

7. The expenditure under every head is more than in 1880-81. Under Interest we have a real increase in interest charges of about 130,0, debt, funded and unfunded being increased in 1880-81 by nearly three millions more than were spent in Productive Public Works, and a casual increase of 86,0 by our including two years' charges for interest on Savings Banks. The rest of the increase (about 220,0) comes against this head mostly by transfer from "Productive Public Works." The increase against "Ordinary Revenue" is under "Salt" and "Forests" and is in both cases more than covered by the corresponding receipts. Under "Civil Administration" we have heavy charges for Census (158,6), and there have been heavy political charges which, it may be hoped, will not recur. Of the increase under "Miscellaneous" half is against the item of Stationery and half is due to the transfer to this head of Miscellaneous Refunds, hitherto charged as Refunds of Revenue. The increase under Famine represents the new policy of Famine Insurance. Under "Productive Works" the diminution in the rate of charge for interest meets the normal growth of that item, but the progress of State Railways brings a larger amount of charges, and the great increase of revenue on lines already open has entailed increase of maintenance charges, and still more of the amount of profits returnable to the Guaranteed Companies. Under "Non-Productive Works," the increase is wholly ascribable to the Local Governments being encouraged to expend, instead of accumulating, their balances, and does not affect the Imperial account. The increase in "Exchange" is due to the increase of drawings from £15,239,7 in 1880-81 to 18,412,4 in 1881-82.

Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates, 1881-82.

8. Compared with the Budget estimate we find the following differences in the various sections of the account:—

	Better.	Worse.
A Interest	...	311,1
B Principal heads of Revenue . .	2,383,4	...
C Post Office, Telegraph and Mint .	...	54,0
D Civil Administration . . .	189,6	...
E Miscellaneous	154,5	...
F Famine	...	...
G Productive Public Works . . .	1,433,1	...
H Public Works not classed as Productive	837,3	...
K Military	...	184,6
L Exchange	...	493,7
TOTAL	4,997,9	1,043,4
Combined Surplus	3,954,5	

9. Of these C, and D are a number of details which do not require special remark. E contains one big item on the receipt side, 155,3 premium on issue of a four per cent. loan, a charge of 99,1 for refunds taken in the Estimates under head B, and a number of smaller details.

10. Of A 86,0 is due to the additional year's charge for Savings Bank interest, and the rest may be taken against G as due to the fact of the interest charge against Productive Public Works being taken at 4 per cent. instead of 4½; in other words half per cent. interest on £48½ millions was taken in the Budget against "Productive Public Works," but carried on the accounts under "Interest on Ordinary Debt." Under B, Principal heads of Revenue, the opium account which, according to the then practice, was taken at net receipts 6,500,0, gave us 1,305,0 better, and Excise Revenue, estimated at about the same as 1880-81, produced 396,3 better; Land Revenue was 160,0 better, and Forests 104,4 better; the other increases are spread over nearly all the heads, and the account also profits by the transfer to other heads of 147,6 of Refunds.

11. Productive Public Works give 1,433,1 better than estimate. A somewhat larger difference than this (1,483,8) occurs under Railway receipts alone, but the other heads of receipt and all the heads of charge are a little worse than estimate, and the loss is only met by the saving of 220,0 under interest charge, just alluded to as due to the alteration in the rate of interest debited against Productive Works. Of the great increase in the revenue of the Railways, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has the largest share.

12. The next two figures give Non-Productive Works better by 837,3 and Military worse by 184,6, but these figures include a transfer, not contemplated in the estimates, of 559,7, deducted from the expenditure under the former and added to that under the latter. Neglecting this we get 277,6 better under Non-Productive Works and 375,1 better under Military. Of the 277,6 one-half may be put down as mostly due to increased receipts under Rents and under Tolls and Ferries, and the other half as mostly due to savings in expenditure upon Irrigation Works.

13. The 375,1 better in Military is only part of the real improvement over the estimates, for the prospects of war expenditure, as judged in March 1882, were so much better than the estimates framed in March 1881, that 695,0 of receipts on account of the war contribution from England, which had come into the Budget of 1881-82 to balance the war expenditure, was transferred into the accounts of 1880-81.

14. The comparison may be stated in detail as follows :—

	Better.	Worse.	
Ordinary account of the Army .	...	409,5	
Military operations in Afghanistan—			
a.—Expenditure as originally estimated . .	1,479,6		Net 224,9 better.
b.—By inclusion of Frontier Railway expenditure of former years . .	...	559,7	
c.—By exclusion of English contribution . .	...	695,0	

There is no doubt that the 409,5 excess in Ordinary Military expenditure is really War expenditure not separable from the ordinary account, and assuming this to be the case, we find the War expenditure, apart from Frontier Railways, to be 1,479,6—409,5, or 1,070,1 better than estimate. As we lost 695,0 of this improvement by the transfer of this amount of receipts to 1880-81, there remains net improvement [illegible] as above given; the 559,7 being a mere transfer, which,

as it is not reckoned on the better side under "Frontier Railways," so is not reckoned on the worse side here.

15. The difference in Exchange is due to the heavy drawings of the Secretary of State. The extremely favourable state of the market enabled him to issue Bills for an amount far in excess of the requirements of the year; for besides the ordinary transactions of the year he repaid debt to the extent of over three millions, while reducing his cash balance only by one and a half.

16. The summary therefore of the whole account is—

	Compared with Budget. Better.	Worse.
Opium (net revenue)	1,305,0	
Excise Revenue	396,3	
Land Revenue	160,0	
Forest Revenue	104,4	
Other Principal Revenue Heads . .	270,1(*a*)	
Civil Administration, Receipts and Expenditure	238,1(*a*)	
Premium on issue of Loan . . .	155,3	
Railway Receipts (Productive Works) .	1,483,8	
Military Expenditure on Account of the Kabul War (net)	375,1	
Exchange	...	493,7
Other smaller differences (net) . .	...	39,9(*a*)
	4,488,1	533,6
Combined Surplus	3,954,5	

(*a*) These figures are shown as they would stand if there had been no difference between Accounts and Estimates in the manner of charging refunds.

The distribution of this 3,954,5 between Imperial and Provincial belongs to a future section of the report. It is sufficient here to say that in the three cases shewn in italics the figures chiefly affect the Provincial Account, and in the other cases it is chiefly the Imperial Surplus that is bettered.

17. I now proceed to take up the accounts in detail section by section.

SECTION A—INTEREST.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
4,083,2	EXPENDITURE . .	4,247,0	4,532,0	4,558,1

18. Compared with 1880-81, there are the following increases: 120,0 being the interest on about 3,000,0 of new debt, 85,0 owing to the inclusion of two years' interest on a large part of the Savings Bank Deposits, 200,0 owing to the smaller charge placed against the Productive Public Works Account. The increase over the Budget is 311,1 and is practically the two items last noticed:—

1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
3,365,9	Total Interest	3,576,7	3,553,8	3,497,9
2,037,9	DEDUCT—charged to Productive Public Works	2,209,4	1,973,1	1,986,2
1,328,0	Charge under Ordinary . . .	1,367,3	1,580,7	1,511,7
2,341,2	ENGLAND	2,469,7	2,506,3	2,512,4
3,669,2	Total	3,837,0	4,087,0	4,024,1

19. The first line contains the total charge for interest paid in India, and the Budget estimate was thus calculated—

Interest on Total Debt in India on 31st March 1881	3,559,3
ADD—for probable new Loan in 1881-82	60,0
DEDUCT—Interest paid in England on Rupee Loan of 22nd April 1854	44,7
TOTAL .	3,574,6

The difference of 2,1 between this and the figure above stated arises from the figures for March 31st, 1881, being here taken from the actual account, whereas at the time of the estimate they were not precisely ascertainable.

The payments made against this estimate amount to 3,512,7.

The principal disturbing element in the interest payments is the amount of payments due on March 15th, which are not demanded till April. The following comparison is made of these payments:—

	1881.	1882.
Coupons paid in April and May	53,6	59,0
Interest drafts of which advices received in April . . .	204,3	229,3
TOTAL .	257,9	288,3

These figures shew that under this head 30,4 more have been postponed from 1881-2 to 1882-3 than were postponed from 1880-1 to 1881-2.

But the actuals fell behind the Budget chiefly in respect of the provision made for interest upon the new Loan. The loan issued during the year was taken as part of the loan of 1st May 1865, of which the interest-payment dates are 1st November and 1st May, and the only interest charge upon it, payable within the year, was the abatement allowed for the interval between the date of payment, chiefly in August, and 1st November, the charge involved being only a small part of the Budget allowance of 60,0.

These two circumstances account in the gross for the difference between the actual interest charge, and that appropriate to a whole year, though there are of course minor variations between the annual amount of interest and that actually paid on each loan. (See Financial and Revenue Accounts, No. 28.)

The 3,512,7 which is thus explained as the amount of interest paid during the year is reduced to 3,497,9 (the charge which actually appears under this head) by a recovery of

SECTION A—INTEREST.

14,8, being the interest upon about 440,0 of securities held by Government on its own account. About half of this was received in repayment of a debt due by the Calcutta Municipality and about half in the lapse of the assets by the Nizamat Fund. While they are thus held by Government the interest received on them is taken by deduction from the charges.

20. The explanation appropriate to the figures taken in the next line—the interest charge under Productive Public Works—will be given under its proper head.

21. The *English* debt on March 31, 1881 was £71,334,7 bearing interest 2,846,5 (Finance and Revenue Accounts, 1880-1, No. 28). But out of this part belongs to the Account of Productive Public Works, being loans issued in redemption of East India Railway Annuity (interest 204,6) and East India Railway debentures (interest 145,5).

This leaves interest 2,496,4 to be provided in the ordinary account; and so far as we can follow the English estimate it was made up of the following:—

Annual interest charge on English Debt, as on March 1881 . . .	2,496,4
ADD—Charge on Rupee Loan of 22nd April 1854, above mentioned .	44,7
DEDUCT—Savings due to the anticipated discharge during 1881-82 of nearly 4½ millions, chiefly East India Bonds	70,4
TOTAL ESTIMATE .	2,470,7

The charges exceeded this by 41,7, of which 35,0 was due to interest on a new 3½ per cent. Loan which was provided for under Productive Public Works, but was by a different treatment charged under Ordinary. The rest consists of interest on a Temporary Loan (which is more than covered by receipts on account of investment of cash balance) and of some arrear payments.

2.—Interest on Deposits.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
889	On Special Loans	88,0	89,9	89,2
30	On Treasury Notes	4,8	5,1	3,0
2,007	On Service Funds	209,8	211,6	212,9
969	On Savings Banks Deposits . .	83,1	112,2	212,7
239	On Miscellaneous Accounts . .	21,6	23,5	21,5
6	ENGLAND	1,7	2,7	7
4,140	TOTAL .	409,0	445,0	534,0

In the above statement the interest payments are classified in the same way as we classify the obligations on which the interest is paid.

22. The first Indian item shews a considerable saving. The mass of the payments under it are allowances to the dependents of the Oudh Royal family, paid by way of interest on loans received from the King of Oudh in 1820 to 1830. The payments made on this account were 72,8 this year against 78,5 in 1880-81.

23. The Treasury note item is a small one and appears to have been over-estimated.

24. The payments on *Service funds* were highly in excess of estimate; in fact part of the estimate made under the last head should have been taken under this.

25. Under *Savings Bank* interest, we had in the first place an extra charge of a year's interest on Presidency Savings Banks deposits which was provided for neither in the Budget nor in the Regular estimates. Hitherto the practice has obtained of charging this interest in the year succeeding that for which it was due, while in the District Savings Bank the more correct course was followed of charging the interest and adding it to Savings Bank Deposits in the same year in which the credit was given in the detailed Savings Bank accounts. To correct the procedure in this respect the interest for 1881-82 was allowed to be charged off and credited to Savings Bank Deposits, as on 31st March, and was brought on a debit of 85,9 in addition to the payments provided for in the estimates.

26. In the English amount one of the two items included in the estimate remained unadjusted during the year.

SECTION A—INTEREST.

Even this, however, leaves a charge of 126,8 to be taken against an estimate of 83,1, and this excess is due chiefly to the recent rapid development of the Savings Banks. The balances in these Banks were :—

	31st March 1880.	31st March 1881.	31st March 1882.
Presidency Savings Bank . . .	1,598,6	2,225,6	2,312,1
District Savings Bank . . .	436,3	703,4	726,2

This sudden expansion was the effect of new rules issued in December 1879, increasing the rate of interest and giving greater facilities, in many ways, to depositors. Part of these facilities were withdrawn by a resolution of 20th October 1880, and the rate of interest was reduced in May 1881, but these steps did not produce the anticipated effect of lessening deposits; and the balance has been maintained at the high figure reached before the reduction of interest.

The estimates failed to take sufficient account of this increase of the deposits and provided 83,1 only, while the payments reached 126,8. The short estimate was chiefly in respect of the Bombay Banks, where the balance on which the interest was paid amounted in one year from 1,067,0 to 1,551,1.

SECTION B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
52,702,3	RECEIPTS . . .	51,570,0	53,156,0	53,654,5

27. The improvement compared with last year is due chiefly to Land Revenue collections of 1880-81 postponed to 1881-82; but there is also a large improvement in the Excise Revenue. Compared with Budget estimates, Opium produced about 1,100,0 more, Excise nearly 400,0 more, and Forests 100,0 more.

I.—Land Revenue.

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
	Gross Revenue—			
89,2	India	77,4	95,0	95,0
609,3	Central Provinces . . .	607,0	607,3	613,7
899,1	Burmah	1,120,0	1,140,0	1,052,3
374,8	Assam	387,0	387,6	379,4
3,751,8	Bengal	3,754,4	3,765,0	3,794,4
5,658,8	North-West Provinces .	5,909,0	5,800,0	5,838,3
2,090,1	Punjab	2,048,7	2,100,0	2,095,3
4,673,4	Madras	4,791,5	4,739,1	4,688,9
3,763,8	Bombay	3,800,0	3,815,0	3,881,9
21,910,3	TOTAL . .	22,495,0	22,449,0	22,439,2
	Deduct transferred to Productive Public Works Account—			
65,1	North-West Provinces . . .	66,9	87,0	87,2
161,2	Punjab	16,8	31,6	33,3
552,1	Madras	600,0	539,0	334,5
18,9	Bombay	23,3	21,4	36,2
797,3	TOTAL .	707,0	679,0	491,2
21,113,0	LAND REVENUE "ORDINARY" .	21,788,0	21,770,0	21,948,0

28. The following explanation is given with reference to the first or gross total, as the deductions, which are not specifically separate from the rest of the Land Revenue are explained under the account of Productive Public Works.

The accounts of 1880-81 shew 21,910,3, the collections having been short of the normal amount, partly on account of remissions in the North-West, and partly owing to partial postponement of collections in the months February and March 1881, during which the subordinate revenue officers were engaged on the Census. Both of these causes would operate towards increasing the figures of 1881-82 at the expense of those of 1880-81, but the facts shewed that there was less postponement than was estimated, and that accordingly the year 1880-81 produced more, and 1881-82 less, than was anticipated when the estimates were made in March 1881.

This explanation particularly accounts for the falling-off in Madras, and partly also for that in the North-West, though the original estimate in this last appears to have been too high, the normal Land Revenue of the province being only about 5,750,0.

A similar explanation accounts in a small degree for the falling-off in Burmah, but the loss here was chiefly owing to the cultivators being unable, in the face of very low prices, to realize their crops at the usual time.

An improvement of four lakhs in Bengal is attributed to enhanced collections from Government estates. Bombay shews eight lakhs better than Budget, chiefly due to instalments due in Gujerat in April 1882 being received in March.

In the Punjab the estimates shew an excess of 46,6. The greater part of this is due to "Water Advantage Rate," the estimate of which (21,9) was made under "XXVIII—Irrigation." The rest of the increase is under "Miscellaneous Collections."

The improvement under "India" is due to the revenue of the ceded districts in Southern Afghanistan, namely Pishin and Sibi.

SECTION B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

II.—Opium Revenue.

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	1881-82. Accounts.
7,683,6	Bengal	5,640,0	7,476,0	7,465,3
2,526,2	Bombay	2,891,4	2,218,2	2,184,7
201,2	Excise	216,4	191,5	192,0
69,0	Miscellaneous	15,2	14,3	20,4
10,480,0	TOTAL	8,763,0	9,900,0	9,862,4

29. The Budget estimate was made at a time when the orders of the Secretary of State directed that the net figure should be taken at 6,500,0. The estimated expenditure being 2,263,0, the revenue was taken at 8,763,0, which, after the detailed estimates for other provinces, left 5,640,0 for Bengal.

The Bengal Estimate was therefore stated as 56,400 chests at Rs. 1,000 bringing in 5,640,0; the real expectation being at least Rs. 1,200 and the estimate being short stated with reference to the policy of Opium-estimate then prescribed by the Secretary of State, as above explained.

The following figures compare the successive years :—

	Chests sold.	Average price.	Produce, Rs.	Added to Stock,* chests.	Balance in Stock,* March 31, chests.
1876-77	47,240	1,270	6,000,0	68,051	71,315
1877-78	49,500	1,266	6,269,3	67,167	88,982
1878-79	55,500	1,225	6,798,6	43,140	76,622
1879-80	59,100	1,170	6,914,2	49,961	67,483
1880-81	56,400	1,362	7,683,6	52,969	64,052
1881-82 Budget	56,400	1,000	5,640,0	...	...
1881-82 Actual	56,400	1,324	7,465,3	49,732	57,384

* The last two columns refer to Stock for export only, and exclude three or four thousand chests produced annually for consumption in India.

The price fell off a little in the beginning of the year, being Rs. 1,330, 1,282, and 1,264 in the first quarter, against an average of about 1,400 in the next preceding three months. In July and August it rose to 1,405 and 1,389, from September to January it was between 1,344 and 1,323, and in the last two months it was only 1,288 and 1,257, so that it was the last months of the year chiefly that fell short of the high figures of 1880-81. The Revised estimate was 7,476,0, and, being framed when most of the circumstances affecting the actuals were ascertainable, was closely followed by the final accounts.

It will be seen that to the extent of 6,668 chests, the opium sales were fed by drawing upon accumulated stock.

30. For Bombay an average crop was expected, and the following figures compare the facts :—

	Chests.	Rate.†	Amount.
1876-77	49,136	600	2,948,2
1877-78	45,830	600	2,749,8
1878-79	36,807	650	2,393,0
1879-80	46,211½	650 & 700	3,141,1
1880-81	36,069½	700	2,526,2
1881-82 Estimate	41,292	700	2,891,4
1881-82 Actuals	31,196	700	2,184,7

† Opium which passes the scales at Ajmere pays Rs. 25 more.

Up till December the estimate was justified by the rate at which chests were brought for export, but from that month a heavy falling-off commenced. The figures of the various months compare as follow :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	
Till November inclusive, eight months	2,052,1	1,425,4	1,591,0	These figures include 1 or 2 of Miscellaneous Revenue.
December	368,3	275,2	164,6	
January	438,0	277,2	201,4	
February	200,4	290,7	130,0	
March	149,7	257,9	101,7	
TOTAL	‡	2,526,4	2,188,7	

‡ Total not shewn as there was a write-back after March.

And the Regular estimate which was made in March, reduced the estimated revenue to 2,218,2, which it will be seen was nearly but not quite realized; the falling-off in March

SECTION B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

1882, being, it will be seen from the figures just given, more marked than that in earlier months.

31. The revenue on Excise opium—(that is the credit of Rs 7¼ per seer as the cost price of opium supplied for local consumption, the cost by the sale proceeds being taken as excise revenue), fell short of estimate by almost exactly the amount included in the estimate on account of sales in the Punjab (25,0). The plan of selling Government opium in that province was discontinued and no sales were made.

32. The *Miscellaneous Revenue* was a little better than estimate.

III.—Salt Revenue.

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	1881-82. Accounts.
1,629,7	NORTHERN INDIA SALT DEPARTMENT	1,665,5	1,894,2	1,898,1
	SEA-BORNE SALT.			
19,4	Burmah	18,1	18,5	14,8
2,275,0	Bengal	2,272,7	2,284,0	2,371,6
18,3	Madras	20,0	9,1	5,7
2	Bombay	2	3	5
	GOVERNMENT SALT.			
1,541,1	Madras	1,550,0	1,446,0	1,452,6
26,5	Bombay	25,2	30,0	33,6
	EXCISE ON LOCAL MANUFACTURE.			
4,1	Burmah	4,4	5,0	4,9
109,7	Bengal	110,0	100,0	97,3
2,5	Madras	15,2	15,0	12,3
1,469,1	Bombay	1,451,0	1,387,0	1,458,8
20,4	MISCELLANEOUS	20,7	23,9	25,4
7,116,0	TOTAL	7,153,0	7,213,0	7,375,6

33. Under the first head the estimates were made at a time when the salt revenue was temporarily failing, as explained in last year's appropriation report. The estimates then made were for an improvement of ten lakhs over the expected returns of 1880-81. The revenue, however, very speedily recovered, and the original estimate of 1,665,5 was in March 1882 raised to 1,879,0, or, adding a new item of 51,0 on account of recoveries of freight charges, 1,930,0. But before the year closed the duty was reduced, and the effect of the reduction, for three weeks of March, was estimated at about 3½ lakhs, leaving the final estimate 1,894,2. This estimate, it will be seen, was very accurately realized.

34. The estimate made for *Sea-borne Salt* in Bengal was a repetition of the expected receipts of 1880-81; throughout the year the importations were slightly better, and promised an improvement of about 80,0. In the last month the reduction of duty was completely counteracted by the stimulus which the reduction gave to clearances, and thus both the Budget and the revised estimates were more than covered.

The importations of salt in Burmah and Madras fell somewhat below expectation, but the amounts in any case are small.

35. Madras deals chiefly in *Government Salt*, that is, in purchasing and re-selling salt locally manufactured. The Budget estimate was based, as is usual in such cases, upon the actual outturn of the previous year 1880-81. The consumption is, however, somewhat falling off owing to the substitution in the western districts of salt which pays duty in Bombay, and in March 1882 the revised estimate shewed 1,474,0, which in view of the reduction of duty to be made in that month (March 8) was reduced to 1,446,0. It will be seen that the realizations were somewhat short of this.

36. Under *Local Manufacture*, the chief figure is that of Bombay which very closely followed estimate; in fact the whole difference from last year's figure is somewhat less than the loss accruing in March from the reduction of duty. The falling-off under this head in Bengal is a continuance of a decrease, which has shewn itself of late years in the manufacture of salt in Orissa.

37. The *Miscellaneous* figures are chiefly warehouse rents, fines and forfeitures.

SECTION B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

IV.—Stamps.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
2,186,1	Court Fees	2,214,7	2,262,1	2,301,5
1,048,4	Other Stamp Duties	1,063,9	1,052,0	1,064,9
16,1	Miscellaneous	11,4	13,9	15,0
3,250,6	TOTAL	3,290,0	3,328,0	3,381,4

38. The improvement under this head is general, both from the actuals of 1880-81 to the Budget of 1881-82, and from the latter to the Actuals of 1881-82. Each province shews a slowly progressing revenue.

V.—Excise.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
2,493,4	Liquors and Drugs	2,395,4	2,720,7	2,745,7
628,4	Opium	622,5	663,8	665,6
13,4	Other Receipts	13,1	26,5	16,0
3,135,2	TOTAL	3,031,0	3,411,0	3,427,3

39. The Budget estimate was for the most part a reproduction of the expected figures of 1880-81, save that a slight falling-off was anticipated in Burmah, owing to the restriction of opium vend in that province. But in the first place the actuals of 1880-81 slightly exceeded in every province the anticipations framed in March 1881, and the improvement in the excise revenue, alluded to in last year's report, has continued through the year. In nearly every province this improvement is manifest, and is attributed either to general prosperity and good harvests, or to increased competition at auction sales of excise monopolies, which is only another form of increased public demand.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

1880-81. Accounts.	GENERAL RATE ON LANDS.	Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
40,9	Central Provinces	40,4	41,2	40,0
51,2	Burmah	78,4	83,4	74,9
29,2	Assam	34,5	34,5	32,2
684,8	Bengal	682,6	676,6	681,8
535,2	North-West	541,4	545,0	554,3
255,0	Punjab	250,6	257,5	256,3
384,1	Madras	403,4	419,6	401,8
222,8	Bombay	224,6	222,8	229,7
2,203,2	TOTAL	2,255,9	2,280,6	2,271,0
	OTHER RATES.			
6,5	India	6,2	5,5	5,6
14,6	Central Provinces	14,3	14,3	16,4
2,2	Burmah	2,3	2,3	3,2
38,6	Bengal	38,2	37,4	42,6
340,0	North-West	343,1	350,0	337,4
169,0	Madras	201,6	192,4	217,0
2,3	Bombay	1,4	2,5	2,3
573,2	TOTAL	607,1	604,4	624,5
2,776,4	TOTAL BOTH	2,863,0	2,885,0	2,895,5

40. The first set of these figures shews the general rate levied, mostly for Public Works, but in some cases also for primary education. These rates are all of a "local" character, that is, intended for expenditure within the area whence they are obtained. The second set of figures contains several small items; the large figure in the North-West being the Putwari cess, since abolished, and that in Madras being the Village Service cess.

The actuals for the most part closely follow the estimates. A slight falling-off in Burmah and Assam is explained by the similar reduction in the figures of Land Revenue, as the collections of Land Revenue and Land Rates are made together. In Madras the Village Service cess produced more than expected, as in some districts the demand, temporarily suspended, was re-imposed; and in Bombay an enhancement of rates came into operation in some of the districts and increased the revenue over the Budget estimate.

SECTION B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

VII.—Customs.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPORTS.			
141,4	Burmah	156,7	153,6	152,7
727,3	Bengal	682,6	644,6	617,3
159,9	Madras	149,0	145,7	143,8
751,2	Bombay	674,0	578,0	648,5
1,779,8	TOTAL	1,662,3	1,521,9	1,562,3
	EXPORTS.			
436,4	Burmah	415,8	446,6	487,4
179,9	Bengal	160,0	200,0	204,9
84,5	Madras	70,0	60,0	49,9
30,7	Bombay	18,1	22,7	25,8
731,5	TOTAL	663,9	729,3	768,0
28,3	MISCELLANEOUS	40,8	38,8	31,1
2,539,6	TOTAL	2,367,0	2,290,0	2,361,4

41. The Budget estimate allowed for a falling-off, in Bengal and Bombay, below the figures of 1880-81. Till the end of November the revenue, on the whole, was equal to that of 1880-81, but the import duties began to fall off towards the end of the year, both by the continued substitution of duty-free for duty-paying cotton goods, and because there was an expectation of reduction of duty, and a consequent postponement as far as possible clearances at the Customs House. The general abolition of import duties, which came into effect on 10th March, necessarily added to the loss.

42. There was, however, an abundant rice harvest and the low prices favored export; and the increase of revenue under this head fully made up for the loss on imports.

43. The following figures continue the classification of net revenue presented in last year's report. It will be seen that three-quarters of the reduction of revenue occurs under the head of Cotton Goods, arising, as just explained, from the fact that a continually increasing proportion of the imports under this head has been of the kinds exempted from duty:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
IMPORTS.		
Cotton Goods	717,2	559,5
Liquors	378,9	405,7
Metals	133,6	109,2
Provisions	25,5	23,9
Silk	103,0	78,6
Woollen Manufactures	59,5	51,6
Apparel	32,1	29,5
Sugar	75,3	54,3
Other Goods	209,7	198,2
TOTAL	1,734,8	1,510,5
EXPORTS.		
Rice	715,5	747,8
Indigo (abolished)	—2	0
Other Goods	2	5
TOTAL	715,5	748,3
MISCELLANEOUS	28,3	31,1
TOTAL NET REVENUE	2,478,6	2,289,9

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
558,7	TOTAL	550,0	538,0	536,8

44. The figures appear to call for no remark.

SECTION B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

IX.—Forests.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
85,0	Central Provinces	116,1	98,0	117,3
151,7	Burmah	142,0	215,3	223,2
94,2	North-West Provinces	118,0	99,4	106,6
152,3	Bombay	165,0	161,8	182,8
224,5	Other Provinces	227,0	243,5	242,3
1,6	England	1,9	2,0	2,2
709,3	TOTAL	770,0	820,0	874,4

45. The revenue in the Central Provinces came up to Budget estimate, although at the time of the Regular estimate it was thought that there would be very considerable unrealized outstandings. The improvement, as compared with 1880-81, is in timber removed by Government Agency the revenue from which increased from 6,2 to 29,7.

In Burmah, the operations of the department greatly extended towards the end of the year, and special expenditure was sanctioned to meet the high demand for timber. High prices ruled in the market, and there were also higher realizations in sale of drift and waif wood. A reduction of duty from 7 per cent. to 1 per cent. on foreign timber brought down the Salween did not produce a loss of revenue, as the estimated revenue had been realized before it was brought into operation.

The falling-off in revenue in the North-West is chiefly owing to failure to dispose of a large stock of timber in the School Circle. The demand for Public Works, in the Oudh Circle, has also fallen off, but on the other hand there has been an increase both of Revenue and of Expenditure in the Oudh Circle.

In Bombay there was at the end of the year an unusual demand, at very high prices, for timber and sandal-wood. This demand came too late even for inclusion in the Revised estimate and produced a considerable excess over the estimated revenue.

In the other provinces the operations are of a more regular character and are less affected by market fluctuations. They do not therefore shew, in the actual figure, any great variation from the estimates, but there is a general improvement in Bengal and in Madras owing to increased sales of smaller produce.

X.—Registration.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
281,2	TOTAL	290,0	280,0	284,7

46. The figures in every respect closely follow those of last year.

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
742,2	TOTAL	705,0	721,0	706,9

47. The figures under this head have little variation, except as some State falls into arrear or makes up an arrear. The final figures follow the Budget very accurately. Under "India General" there is a reduction of 5,0 owing to a new arrangement by which that amount of Land Revenue, hitherto accounted for to Oodeypore, is now taken (under its proper head) in lieu of a tribute due from Oodeypore. Bombay however shews nearly the same amount of excess, owing to arrear collections from Kathiawar Chiefs.

The figures of last year were unduly swollen by a capitalized payment of 30,0 received from the Maharaja of Dhar.

SECTION B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
8,169,0	EXPENDITURE	8,519,0	8,554,7	8,220,1

48. But for a change of accounting by which 147,6 of Refunds passed in the accounts to other heads, the expenditure would be 8,367,7, and this figure should be used in the general comparison. Compared with last year the bulk 120,0 of the increase is under "Salt," where the introduction of a new depôt system involved considerable expenditure in construction of depôts, and large advances for carriage and freight of salt conveyed to them. Forests also shew an increase of 100,0 mostly covered by enhanced revenue. The expenditure was within Budget estimate, except under Salt, where most of the expenditure on depôts, just referred to, was not provided for.

SECTION B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

3.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
46,8	Land Revenue	47,5	59,0	48,0
140,6	Salt	34,2	46,8	45,3
34,2	Stamps	35,2	36,9	37,7
62,4	Customs	20,8	37,3	73,2
30,6	Assessed Taxes	22,8	25,7	28,9
31,7	Other Revenue Refunds	63,9	102,0	39,3
46,1	Law and Justice	44,0	46,8	...
76,8	Miscellaneous Refunds	81,6	68,5	...
469,2	TOTAL	350,0	423,0	272,4

49. Refunds is an item so liable to be affected by unexpected large payments, arising from administrative measures, that the Budget estimate has for some years been fixed by a definite rule based upon the experience of past years, but having no precise appropriation to the various kinds of charges. It is assumed that any special excess over this is not unlikely to be met by the special *per contra* credit arising from the same circumstances, and it is only towards the end of the year that it can be stated with any degree of accuracy whether any such special claims have fallen upon Government.

Special claims of this nature arose in Madras where 2,2 of water-rates improperly collected had to be refunded, and in Bombay a repayment had to be made under the treaty made with Portuguese India. These Goa refunds are responsible for the divergence under "Customs" and "Other Revenue Refunds," as part of what had been provided for in the revised estimates under "Other Revenue Refunds" was more specifically charged under "Customs Refunds."

The charges under the last two heads have been transferred to the heads 19—Law and Justice, and 31—Miscellaneous, as the Secretary of State has directed that only Revenue Refunds be charged against the major head 3—Refunds and Drawbacks.

4.—Assignments and Compensations.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
284,0	India	306,2	305,4	268,6
8,0	Central Provinces	7,5	7,4	7,7
...	Burmah	...	...	...
3,4	Assam	3,0	2,8	3,3
5,8	Bengal	11,3	16,0	16,4
7,5	North-West Provinces	7,5	7,5	7,2
22,2	Punjab	22,7	22,0	22,1
143,6	Madras	114,2	119,0	121,3
740,5	Bombay	734,7	763,6	747,8
1,215,0	TOTAL	1,207,1	1,243,7	1,194,4

50. Under India the payment is all but entirely the salt compensations to Native States. These fell short of estimate by 6,2, an amount due to Maharaja Holkar not charged within the year, and by 10,4, over-estimate of the Royalty payable to Jeypur and Jodhpur. Two miscellaneous compensations, aggregating 3,9, were also not paid within the year.

The inequality of the figures against Bengal is due to the fact that no payment was made in 1880-81, and two payments were made in 1881-82, of the yearly compensation, 5,0, for the resumption of the Bhootan Dooars.

5.—Land Revenue.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
74,8	India	96,4	89,7	73,5
73,9	Central Provinces	75,6	74,0	74,1
173,1	Burmah	189,0	207,5	194,1
89,1	Assam	88,3	88,9	83,4
322,7	Bengal	310,0	311,6	310,2
658,2	North-West Provinces	650,0	652,5	647,1
231,4	Punjab	228,7	227,3	231,6
712,8	Madras	728,1	722,7	723,8
647,0	Bombay	665,0	662,2	665,4
2,983,0	TOTAL INDIA	3,031,1	3,036,4	3,003,2
7	Add England	9	6	6
2,983,7	TOTAL	3,032,0	3,037,0	3,003,8

SECTION B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

51. Under India, the Budget estimate for Revenue Surveys included charges 22,4 for survey parties working in Burmah, which in the accounts were taken under British Burmah. Allowing for this the actuals closely followed the estimates.

Under Central Provinces the estimates were also closely followed.

Under Burmah we must first, for the comparison with Budget, deduct the survey charges just alluded to, leaving 171,7, expenditure against 189,0 estimate, or a saving of 17,3. Of this amount 7,2 is under the head of "Commission on Revenue Collections," and is in part owing to the short collections explained on the Revenue side; it was necessarily followed by increase of charges in 1882-83. Further, an item of 7,1 was provided in the Budget as a "Reserve" and was not expended.

In Assam there is a saving of 4,9, of which 2,5 is on Commission and is explained in the same way as under Burmah, and 1,2 was a provision for anticipated survey charges which was not eventually required.

In Bengal the Actuals very closely follow Budget, but the coincidence is the result of a balance of differences. 6,4 was short spent, being malikana (proprietory allowance) not claimed within the year, while on the other hand Collectors and their establishments cost 4,9 more than Budget, in which a deduction for "Probable Savings" was made but found to be excessive. Another increase of 1,6 under "Management of Government estates" is covered by the enhanced collections reported on the revenue side.

In the North-West the Actuals follow, and are slightly within the Budget.

In the Punjab there is a slight excess in the expenditure, of which nearly half is in an item recoverable in the form of fees.

The Madras accounts show expenditure slightly less than estimates. The difference is mainly under two heads, first a saving of 6,0 in allowances to village officers, where the Budget appears to have presumed too rapid an extension of the operations under the Village Service Act, and secondly, an excess expenditure of 3,2 for Revenue Surveys, only partly met by a supplemental grant of 1,5 over the Budget.

The Bombay expenditure closely follows the estimates, a small saving in balances in the Collector's establishments being counterbalanced by increase of allowances given to Revenue Survey Officers in Sindh.

6.—Opium.

1880-81, Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
1,909,2	BENGAL— Payments to cultivators and manufacturing charges	2,124,7	1,939,1	1,931,4
117,4	Other charges	135,6	119,8	123,0
2,2	PUNJAB, BOMBAY AND ENGLAND	2,7	3,1	3,0
2,028,8	TOTAL	2,263,0	2,062,0	2,057,4

52. The first of these charges necessarily depends upon the amount of opium produced, but as each year includes payments on account of two seasons, no very accurate correspondence can be found between the produce of each season, and the amount of each year's expenditure. Part of the increase in 1881-82 over the previous year is due to the raising of the price paid to cultivators in the Benares Agency from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5, with effect from tember 1880.

The charges were well within the Budget estimate, which, being fixed at a time when the profits of the crop are absolutely unknown, is taken at an amount sufficient to provide for a moderately good crop.

53. The saving of 12,5 under other charges is chiefly under the head of "Commission," estimated at 23,4 but only 16,0 spent. There were also other savings in salaries and establishment charges.

7.—Salt.

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
135,9	Northern India Salt Department	154,3	277,0	240,0
6,2	Burmah and Bengal	5,6	5,2	4,1
140,6	Madras	142,5	140,0	132,8
90,8	Bombay	125,6	121,8	109,3
363,5	TOTAL	428,0	544,0	486,2

SECTION B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

54. Compared with the rate of expenditure in 1880-81, the estimates of the Northern India Salt Department provided nearly 30,0 additional for manufacture of salt at Sambhur, Didwana, and Pachbadra. This arose from the development of the depôt system by which the salt is manufactured and conveyed at Government expense to sale-depôts in the consuming districts, instead of this work being done by the wholesale merchants. It was only during the course of the year that the system was fully developed, and it was necessary to add to the original estimates, first a moderate amount for construction of depôts, and secondly, a very large amount for charges of carriage and freight from the salt sources to the depôts. These charges are ultimately recovered as part of the sale price of the salt, but necessarily, in the first year, the recoveries are far short of the outlay.

In the revised estimate 122,3 was added on this account to the original estimate of 154,3, giving total of 276,6 (taken as 277,0). However, the expenditure against this 122,3 was only 56,2 in Sambhur, 8,2 for the Punjab mines, and 10,7 for Pachbadra; total 75,1.

Against the original 154,3 the expenditure was 164,9, and the excess is almost exactly accounted for by the following principal items:—

(1) Excess expenditure almost entirely in connexion with the introduction of the depôt system. Sambhur 4,2 against estimate 1, for construction, and 11,2 against 7,2 for Miscellaneous; Punjab mines 11,4 against 2,4 for construction; Neemuch, a new depôt, 1,5 unprovided for in estimates; total excess 18,6.

(2) On the other hand, manufacture at Pachbudra cost only 1,7 against an estimate of 8,5.

In other respects the estimates were fairly followed.

55. In Madras there is short expenditure of 97. The main part of this, 88, was on the charge for purchase and freight of salt (726 against estimate 814), a charge which necessarily varies according to the favorableness of the season for manufacture. In other charges, on the one hand there was saving of 73 on the provision for petty construction which was taken rather high at 186; on the other hand there was an excess expenditure of 55 in reorganizing the preventive establishments.

56. The *Bombay* estimates provided 45,0 new charges, in connexion with the Goa Treaty, more than half of which was for purchase of salt. The expenditure on this account was only 17,5.

On the other hand, heavy purchases of salt, at the end of the year, caused an excess expenditure under other heads of 6,2, which was of course met by increased revenue from sales. A preventive line on the Kathiawar frontier, not provided for in the Budget estimates, and sanctioned by the Government of India, only at the end of the year, cost 2,3.

8.—Stamps.

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
56,8	INDIA— Charges for sales (chiefly Discount)	59,9	58,6	59,0
19,1	Other expenditure	14,1	18,8	18,8
31,6	ENGLAND	40,0	31,6	32,8
107,5	TOTAL	114,0	109,0	110,6

57. The excess in "Other expenditure" is due to an error in the estimates; 6,5 were taken as a deduction from expenditure under "India" on account of value of stamped paper supplied to Madras, without being brought upon the Madras estimates.

The English charge is for stamped paper, and the supply was somewhat curtailed owing to the preparation of new patterns: the prices paid were also somewhat lower.

9.—Excise.

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
95,4	TOTAL	99,0	99,0	96,9

58. Except in two respects, the charges, which are mostly for establishments, closely follow the figures of last year and the estimates. In the North-West there were heavy contingent charges arising from the system of direct management there adopted, and an increase in the discount on opium sales, which necessarily corresponds to increased sales. These

charges were met by an increased grant of 20 by the Local Government. In Madras also the charge for purchase of arrack for sale in the town of Madras exceeded the Budget provision.

10.—Provincial Rates.

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
46,4	TOTAL .	48,0	49,0	53,2

59. The increase over last year's figures and over the Budget estimate occurs almost entirely in Bengal, and is due to the payments of local cesses on Government estates, which are largely recoverable from tenants, having greatly exceeded the recoveries effected.

11.—Customs.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
25,6	Burmah	27,6	26,2	25,9
69,8	Bengal	70,0	69,5	68,6
22,2	Madras	24,0	23,1	23,3
81,3	Bombay	84,4	77,2	77,3
0	England	0	0	0
198,9	TOTAL .	206,0	196,0	195,1

60. In Burmah the Budget provided for some new establishments which were not entertained, and in Bengal there was a small saving in the charges for the preventive establishments.

The chief part (5,9) of the saving in Bombay is owing to the withdrawal of the preventive lines on the frontier of Portuguese India, after the conclusion of the Goa Treaty.

12.—Assessed Taxes.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised	Accounts.
21,2	TOTAL .	15,0	14,0	13,1

61. The charges incurred were everywhere within estimate. The decrease in expenditure, as compared with last year, arises from the reduction of establishments after the revisions of assessment made in 1880-81.

13.—Forests.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
49,5	Central Provinces	70,1	59,3	49,6
71,2	Burmah	101,0	129,9	115,0
67,9	North-West Provinces	85,5	94,5	91,5
111,9	Bombay	120,0	117,8	115,0
161,4	Other Provinces	789,2	193,3	181,2
4,1	England	5,2	5,2	5,3
466,0	TOTAL .	571,0	600,0	557,6

62. The Central Provinces Budget provided for charges connected with the supply of fuel to the Holkar State Railway, a scheme which was afterwards abandoned, as also a special purchase of machinery which was not made.

In Burmah the increase of expenditure arises from extended operations referred to on the revenue side.

In the North-West a considerable increase over Budget estimates was sanctioned for settlement of claims of certain contractors, which however was not all spent.

In Bombay the original estimate appears to have been too high, and though there was unanticipated expenditure at the end of the year in meeting the high demand for timber, the whole expenditure fell considerably within the estimate.

Under other provinces the saving occurred chiefly in the Punjab, and is stated to arise from economical working of the Department. Bengal and Madras are chiefly responsible for the excess as compared with 1880-81, which in both cases is attributed to extension of sales, the revenue having also increased by 12,4 and 7,0.

14.—Registration.

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
173,3	TOTAL . .	186,0	178,0	179,4

63. On the Burmah estimates there was a saving (11 against 20) owing to the Budget providing for certain re-arrangements of expenditure that were not fully carried out. A similar considerable saving (234 against 290) occurred in Bombay, where provision was made for new charges in connexion with the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act, which turned out to be in excess of requirements. In the North-West Provinces, on the other hand, there was an excess expenditure of 30 (315 against 285), which occurred entirely under Record Fund; it was met by and is due to increased receipts and better working of the system it represents.

SECTION C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND MINT.

1880 81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
1,647,3	RECEIPTS . . .	1,537,0	1,510,0	1,489,7

64. In all three departments there has been less revenue in 1881-82 than in 1880-81. The falling-off in Actuals, as compared with Budget, is chiefly under Mint, the importation and coinage of silver being less than usual.

XII.—Post Office.

1880-81. Accounts.	IMPERIAL POST OFFICE.	Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts
638,0	Sale of Postage Stamps . . .	639,4	590,0	592,2
199,6	Parcel and other Postage collected in Cash	237,6	252,0	242,0
51,6	Money Order Fees	54,0	89,6	71,7
151,5	Other Receipts	58,2	68,4	70,7
1,040,7	TOTAL .	989,2	1,000,0	976,6
25,9	DEDUCT—Accounted for to other Governments	257	28,2	313
1,014,8	NET RECEIPTS .	963,5	971,8	945,3
3,8	ADD—District Post	35	4,2	4,6
1,018,6	TOTAL .	967,0	976,0	949,9

65. The falling-off in Stamp Sale Receipts is partly accounted for by certain small items formerly paid in Stamps, coming during 1881-82 under the class of Cash Realizations; but there has been a real falling-off in revenue. Under Money Order Fees it is sufficient to say that the amount remitted rose from 4,570,9 in 1880-81 to 5,733,5 in 1881-82. Under "Other Receipts" a large falling-off was estimated in Bullock Train Collections, as it was intended to abolish the Calcutta Agency. This step, however, was not carried out.

XIII.—Telegraph.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
452,9	Indian	391,9	378,0	376,6
86,2	Indo-European	89,1	98,0	92,6
539,1	TOTAL .	481,0	476,0	469,2

66. Under Indian the Budget anticipated a decrease of message revenue owing to the cessation of the Afghan War, and the estimate would have been fully realized or nearly so but for certain recoveries from Railways not made within the year.

67. The difference between Budget and Actuals in Indo-European is due to larger receipts in England, while the competing line *vid* Suez was interrupted (July and August 1881), and also to earlier settlement of accounts with the Indo-European Company.

XIV.—Mint.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
76,1	Seignorage on Silver	72,6	34,1	43,4
	Gain on Copper Coinage	6,0	15,0	
13,4	Other Receipts	10,4	8,9	13,2
89,5	TOTAL .	89,0	58,0	70,6

68. The first two items here are extremely irregular, the first depending upon the importation of silver, and the second upon the absorption of copper coin. The estimate was made for an average importation, but as a matter of fact the imports were very short indeed. Some importations into Calcutta, at the very end of the year, brought an unexpected increase over the revised estimate.

The importations of silver have been in recent years—

	Net Importation.	Silver Coinage.
1878-79 . . .	3,970,7	7,210,8
1879-80 . . .	7,869,7	10,257,0
1880-81 . . .	3,892,6	4,249,7
1881-82 . . .	5,379,0	2,186,3

SECTION C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND MINT.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
1,766,0	EXPENDITURE .	1,765,0	1,811,0	1,771,7

69. Compared with last year there is more expenditure on Telegraph, but less in Post Office. On the other hand, Post Office has exceeded its estimates, but the other two departments shew a saving.

15.—Post Office.

1880-81. Accounts.	IMPERIAL POST OFFICE.	Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
27,9	Chief Post Office	29,6	30,1	30,7
523,9	Presidency and District Offices . . .	548,2	571,8	577,6
392,0	Conveyance of Mails	296,0	308,9	308,6
34,3	Other Charges	33,2	35,5	26,7
978,1	TOTAL .	907,0	946,3	943,6
91,0	ADD—District Post Office .	90,9	105,0	107,5
1,069,1	TOTAL INDIA .	997,9	1,051,3	1,051,1
106,4	ENGLAND .	100,1	98,7	96,8
1,175,5	TOTAL .	1,098,0	1,150,0	1,147,9

70. There is an excess of expenditure under all the Indian heads. In the first two it was owing to additional establishments entertained during the year which were not sufficiently provided for in the estimates. The excess on charges for conveyance is connected with the increase in Bullock Train receipts, and like it is due to the non-abolition of the Calcutta Agency. The other charges contain some items which were taken in the estimate as chargeable to the War in Afghanistan.

Under District Post Office the chief increase is 11,1, new charges in connection with local postal service at Quetta.

71. In England there was a saving of 8,3 in the cost of stamps, against an additional payment of 5,0 under the postal arrangement with the English Treasury.

16.—Telegraph.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIAN TELEGRAPH.			
	Capital Account.			
44,1	India	72,4	59,2	57,0
53,3	England	67,0	67,3	49,1
	Revenue Account.			
304,4	India	321,0	330,7	317,8
6,0	England	6,0	6,0	6,9
	INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.			
60,4	India	66,2	66,0	67,3
29,6	England	29,4	37,8	38,1
497,8	TOTAL .	562,0	567,0	536,2

72. Under Indian Telegraph Capital Account the Revised Estimate was less than the Budget owing to recoveries expected from the Ceylon Government on transfer to them of the Ceylon Lines. The recovery in the accounts was 6,9. The English figure, chiefly purchase of stores, was reduced by postponement of certain payments.

In the Revenue Account the Revised Estimate provided for increases of pay due to the introduction of a revised scale of salaries; but the accounts shewed savings under other heads.

73. Under Indo-European the Indian figure was in excess of Budget owing to an arrear charge of the Marine Department on account of repairs of the Telegraph Vessel *Patrick Stewart*. The English figure was increased by a payment to be made to the Eastern Telegraph Company under the "*Common Purse*" arrangement—practically a refund of the excess receipts on the Revenue side.

SECTION C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND MINT.

17.—Mint.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
43,9	Calcutta Mint	44,7	39,9	40,6
44,7	Bombay Mint*	40,5	31,3	27,9
3,4	Stores from England	19,8	22,8	19,0
92,0	TOTAL	105,0	94,0	87,5

* Includes 5 or 6 at Madras.

74. The saving in both the Mints is due to slackness of work. As mentioned on the Revenue side, the estimates were framed for a larger importation of silver than actually occurred, and the provision made for the engagement of temporary or extra establishments and for consumption of stores was greater than required.

SECTION D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
1,468,2	RECEIPTS	1,396,0	1,426,0	1,513,1

75. The principal improvement over 1880-81 under receipts is about 40,0 under Minor Departments, which is made up of several details. The receipts under all the heads were better than estimate.

XV.—Law and Justice.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts
268,2	Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	268,2	269,0	271,6
246,6	Jail Manufactures	265,8	235,1	262,3
173,0	Other receipts	130,0	138,9	143,6
687,8	TOTAL	664,0	643,0	677,5

76. The figures of the year fairly followed the Budget estimates. Bengal and North-West both showed short realizations arising from too sanguine estimates of jail receipts, but in the other provinces the realizations more than covered the estimate.

Compared with last year the chief difference in "other receipts" is under the head "Unclaimed property," under which there were, in 1880-81, extraordinary receipts both in Madras and in Bombay.

XVI.—Police.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
130,5	Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	129,8	134,3	136,7
111,3	Other receipts	106,2	107,7	111,3
241,8	TOTAL	236,0	242,0	248,0

77. Half the receipts (130,5 last year and 136,7 this year) are under the head of "Fees and Fines," which for the most part means Cattle Pounds. The realizations in almost every detail differ only slightly from those of last year and from those of the estimate. The only difference worthy of note is a realization of 5,6 from the Berars, being half of the amount due on a settlement of account in connection with the charges of the Thuggi and Dacoity Department.

XVII.—Marine.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
	MARINE DEPARTMENT.			
94,5	Dockyards and Seagoing Vessels	65,6	77,4	106,6
	CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
	(Ports, Light Houses and River Navigation.)			
17,6	Burmah	20,0	18,3	17,7
127,6	Bengal (chiefly Hooghly Pilotage)	117,5	104,4	108,2
1,7	Madras	1,9	2,4	1,1
5,1	Bombay	5,0	3,5	4,5
246,5	TOTAL	210,0	206,0	237,9

78. Under the first head, it is in the Dockyard chiefly that the increase occurs. It is due to large demands on the dockyards by other Departments, and is partly counter-balanced by increased expenditure.

In Burmah the failure was chiefly in the estimate of the earnings of a new steamer supplied to the Arracan Division.

In Bengal the receipts of Pilotage dues fell short, owing to the reduction of the rates by 15 per cent. in August 1881. Port dues at Calcutta were made over to the Port Commissioners in November, 1881, causing a further falling-off in the revenues and also in the corresponding expenditure.

SECTION D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

XVIII.—Education.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
107,6	Fees	102,7	109,3	116,9
62,6	Other Receipts	40,3	69,7	72,4
170,2	TOTAL	143,0	179,0	189,3

79. A great part of the increase over Budget under "Other Receipts" is due to the inclusion within the accounts of the transactions of the Government Book Depôts at Madras and Bombay, whose accouuts have hitherto been kept outside. The increase was 8,0 in Madras and 15,6 in Bombay, counterbalanced by expenditure of 8,8 and 9,7. There is also a special recovery of 3,0 in Bengal, on account of lands occupied by a scientific institution.

Fees generally showed considerable increase, and especially in Bombay there has been great activity in establishing new schools and in contributing towards them.

The revenue through these causes somewhat exceeded that of last year, notwithstanding that the latter contained some exceptional items.

XIX.—Medical.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
16,5	Hospital Fees	18,3	15,9	15,6
24,8	Other Receipts	19,4	23,1	19,9
2,1	ENGLAND	4,3	4,0	4,0
43,4		42,0	43,0	39,5

80. The falling-off in Budget, as compared with last year's figures, is chiefly ascribable to a special arrear recovery in Madras, which occurred in 1880-81. The Actuals of 1881-82 have very closely followed the estimates but for a falling-off under Hospital Receipts in Calcutta, arising from a reduction of the rate of recovery from the Port Funds on acccount of Sick seamen in hospital.

The English item under this head appertained to the Royal India Lunatic Asylum. The Budget included a special item of 2,5, sale proceeds of land required by a Railway Company, but, the claim going to arbitration, only 1,8 were received.

XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
	CINCHONA PLANTATIONS—			
14,9	England	38,0	43,7	43,7
17,6	India	16,9	18,9	20,9
	INLAND LABOUR TRANSPORT—			
9,5	Fees	12,7	9,9	8,8
6,3	MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT DEPARTMENT	4,0	8,8	10,6
30,2	OTHER ITEMS	29,4	30,6	36,9
78,5	TOTAL	101,0	113,0	120,9

81. The increase in the first item is owing partly to Cinchona sales held over from last year, and partly to a larger supply than was expected being sent to England for sale. In India the supply of Cinchona febrifuge to the public and other Departments is increasing, so that the accounts produced 20,9 against an estimate of 16,9.

The Inland Labour Transport fees arise in connection with the supply of coolie labour to the Assam Tea Districts. The estimate was based upon realizations in 1879-80, but the emigration appears to be falling off.

The Mathematical Instrument Department had to meet unusual demands from other Departments, and especially one at the end of the year for 3,5 from the Public Works Department.

The "other items" are very miscellaneous and call for no remark.

SECTION D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
10,367,6	EXPENDITURE	11,111,0	10,959,0	11,038,5

82. The increase over last year's expenditure is under Marine 70,0, Education 82,0, Political 120,0 (representing certain expenditure which in 1880-81 was charged as War expenditure), and Minor Departments 160,0 (chiefly the compilation of the Census).

SECTION D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

The last two increases were not sufficiently provided for in the estimates, but under the other heads there were savings sufficient to cover this excess.

18.—General Administration.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
	GOVERNMENTS AND SECRETARIATS.			
357,3	India	340,6	328,5	320,0
14,8	Central Provinces	14,9	15,0	14,2
16,5	Burmah	17,3	16,2	15,8
13,2	Assam	13,3	13,3	11,9
60,8	Bengal	60,7	60,9	60,3
44,4	North-West	46,7	44,7	44,4
40,9	Punjab	42,3	44,2	42,9
71,2	Madras	69,8	70,8	71,8
97,4	Bombay	97,4	99,8	97,1
716,5	TOTAL	703,0	693,4	678,4
	REVENUE CONTROL AND FINANCIAL OFFICES.			
82,5	India	84,5	81,0	82,3
26,8	Central Provinces	26,7	26,9	26,3
24,7	Burmah	28,4	25,3	26,2
9,1	Assam	14,4	10,1	9,8
122,3	Bengal	124,3	124,5	122,4
103,2	North-West	103,3	103,2	104,1
79,0	Punjab	80,2	80,1	81,1
62,1	Madras	65,7	65,0	64,9
65,3	Bombay	68,6	65,8	67,4
575,0	TOTAL	595,9	581,9	584,5
240,6	ENGLAND	220,1	226,7	231,4
1,532,1	TOTAL OF ALL	1,519,0	1,502,0	1,494,3

83. Under the first head, Governments and Secretariats, there is a saving, first in the Household charges of the Governor-General, which were 15,2 in 1880-81 and 9,6, against an estimate of 16,0, in 1881-82. Tour expenses, that is, charges connected with the removal to and from Simla, were 71,7 against an estimate of 76,3. Again under "Legislative Council," the expenditure was 15,9 against a grant of 21,1, the expenditure under this head varying according to the number of official Additional Members. The saving in Assam is nominal only and is due to salaries not drawn within the year.

None of the other Indian figures seem to call for any remark.

84. The English charges exceed estimate, first, by outfit allowances of a Member of Council and by a payment to the Admiralty of 5, for the vessel in which Earl Lytton returned to England, and secondly, by the cost of Currency Notes, 8,7, which were budgetted for under the head of "Stationery and Printing."

19.—Law and Justice.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
	COURTS OF JUSTICE AND LAW OFFICERS.			
15,1	India	16,5	14,3	13,9
68,0	Central Provinces	69,9	67,6	68,0
83,5	Burmah	87,7	84,6	84,4
49,5	Assam	44,8	49,5	47,8
693,9	Bengal	699,7	698,9	728,8
391,9	North-West	394,4	389,7	392,2
207,1	Punjab	215,0	213,7	217,0
368,0	Madras	373,1	369,8	368,0
426,2	Bombay	431,9	424,9	426,5
2,303,2	TOTAL COURTS OF JUSTICE	2,333,0	2,313,0	2,340,6
145,5	Port Blair Settlement	161,4	150,4	139,3
515,3	Jail Charges	555,8	475,1	469,1
230,4	Jail Manufactures	282,0	227,5	225,9
...	Refunds	...	...	48,5
18,9	Other Charges	17,4	14,7	9,1
3,268,3	TOTAL	3,349,6	3,180,7	3,232,5

SECTION D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

85. Under "Courts of Justice" the payments are mostly salaries and establishments, and the estimates are usually closely followed in the accounts.

"India" shows a figure small enough to be affected, as in this case it is, by the reduced salaries drawn when officers of lower military rank are appointed to the offices. The apparent increase over estimate in Assam is due to an arithmetical error in the estimate. In Bengal the explanation is the same as in the case of Land Revenue, an over-estimate of the deductions accruing in consequence of absentees. In the other provinces the expenditure was within the estimates.

86. The cost of the Port Blair Settlement depends very largely upon the supplies made to it by the Commissariat Department, which for various reasons were unusually small in 1881-82.

A diminution in the number of new convicts diminished also the charges for passage money.

The saving under Jails was very general, and is in every province attributed to the low prices of food-grains; and in some also, in part, to a reduction in the number of prisoners.

Under Jail Manufactures the saving is in Burmah, which estimated 18,0 for new machinery which it did not get, and Bengal, which estimated highly both for machinery and for raw material, but on the whole spent only 71,0 against an estimate of 110,6.

87. The Estimate for "Refunds" was made under Head 3 but the charge in the accounts has been brought over to this head as explained in para. 49.

20.—Police.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
34,9	India	33,7	33,4	35,4
117,9	Central Provinces	121,0	118,7	118,7
174,8	British Burmah	205,9	190,9	191,7
80,2	Bengal	84,2	82,1	89,1
401,8	Assam	410,0	413,2	408,7
591,0	North-West Provinces	609,0	600,0	597,4
282,9	Punjab	286,0	281,8	283,6
424,4	Madras	415,5	416,0	413,1
416,3	Bombay	411,7	414,9	416,2
2,524,2		2,571,0	2,551,0	2,553,9

88. These charges are almost entirely establishment charges, and are therefore easily within control of estimates. There appears a small excess in "India General," owing to an arrear payment on account of Kandahar Railway Police, and in Assam owing to a debit for accoutrements supplied by the Military Department, which had not been sufficiently provided for in the estimate. Bombay shews expenditure 416,2 against estimate 411,7, the excess being caused chiefly by a contribution for Railway Police sanctioned for the first time in 1881-82.

21.—Marine.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
249,4	Dockyards and Sea-going Vessels	245,4	243,4	269,1

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Ports, Light-houses, and River Navigation.

1	Central Provinces	...	1	...
84,3	Burmah	50,7	30,7	40,2
108,6	Bengal	121,7	109,7	105,5
9,4	Madras and Punjab	9,9	6,1	6,2
7,1	Bombay	4,4	4,0	4,6
252,7	ENGLAND	302,9	226,0	197,8
351,6	TOTAL	735,0	620,0	593,4

SECTION D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

89. The excess under the first head is greater than the figures shew, as charges on account of Marine pensions, 12,7, though included in the estimates, were in the accounts, under orders from the Secretary of State, removed to the head of "Pensions." The increase of charges is mostly on account of Dockyard work, building and repair of ships, the total of which is 82,5 against an estimate of 64,8. This expenditure is met by increased receipts from other Departments on account of the work done. Under "Miscellaneous" there is also a large increase of expenditure, 48,9 against 10,5, of which the chief items are 14,0, an Abyssinian Expedition charge written off under orders of the India Office, and 4,0 on account of a steamer transferred from the Indian Troop transport service. Other heads shew a saving in consequence of several ships being unemployed during the year.

90. In *Burmah*, the saving of 10,5 arose from provision being made in the estimates for the expense of a steamer which was not ready in time.

In Bengal there were savings of about two lakhs, one the provision for a new Pilot brig which was not turned out, the other the consequence of the transfer to the Calcutta Port Commissioners of the charges and receipts on account of Port approaches, *i.e.* Hooghly river. The increase of shipping caused an extra charge of 5,8 for Pilotage, which of course was met by increased receipts.

In Madras, also, a saving occurred by the transfer of Port charges to a Port Fund.

91. Of the saving in England 40,0 is due to "Pensions" transferred to another head in the accounts, and 65,1 to charges, chiefly part of the cost of a new troopship, remaining unpaid at the end of the year.

22.—Education.

1880-81, Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
13,7	India	14,5	14,3	14,8
53,7	Central Provinces	55,4	55,0	56,8
27,0	Burmah	39,5	31,0	32,4
21,3	Assam	26,6	22,8	22,5
256,9	Bengal	272,0	269,7	279,6
161,8	North-West Provinces	165,0	164,5	163,7
104,6	Punjab	111,4	108,1	110,1
146,4	Madras	152,5	163,7	170,4
212,7	Bombay	220,7	227,5	227,9
4	England	4	4	3
998,5	TOTAL	1,058,0	1,057,0	1,078,5

92. The increase in the Central Provinces is caused by the writes-off of old outstandings on account of Government Book Depôt. In Burmah the estimates appear to have been generally too high and were not worked up to, and the same remark applies to Assam.

In Bengal the Budget was exceeded chiefly owing to the omission from the Budget estimates of new expenditure arranged for in the Public Works Department on account of pupils in the Howrah Engineering College. The estimates for Government Colleges and Schools were also slightly exceeded.

A good deal of the increased expenditure in Madras and Bombay (8,8 in Madras and 9,7 in Bombay) is the expenditure of the Book Depôts newly brought with the corresponding receipts into the accounts. In Madras, also, the "local" charges for education were generally insufficiently provided for.

23.—Ecclesiastical.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
158,6		159,0	160,0	162,1

93. The increased expenditure is in small amounts in different provinces, and is due to an over-estimate in the Budget of the "Savings" arising from absentees.

24.—Medical.

234,8	Medical Establishments	243,8	240,5	242,4
208,7	Government Hospitals	214,8	208,1	205,8
216,0	Other Charges	231,9	221,9	227,5
659,5		690,5	670,5	675,7
7,2	England	7,5	7,5	7,5
666,7	TOTAL	698,0	678,0	683,2

94. In all the details above stated the actuals very closely follow the estimates. There was a saving in Bengal and in the North-West, which was, however, compensated by excess

SECTION D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

expenditure in Madras and Bombay. The excesses were due in the case of Madras to grants made to Municipalities, and in the case of Bombay to short estimating.

25.—Political.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
284,3	Political Agents and Establishments . .	276,7	291,7	279,5
10,0	Political Subsidies	132,1	212,1	180,5
20,6	Charges on account of Khyber Tribes .	22,8	25,1	13,0
7,1	Ex-Amir of Kabul and Kabul Refugees . .	20,9	19,2	24,1
41,4	Durbar presents	20,2	24,8	31,5
81,5	Other Charges	63,0	63,3	94,9
444,9	TOTAL INDIA .	535,7	636,2	623,5
86,3	ENGLAND . .	26,3	26,8	25,8
531,2	TOTAL . .	562,0	663,0	649,3

95. Under the first head there was a saving in "India" of over 20,0, of which half occurred in the provision made for charges of Political officers, and half in the non-payment of a charge for the protection of communications in Biluchistan.

Against this there was, however, an additional charge of over 10,0 in Madras owing to the creation of the new appointment of Resident at Mysore, and Bombay shows extra charges of about 5,0 in connection with the administration of two villages acquired near Aden.

96. The succeeding heads represent charges arising out of the War in Afghanistan, and were not sufficiently known at the time of framing the estimates.

Under Durbar presents, both the Governments of India and of Bombay found unexpected demands and had to spend 19,4 and 6,1 against estimates of 11,6 and 2,6.

Under "Other Charges," part of the increase is in charges for entertainment of Chiefs, in which the Government of India spent 9,8 against a Budget provision of 6,0, and the Government of Bombay spent 2,2; and part of it is due to charges taken against this head which had been estimated under "Political Agents."

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
119,7	Survey of India	129,0	133,5	135,0
19,2	Geological Survey	20,0	19,9	19,9
37,7	Other Scientific Departments . . .	45,0	46,3	46,5
54,1	Cinchona and Botanical Gardens . .	57,7	58,0	59,8
52,5	Other Agricultural Departments . .	56,8	59,9	61,0
30,2	Census	71,6	150,5	158,6
23,2	Other Statistical Charges	24,8	23,6	24,8
34,7	Emigration and Miscellaneous . . .	33,8	34,7	34,8
371,3	TOTAL INDIA . .	438,7	525,5	540,4
29,8	ENGLAND . .	19,3	21,5	20,6
401,1	TOTAL . .	458,0	547,0	561,0

97. The charges under Survey of India exceeded the estimate by 6,0, of which amount 1,4 is due to excess work coming upon the Mathematical Instrument Department at the end of the year and is made up for by receipts. As regards the rest there has hitherto been some difficulty in apportioning the estimates and expenditure correctly between the Revenue and the Topographical Branches of the Survey and between the Government of India and other Governments. A better system is now being adopted under which the expenditure will be capable of a more close comparison, without confusion between the various heads under which it comes. In the present case some of the charges entered in the estimates as belonging to the Revenue Branch appear to have been taken against the Topographical.

Under Other Scientific Departments there was an excess of 1,4 under "Repairs of Monuments of Antiquity," a department which was practically organised during the year.

Under Other Agricultural Departments the Industrial Exhibition held in Calcutta caused a slight excess of expenditure.

The Census expenditure was altogether under-estimated, and in every province it was found necessary to continue, for a much longer time than originally anticipated, the charges incurred in the compilation. Bengal was worst, having spent 61,5 against an estimate of 18,5.

SECTION E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
1,985,9	RECEIPTS	1,325,0	1,643,0	1,707,2

98. The accounts differ from those of 1880-81, chiefly by the abnormal receipt, in 1880-81, of 294,2 on account of Nizamat Stipend Fund. Compared with Budget we have 220,0 better under "Interest," of which three quarters is the premium on the loan of three crores raised in India, an unexpected receipt of 40,0 for contributions to pensions, and an exceptional receipt of 70,0 by realization of Local Fund investments under Miscellaneous.

XXI.—Interest.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA :—			
250,6	Currency Investment	249,9	249 9	249,9
354,8	Loans to Municipalities, &c. . . .	370,1	368,8	358,0
	Premium on issue of Loan . . .	...	153,4	155,3
72,7	Other Receipts	48,0	65,9	77,3
	ENGLAND :—			
23,9	Investment of Cash Balance . . .	10,0	54,0	54,3
171,9	Premium on Loans	...	...	...
1,8	Other Receipts	...	...	2,1
875,7	TOTAL .	678,0	892,0	896,9

99. The interest on the currency investment is accurately calculable.

100. On Loans to Municipalities and Native States the following are the chief differences, as compared with Budget estimate: India —3,6, owing to the Jodhpore Durbar making large repayments of its loan out of the royalty due to it under the Salt Treaties.

Punjab —54, owing to the half-yearly payment from the Lahore Municipality not being recovered till April.

Madras —52, owing to the gradual repayment of outstandings due on account of the famine.

Bombay +45, owing to better recoveries from the Sindh landholders.

101. The high premuim realized on the issue of the four per cent. Loan of 1881-82 was certainly not expected at the time of the Budget, and no estimate of it was made.

102. Under "Other Receipts" there is a considerable increase in Madras, on arrears of revenue, and both in Madras and in other provinces the receipts of interest on investments of Local Fund balances were greater than estimated.

103. Unusually large remittances were made during 1881-82 from India to England, partly in order to meet the discharge of East India Bonds on 30th November and partly because the state of trade was such as to create a large demand for Council Bills. Thus the Home Balances stood at an unusually high figure, and the result is shewn in the high revenue from interest received on it.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
149,5	Subscriptions to Military Funds, India .	153,2	143,2	136,1
25,2	Appropriation from old Military Funds .	25,5	24,7	28,2
37,9	Other items	36,9	40,2	86,0
103,4	Subscription to Widows, and Military Funds, England	99,4	103,9	106,0
316,0	TOTAL .	315,0	312,0	356,3

104. The Fund subscriptions in England are increasing and in India they are falling off. The excess in the actuals, under the head "Other Receipts," is due to an exceptional receipt, at the end of the year, of 41,7 from the Puttiala State on account of Public Works officers employed on the Sirhind Canal Works.

SECTION E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
62,5	TOTAL .	61,0	60,0	57,8

105. These are mainly sale-proceeds and press receipts. It was almost entirely in the Punjab that the receipts fell short of the estimate (8,1 against 18,4). 2,2 of this is due to a misclassification in the estimate of an item which belongs to "Stamps," but the mass of it (5,9) is a falling-off in Jail Press receipts, owing to the withdrawal during the year of business connected with the Post Office. In other provinces the receipts more than covered the estimate.

XXIV.—Miscellaneous.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA.			
63,1	Unclaimed Deposits and Bills . .	50,8	56,5	67,1
54,5	Rents	63,0	62,9	60,3
12,1	Premium on Bills	10,8	13,2	12,8
294,2	Nizamat Deposit Fund	...	...	...
212,4	Other Items	140,4	233,2	240,5
	ENGLAND.			
68,6	Sale of Land	...	...	...
26,8	Other Items	6,0	13,2	15,5
731,7	TOTAL .	271,0	379,0	396,2

106. Under the Indian heads above specified the receipts follow the estimate as closely as can be expected in items of a somewhat fluctuating nature. The bulk of the excess of 100,6 in the residual item arises from sales of investments of Local Funds, 61,2 in the Punjab and 8,4 in Madras. As the investments when made had been charged off on expenditure, the sales had to be brought in as receipts; but such transactions are now taken to advance heads.

The excess over Budget in England is mostly met by a corresponding excess in the payments, being prices levied from contractors but afterwards remitted.

SECTION E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
3,823,2	EXPENDITURE .	3,816,9	3,839,3	4,044,5

107. The excess over Budget estimate under this head is chargeable chiefly to an item of 90,4 paid in winding up claims on the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, but not provided for in the estimates. The expenditure, however, exceeded estimate in other respects both under "Superannuation Allowances," and also considerably under "Stationery."

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
155,2	India	162,6	167,5	156,9
47,0	Central Provinces	43,2	40,2	39,5
...	Burmah	...	...	...
3,8	Assam	3,9	3,6	3,1
106,2	Bengal	106,8	96,7	100,7
107,7	North-West Provinces	112,5	107,5	105,2
47,9	Punjab	48,3	46,0	46,1
108,0	Madras	110,6	107,7	105,5
83,1	Bombay	86,9	98,0	94,0
658,9	TOTAL India	674,8	667,2	651,0
24,9	England	61,1	21,1	31,3
683,8	TOTAL .	735,9	688,3	682,3

108. In India an item of 7,8, on account of Kabul Refugees, was included in the estimate, the payment of which has been alluded to under "22, Political." In Central Provinces the payments fell short of estimate owing to the death of Raja Janoji of Bhonsla, the principal local pensioner. The amounts saved in the North-West Provinces are for the

SECTION E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

most part merely awaiting claim, and those in the Punjab are lapses. In Madras there were savings, chiefly arising from lapses. In Bombay there were similar lapses, but there was on the whole an excess charge, owing to the grant of an allowance of 6,0 to the Ex-Wali of Kandahar, and to the re-grant, with arrears, of a lapsed pension of Ameer Sing, deceased in 1879.

109. The charges included in the English estimate were 21,1, allowance of Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, which was paid, and 40,0, an intended advance to him which was not made. Besides this, 10,2 was charged for allowances connected with the settlement of the Nizamat Stipend Fund, which in the Budget estimate were entered as chargeable against India.

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
217,5	England	230,0	218,0	217,7
6,2	India	4,0	5,0	4,9
223,7	TOTAL .	234,0	223,0	222,6

110. The saving in England was on account of Military officers in Civil employ. In India absentee allowances are charged to the head to which the officer's salary, when on duty, is charged, so that the figures under this head represent only the absentee charges for officers who have been lent to Native States.

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
	CIVIL, INCLUDING MARINE.			
48,2	India	44,8	42,1	51,2
14,2	Central Provinces	15,4	14,1	15,0
12,1	Burmah	12,6	14,5	14,2
4,5	Assam	5,5	5,5	4,8
119,3	Bengal	97,4	95,0	95,1
110,1	North-West Provinces	107,9	103,0	104,4
61,7	Punjab	46,7	52,4	53,8
92,1	Madras	28,5	37,0	85,4
134,2	Bombay	105,6	106,1	114,1
596,4	TOTAL CIVIL .	514,4	519,7	538,0
	DONATIONS TO CIVIL FUNDS.			
41,1	Bengal Civil Fund	40,5	40,5	42,8
71,9	Madras Civil Fund	74,9	75,1	75,1
30,9	Bombay Civil Fund	31,8	31,9	32,1
	MILITARY AND MEDICAL FUNDS.			
15,4	India	17,3	15,1	106,6
14,4	Madras	16,3	15,2	15,2
9,4	Bombay	12,6	8,5	5,4
779,5	TOTAL INDIA .	707,8	706,0	815,2
1,371,0	England	1,356,0	1,367,0	1,367,1
2,150,5	TOTAL .	2,063,8	2,073,0	2,182,3

111. The estimates for Civil pensions are made by the rule of reckoning up the actually existing pensions, but the comparison of the above figures shews that lapses and deaths in 1881-82 did not provide for the new grants during that year. Most of the provinces shew an insufficient estimate, but as the pensions are transferred from one province to another, at the wish of the pensioner, the cases of over-estimate and under-estimate must in some measure be taken against each other. On the whole account, however, the provision was short by about four per cent., 514,4 against 538,0.

112. The donations to Civil Funds are mostly the additional grant of 4 per cent. interest on their balances. The calculation for the Bengal Civil Fund was short.

113. Under Military and Medical Funds there is a great excess charge, arising from steps being taken at the end of the year to meet the claims of subscribers to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund by returning to them their subscriptions. The amount thus returned was 90,4, which was not provided for in the estimates. The saving in Bombay arose chiefly from short claims for passage allowances.

114. The excess of 11,1 in England is almost entirely one of arrangement of account [illegible] pensions, 33,2, being brought under this head from "Marine" and Military pensions, 22,0, being taken from it to "Army."

SECTION E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

30.—Stationery and Printing.

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS.			
84,1	India	72,4	83,0	82,3
5,7	Central Provinces	5,3	5,7	6,0
8,4	Burmah	13,1	11,3	11,7
2,1	Assam	2,4	2,1	2,2
29,2	Bengal	25,4	30,9	28,7
17,9	North-West Provinces	32,2	32,0	34,7
21,4	Punjab	23,5	24,2	25,0
24,4	Madras	25,9	23,8	24,2
24,5	Bombay	24,7	25,9	25,3
227,7	TOTAL PRINTING	224,9	238,9	240,1
	STATIONERY.			
142,0	Bengal	148,1	146,4	146,5
14,5	Madras	14,1	36,1	37,6
26,2	Other Provinces	37,3	26,9	23,0
...	Store adjustment	...	—13,9	...
74,6	England	87,6	127,6	118,7
257,3	TOTAL STATIONERY	287,1	323,1	325,8
485,0		512,0	562,0	565,9

115. The printing charges in more than one province exceeded the estimates. In India the excess is greatest, and was due to failure to provide adequately for the extra establishments which the pressure of work caused to be retained during the year. But Bengal, North-West and Punjab all shew excesses of the same kind. To some extent the excess is connected with the Census work.

116. Stationery for general use is purchased in Bengal and in Madras, and is imported from England; in Bengal the purchases were within estimate. In Madras they considerably exceeded owing to the system of local purchase being made to supplant in part that of indent on the India Office. Notwithstanding the falling-off in the demand from Madras, the indents on the India Office so far exceeded anticipation as to produce an excess over estimate of 31,1.

The "Store adjustment" figure in the revised estimate was an error; the adjustment ought necessarily to have been as much on one side as on the other.

31.—Miscellaneous.

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
16,4	India	17,3	17,5	22,0 + 27,9
5,7	Central Provinces	5,9	5,8	5,6 + 3,7
10,9	Burmah	11,9	15,5	14,4 + 1,3
7,7	Assam	7,3	7,8	7,2 + 1,2
43,6	Bengal	36,3	40,4	39,6 + 39,4
16,9	North-West Provinces	21,0	20,0	18,3 + 6,9
21,2	Punjab	25,3	20,0	15,1 + 4,4
87,7	Madras	88,0	109,8	95,5 + 6,8
39,2	Bombay	38,0	34,2	30,4 + 7,5
249,3	TOTAL INDIA	251,0	271,0	248,1 + 99,1
30,8	England	20,0	22,0	
				44,2
280,1	TOTAL	271,0	293,0	391,4

117. The charges taken under this head are Petty Local Fund establishments (under which Madras shews a large charge of 58,5), Rents, Rates and Taxes, Remittance of Treasure, Donations for charitable purposes, and a number of other items.

The second figure stated in the accounts column is the amount of "Miscellaneous Refunds" which has been brought over from Head 3 (vide para. 49), and of which the corresponding estimate will be found under that head; consideration of these is excluded in the following remarks.

Under India an abnormal charge of 5,4, connected with the occupation of Kandahar, accounts for the excess of actuals over the estimate.

SECTION E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

The excess in Burmah is accounted for by increase of Treasury remittances and by a revision of the scale of rewards for destruction of wild animals.

In Bengal an unexpected charge, in connexion with the Port Canning Estate, is chiefly accountable for the excess.

In Madras 6,7 were spent upon special enquiries, one regarding land tenures, and one regarding Rumpa affairs, for which no provision had been made, and 2,6 in writing-off a famine loan granted to a zemindar.

Half the saving in the Punjab is due to the corresponding charges being more accurately taken under more definite heads.

118. In the English accounts there is an expenditure of 44,2 against an estimate of 20,0. 6,0 of the difference is a *per contra* entry, in remission of fines noticed on the receipt side; but the chief difference lies in the adoption of a system of insurance on stores shipped for India, of which the receipts and charges are both to be taken under this head.

SECTION F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
34,5	EXPENDITURE . .	1,500,0	1,500,0	1,500,0

119. This head represents a policy introduced for the first time in the estimates of 1881-82.

The grants under it are necessarily exactly worked up to, if by reason of actual famine they are not exceeded. Half is devoted to famine relief and reduction of debt. The charges under the first were fortunately very small, and under the second the money was duly transferred to the account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt, and partly used by them. The other half, reserved for Public Works of a protective character, was somewhat underspent, but the charge was brought up to the estimate by an adjustment which has the practical effect of enabling the estimated expenditure to be carried forward into next year.

32.—Famine Relief.

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
34,5	. . . . .	*Nil* .	23,0	34,8

120. The expenditure classified as famine relief is in the following provinces: Bengal —12,3, North-West Provinces 2, Punjab 3, and Madras 46,4, England 2; total 34,8.

The smaller figures we may dispose of at once. The North-West item and the English item are both arrear payments of allowances earned by officers in connexion with the Madras famine, and the Punjab item is the excess cost of certain Public Works in the Hazara district in 1878-79, which should have then been charged off.

The Bengal item is the difference between certain recoveries of Famine advances of the 1874 famine 16,2, and an expenditure of 3,9 in the relief of Hill tribes suffering from distress on the eastern frontier of Bengal. The Government of India sanctioned 5,0 for the purchase of rice for distribution among them.

The Madras expenditure is in connection with the famine of 1877-78, and is for the most part the write-off of payments then treated as advances but now pronounced irrecoverable. These writes-off amount to—weavers' advances, 14,2; seed-grain advances, 3,6; loans for "land improvement," 4,9; irrecoverable excess of value of famine cloths, 23,7; total 46,4. There are a number of smaller items but they balance each other, being 12,8 on each side of the account.

33.—Protective Works, Railways.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
Nil.	. . . . .	574,0	574,0	614,6

121. The Budget grant for Protective Works was only a guess and expressed the policy of Government in setting apart 750,0 for Protective Works each year. The appropriation of the grant to special works was accomplished only at a later date, and was as follows for Protective Railways:—

	Estimate.	Actuals.
Southern Mahratta Railway	315,0	290,1
Rewari-Hissar Railway	207,7	162,2
Stores	51,3	162,3
TOTAL . . .	574,0	614,6

122. The savings on the first head are due to the supplies of stores from England falling short of the estimate. A similar explanation applies in part to the Rewari-Hissar Railway, the work preparatory to which was not accomplished so quickly as expected.

SECTION F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

123. The charge for stores is an adjustment made under Financial Department No. 4876, dated 11th November 1882, and No. 612, dated 1st February 1883, in order to bring up the expenditure on the whole to the allotted amount of 750,0, that is, the Government, which actually possesses railway stores, and has charged for them under the account of Productive Public Works Capital, transfers them to Protective Works, and deducts the expenditure from Productive Public Works Capital. The effect of this transfer is that expenditure can go on next year to the amount of the stores thus set apart without trenching upon the new year's grant of 750,0, and that short expenditure of one year can be made up by excess expenditure the next year without going beyond the money limit of 750,0. The value of stores transferred in excess of calculated requirements for 1881-82 was 111,0, and those stores will be brought into use in 1882-83 without further demands on the Treasury.

The expenditure for Railways 614,6 and Irrigation 135,4 thus together make up the total allotment of 750,0.

34.—Protective Works—Irrigation.

Nil		153,0	153,0	135,4

124. The following is the expenditure on Protective Works—Irrigation.

		Outlay before 1881-82.	Outlay during 1881-82, Budget.	Actual.	Remaining to be spent.
	N. W.-PROVINCES.				
1	Betwa Canal	17,9	25,0	16,6	266,8
	PUNJAB.				
2	Swat River Canal	133,9	40,0	40,7	180,0
	BOMBAY.				
3	Nira Canal	80,8	62,0	53,8	263,1
4	Mhasnad Tank	37,6	17,5	15,9	128,0
5	Gokak Canal	24,8	2,5	2,4	10,7
	MADRAS.				
6	Survey, &c., for Canal Irrigation to Gopalpur . .		6,0	6,0	
			153,0	135,4	

125. There was a failure to work up to the estimate in the case of No. 1 owing to alteration in the site of the head works and to difficulty in obtaining land. In No. 3, it is due to delay in the settlement of claims to compensation for the land required for the project.

35.—Reduction of Debt.

Nil	750,0	750,0	715,2

126. The operation of the remaining account "Reduction of Debt" is that the balance of 750,0, after providing for actual famine relief, is placed in a separate account at the credit of the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt. This balance in the year amounted to 715,2. The Government had already directed the following reductions of debt:—

			Paid off.
4 per cent. Loan of 1871 . . .	203,1	payable on 13th February 1882.	171,6
5 per cent. Debenture of 1867 . .	600,3	„ 1st June 1882.	...
4 per cent. Sicca Loan, 1824-25 .	31,6	„ 27th March 1882.	2,1
„ „ 1828-29 .	6,3	„ „	4
	841,3		174,1

and to the extent to which the debt is actually paid off it reclaims the money from the Commissioners' account. The actual payments made up to March 31st were 174,1 as above detailed, and thus at the closing of the accounts 541,1 of the expenditure taken under this head remained at the credit of the Commissioners.

SECTION G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

127. As the charges taken under interest belong to more than one of the heads of this account, we may shew the results of the Productive Public Works policy by a slight rearrangement of the figures, thus—

	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	East India Railway.	Irrigation.	Madras Irrigation Company and Harbour.	TOTAL.
Specific Revenue .	2,556,5	3,615,6	3,261,7	865,8	—88	10,290,8
Land Revenue .	...	...	...	491,2	...	491,2
TOTAL REV. .	2,556,5	3,615,6	3,261,7	1,357,0	—88	10,782,0
Specific Expenditure	1,686,4	3,679,9	1,437,6	455,6	50,5	7,310,0
Interest on Capital .	1,160,5	...	434,2	726,4	17,9	2,339,0
TOTAL EXPTRE. .	2,846,9	3,679,9	1,871,8	1,182,0	68,4	9,649,0
Net Gain or Loss according to accounts	—290,4	—64,3	+1,389,9	+175,0	—77,2	+1,133,0
DEDUCT—Exchange	...	—736,0	—374,4	...	...	—1,110,4
Net Gain or Loss including Exchange	—290,4	—800,3	+1,015,5	+175,0	—77,2	+22,6

The Exchange is reckoned on the Guaranteed and East India Railways on the whole expenditure, in these cases in sterling. Properly speaking, we should on the same account reckon a charge against all the heads for current expenditure on stores, and against State Railways and Irrigation for so much of the interest as represents capital expenditure on stores; but I have not ventured upon this refinement.

SECTION G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

1880-81.		1881-82.		
Accounts.		Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
9,381,8	RECEIPTS. .	9,380,0	10,558,0	10,782,0

128. Railway receipts were under every head much better than estimate, namely, State Railways, 136,0; Guaranteed, 885,0; and East India, 462,0 The principal increase under Guaranteed was on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, net 775,0; the increases on other lines were mostly swallowed up by the increase of expenditure on the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway. Under Irrigation, direct receipts were better, but indirect (Land Revenue) worse.

XXV.—State Railways—Gross earnings.

129. In the following statement the particulars are given both of revenue and of expenditure of State Railways, because it is most convenient to consider them together, and because the figures thus better compare with those of the next head, Guaranteed Railways. The amount stated in the Capital column includes the whole Capital expenditure upon the line concerned, whether wholly open or not; but it so happens that the Nagpur and

SECTION G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

Chattisgarh Railway is the only case in which the Capital represents any considerable expenditure beyond that on line already opened.

Accounts, 1880-81.			Capital, 31st March 1882.		Budget, 1881-82.			Revised, 1881-82.			Accounts, 1881-82.			Percentage of charges.
Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.			Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	
611,9	430,1	181,8	9,018,2	Rajputana and Malwa .	805,0	535,0	270,0	984,9	605,0	379,9	1,012,3	581,5	430,8	57·4
22,0	19,9	3,0	869,0	Sindia . . .	45,0	30,0	15,0	32,5	23,0	9,5	32,9	23,8	9,1	72·3
24,6	44,7	—20,1	593,3	Wardha Coal . .	45,0	36,0	9,0	52,0	44,6	7,4	53,0	44,7	8,3	84·3
401,2	306,6	94,6	4,493,4	Punjab Northern .	450,0	340,0	110,0	317,5	296,0	21,5	327,0	286,8	40,2	87·7
682,0	480,9	201,1	6,726,4	Indus Valley . .	530,0	390,0	140,0	520,0	405,0	115,0	542,6	406,0	136,6	74·8
53,0	47,0	6,0	996,8	Dhond and Manmad .	15,0	0	15,0	14,0	0	14,0	14,0	0	14,0	0
1,795,6	1,329,2	466,4	22,697,1	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	1,890,0	1,331,0	559,0	1,920,9	1,373,6	547,3	1,981,8	1,342,8	639,0	67·7
15,9	11,4	4,5	823,8	Nagpur and Chattisgarh	30,0	26,0	4,0	37,5	27,5	10,0	41,9	24,6	17,3	58·7
141,2	86,0	55,2	1,287,8	Rangoon and Irrawaddy .	145,0	89,0	56,0	153,0	89,0	64,0	154,9	89,7	63,2	58·6
14,7	9,0	5,7	678,8	Calcutta and South Eastern	14,5	19,6	—5,1	15,5	19,5	—4,0	16,0	19,7	—3,7	123·1
6,7	7,0	—3	33,5	Nalhati	6,5	6,5	0	6,4	6,3	1	6,8	5,5	1,3	80·8
54,3	31,6	22,7	559,4	Tirhoot	59,0	34,0	25,0	58,5	34,6	23,9	57,9	34,9	23,0	60·2
170,3	92,5	77,8	2,095,5	Northern Bengal . .	180,0	100,0	80,0	190,0	96,0	94,0	192,7	96,0	96,7	49·8
49,8	27,6	22,2	385,6	Patna-Gya . . .	51,0	29,0	22,0	51,5	34,5	17,0	53,6	34,1	19,5	63·6
14,0	8,0	6,0	108,4	Mu'tra-Hattras . .	13,5	7,6	5,9	13,0	9,6	3,4	13,2	10,7	2,5	81·0
4,6	2,9	1,7	319,9	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad.	22,5	20,0	2,5	32,5	20,0	12,5	33,3	22,7	10,6	68·1
1,8	2,3	—5	68,0	Ghazipur Dildarnagar .	6,0	4,3	1,7	4,0	3,5	5	4,1	3,6	5	87·8
0	0	0	64,2	Achneyra-Muttra . .	2,0	2,0	0	3,0	1,9	1	2,3	2,1	2	91·3
473,3	278,3	195,0	6,424,9	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	530,0	338,0	192,0	563,9	342,4	221,5	574,7	343,6	231,1	59·7
2,268,9	1,607,5	661,4	29,122,0	TOTAL BOTH .	2,420,0	1,669,0	751,0	2,484,8	1,716,0	768,8	2,556,5	1,686,4	870,1	65·9

130. *Rajputana-Malwa Railway.*—The opening of the Neemuch-Nasirabad section of the line on December 1, 1881, completed the through communication between the North-West and Bombay, and the lines hitherto known as the Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch and Neemuch-Nasirabad were amalgamated into one system with the Rajputana line. The increase of line and development of traffic caused an addition of 180,0 in the revised estimate, and this was more than realized.

The increased traffic necessitated increased expenditure, but besides this heavy expenditure was called for to repair serious damage caused by the rains, and to strengthen a portion of the Holkar Railway.

131. *Sindia Railway.*—At the time of the estimates the line had not been opened throughout and the estimate was framed for a proportional increase of traffic. This, however, was not realized, but the decrease in traffic was accompanied by a considerable decrease also in expenditure.

132. *Wardha Coal Railway.*—There was an increased output of coal, consequently increased revenue, as also increased expenditure. The chief increase in the expenditure is, however, due to new pumping engines recently obtained.

133. *Punjab Northern Railway.*—The only experience of this line being that of a period of high war traffic, it was very difficult to say what the normal traffic of the line would be. The estimates no doubt were too highly framed, but then the traffic was greatly affected by a sickly season in the Punjab, and by the want of confidence engendered by the Railway having at the beginning of the year to refuse considerable amounts of traffic for want of rolling-stock. The Budget estimate of 450,0 was accordingly reduced in the Revised to 317,5, and a little more than this was realized.

The saving in expenditure, 286,8, against estimate, 340,0, is due to the diminished traffic, and to endeavours to economize the working.

134. *Indus Valley Railway.*—The traffic was somewhat less than estimated, but the recovery of some outstandings brought up the receipts. The increase of 15,0 in expenditure is owing to extra mileage run.

135. *Dhond and Manmad.*—There is no gross account in this line, the net earnings being received from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway who work the line. They were not quite so much as anticipated.

136. *Nagpur and Chattisgarh.*—Heavy grain traffic in the last quarter of the year brought in increased receipts. The expenditure had been somewhat over-estimated, and it was found possible to work the increased traffic with fewer trains.

137. *Rangoon and Irrawaddy.*—There was a steady improvement of traffic which it was found possible to meet without increase of expenditure.

138. *Calcutta and South-Eastern.*—The receipts are better than estimate, but are not yet enough to cover the maintenance charges.

139. *Nalhati.*—The line only just pays its way, and it was a little better than estimate.

140. *Tirhoot.*—The Budget estimates were very accurately followed.

SECTION G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

141. *Northern Bengal Railway.*—There was a considerable increase over the estimates in the goods traffic, and there was a small decrease in the expenditure.

142. *Patna-Gya Railway.*—There was a small improvement in traffic, but the expenditure exceeded estimate by 5,1, owing chiefly to heavy charges for hire of rolling-stock from other lines.

143. *Muttra-Hattras Railway.*—The estimate of traffic was not quite realized. The charges were somewhat exceeded owing first to repairs to rolling-stock, and second to the debitting against this line of part of the charges for general administration.

144. *Cawnpore-Furrakhabad Railway.*—The traffic on this line, of which this was the first complete year, rapidly developed and increased by 50 per cent. on estimate. Nevertheless the charges only slightly exceeded estimate.

145. *Ghazipur-Dildarnagar and Achneyra-Muttra Railway.*—In these cases the estimates were only tentative, and in the first case they were not realized.

XXVI.—Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways, Net Traffic Receipts.

Accounts, 1880-81.			Guaranteed Interest, 1881-82.	Guaranteed Railways.	Budget, 1881-82.			Revised, 1881-82.			Accounts, 1881-82.			Percentage of maintenance.
Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.			Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	
888,8	511,8	377,0	400,5	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,030,0	530,0	500,0	1,030,0	450,0	580,0	1,070,9	513,5	557,4	47'9
564,2	295,7	268,5	154,3	Eastern Bengal	580,0	310,0	270,0	645,0	345,0	300,0	673,9	326,3	347,6	48'4
2,865,8	1,662,0	1,203,8	1,145,6	Great Indian Peninsula	2,880,0	1,810,0	1,070,0	3,500,0	1,700,0	1,800,0	3,570,7	1,726,2	1,844,5	48'3
657,0	460,2	197,7	544,0	Madras	640,0	480,0	160,0	660,0	400,0	200,0	681,4	465,4	215,0	68'4
314,8	307,6	207,2	289,3	Oudh and Rohilkund	515,0	355,0	190,0	550,0	355,0	195,0	549,2	343,7	205,5	62'5
2,013,5	1,510,2	503,3	553,9	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,430,0	1,030,0	400,0	1,500,0	1,205,0	295,0	1,515,2	1,197,3	317,9	79'0
377,3	240,1	137,2	204,2	South-Indian	385,0	245,0	140,0	377,5	257,5	120,0	364,4	236,8	127,6	64'9
7,882,3	4,987,6	2,894,7	3,271,8	Total	7,490,0	4,760,0	2,730,0	8,262,5	4,772,5	3,490,0	8,425,7	4,810,2	3,615,5	57'2

146. *Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway.*—The traffic receipts were estimated at 1,030,0 against 888,8 in 1880-81, as an improvement was expected in consequence of the opening of the Rajputana Railway. The increase was still greater than expected. The Budget expenditure of 530,0 included 50,0 for the completion of the Nerbudda bridge. When this was found not to be required the Revised estimate was reduced, but heavy renewals at the end of the year brought the expenditure to 513,5.

147. *Eastern Bengal Railway.*—The traffic was exceptionally heavy and gave a large increase over estimate. The Revised estimate of expenditure included a large amount set aside for heavy repairs and renewals, which were not fully utilized.

148. *Great Indian Peninsula Railway.*—There was an extraordinary increase of traffic on this line, due in a large measure to the development of the wheat export trade in 1881, a trade which was largely encouraged by short crops in Europe and America. The expenditure was less than estimate, but the reduction is more nominal than real, and occurs chiefly in the Suspense transactions.

149. *Madras Railway.*—The revenue is steadly increasing. The expenditure fell short of estimate chiefly in consequence of delay in arrangements for the construction of 100 new wagons.

150. *Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.*—Both revenue and expenditure slightly better than estimate. Increase of expenditure, compared with 1880-81, due to heavy repairs.

151. *Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.*—The high figures of 1880-81 were due to the War traffic, and for 1881-82 only ordinary rate of revenue was estimated, which has been more than covered. The expenditure has exceeded estimate partly owing to heavy renewals and repairs, but chiefly, as the Accountant General, Public Works Department, reports, owing to inefficient and extravagant management.

152. *South India Railway.*—For proper comparison of accounts with Budget, 13,9 should be added on both sides being cost of carriage of Revenue stores. With this addition the revenue and expenditure are both a little worse than estimate.

XXVII.—East India Railway, Net Traffic Receipts.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
4,252,8 + 18,7	Traffic Receipts	4,250,0	4,600,0	4,710,5 + 29,6*
1,482,3 ...	Deduct Expenditure	1,450,0	1,490,0	1,448,8 + 29,5
2,770,5 + 18,7	Net Earnings	2,800,0	3,110,0	3,261,7 + 1

* Includes 2 in England.

SECTION G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS

The figures separately stated with a + are arrear adjustments belonging to the account of the line as a Guaranteed Railway.

153. The Budget estimate of receipts was placed at 4,250,0, the same as the expected receipts of 1880-81, because there was a slight downward tendency in the revenue, and it was not possible to say whether it would not be still more marked by the opening of the Rajputana Railway towards Bombay. The traffic till the end of December showed so much increase that the revised estimate was taken at 4,600,0, and would have been taken higher but for fears, which proved unfounded, that a reduction of third-class fares, made on 1st January 1882, would prejudice the receipts. That month itself, however, showed an immense increase, owing to a special fair held at Allahabad, and the year terminated with 4,710,3.

The expenditure was first estimated at 1,450,0, and in the revised at 1,490,0. The increase anticipated in the Revised was not, however, actually spent, a result partly owing to materials required for repairs not being available.

XXVIII.—Irrigation and Navigation, Direct Receipts.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
	Imperial—			
36,8	North-West Provinces	35,0	52,2	49,1
198,5	Punjab	246,9	208,0	233,0
14,7	Madras	13,0	12,7	15,2
15,6	Bombay	20,3	21,6	24,5
265,6	Total Imperial	315,2	294,5	321,8
	Provincial—			
101,5	Bengal	120,0	107,2	125,5
271,6	North-West Provinces	303,3	401,8	418,3
373,1	Total Provincial	423,3	509,0	543,8
5	England	5	2	2
639,2	Total	739,0	803,7	865,8

154. The falling-off in the Punjab is only apparent and is due to the transfer of Water-advantage rates to the head of Land Revenue, under Productive Public Works.

The revised estimate in Bengal anticipated short collections owing to prevalence of low prices. In the case of the North-West the two figures, Imperial and Provincial, form a single account, and the combined increase was owing to the transfer from Ordinary to Productive of the Eastern Jumna Canal, and also to arrear collections and increased demands.

XXIX.—Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, Net Traffic Receipts.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
8,9	Earnings	9,4	7,2	7,6
16,5	Working Expenses	25,7	17,6	16,5
—7,6	Net Earnings	—16,3	—10,4	—8,9

XXX.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
65,1	North-West Provinces	66,9	87,0	87,2
161,2	Punjab	16,8	31,6	33,3
552,1	Madras	600,0	539,0	334,5
18,9	Bombay	23,3	21,4	36,2
797,3	Total	707,0	679,0	491,2

155 The increase in the North-West is due to the transfer of the Eastern Jumna Canal from Ordinary to Productive; that in the Punjab to the transfer to this head of Water-advantage rates hitherto taken as direct receipts.

The very great decrease in the Madras figures is due to the fact of the Board of Revenue, on whose report the deduction is taken, having this year excluded the receipts which are due to old works not included in the list of Productive Works.

SECTION G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT.)

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
9,259,4	EXPENDITURE .	9,680,0	9,673,0	9,649,0

156. Under this head we have first a payment of Guaranteed Railways profits, exceeding the estimate by 160,0, the direct consequence for the most part of better revenue. Both State Railways and Irrigation cost for maintenance and working a little more than estimated; due in the first case to increase in receipts. These increases were compensated for, so far as the account of Protective Public Works is concerned, by a reduction, in the rate of interest charged against the account, from 4½ to 4, the amount of the reduction being 220,0.

36.—State Railways, Working and Maintenance.

157. The figures and explanations under this head have already been given in connexion with the expenditure.

37.—Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways, Interest and Profits, &c.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
	GUARANTEED INTEREST—			
7,4	India	4,8	6,2	7,0
3,254,5	England	3,267,0	3,265,0	3,264,8
	MOIETY SURPLUS PROFITS—			
...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	45,0	86,4	86,4
35,7	Eastern Bengal Railway . . .	55,4	57,9	57,9
55,9	Great Indian Peninsula Railway . .	65,0	186,9	186,9
...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway . .	0	2,1	2,1
57,6	LAND AND CONTROL . . .	78,8	85,5	74,7
3,411,1	TOTAL . .	3,516,0	3,690,0	3,679,8

158. The Guaranteed interest payments exactly agree with Budget, 2,2 being transferred from England to India. The details of Railways may be seen in the figures shewn on the Revenue side.

In the surplus profit figures, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India figures exceeded estimate chiefly in consequence of the appropriation of 50,0 from profits to the Nerbudda Bridge not being required. The estimate for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was made at a time (February 1881) when there had been a sudden collapse in the revenue by the line, which immediately thereafter recovered itself, and appeared in the large profits —payment made in December 1881 for the half-year ending June 1881.

The increase in the charges for Land and Control are due to land required in Bombay for the new Byculla Station, and to land required for the extension of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway. For both of these additional grants were made during the course of the year.

38.—East India Railway, Interest and Profits.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
	ENGLAND—			
262,0	4 per cent. on the deferred annuity . .	262,0	262,0	262,0
711,2	Annuity of 1,179,0; unredeemed portion .		...	949,8
19,3	One-ninth of the redeemed portion paid to Sinking Fund	974,9	975,4	26,6
8	Contribution to Management . . .		...	1,0
	Interest on Debentures of East India Railway .	145,5	...	...
993,3	TOTAL ENGLAND .	1,382,4	1,237,4	1,239,4
	INDIA—			
107,7	One-fifth surplus profits paid to Company .	...	...	184,7
15,3	Contribution to Provident Fund of 1 per cent. on net traffic earnings	...	...	13,5
...	Payment for Land	...	...	1,1
123,0	. . . . .	204,6	199,6	199,3
1,116,3	. . . . .	1,587,0	1,437,0	1,438,7

SECTION G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT.)

159. There is a saving in the contribution to Provident Fund in 1881-82, because on alteration from half-yearly to yearly payments only one half-year's payments comes into the year's accounts.

The payments against the estimate of 145,5, for interest on Debenture Stock, will be found under the head of 41—Interest.

The payment for Land is an arrear charge belonging to the East India Railway as a Guaranteed Railway.

39.—Irrigation and Navigation (Working and Maintenance).

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	1881-82. Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
76,2	Punjab	90,9	90,9	85,3
87,0	Madras	69,7	76,4	73,0
19,8	Bombay	30,0	23,7	22,2
183,0	TOTAL	190,6	191,0	180,5
	PROVINCIAL—			
99,2	Bengal	90,5	94,5	104,1
143,2	North-West Provinces	144,9	167,5	170,9
242,4	TOTAL	235,4	262,0	275,0
1	ENGLAND	0	0	2
425,5	TOTAL	426,0	453,0	455,7

160. In the Imperial portion the revised estimate provided a considerable sum for repairs in Madras of damage caused by the cyclone of November 1880, and the increased charge was just met by savings in Bombay.

The short outlay, as compared with the Revised estimate, is on the Bari Doab and Western Jumna Canals in the Punjab, and in the Godaveri Delta system in Madras, and is ascribed to lateness of sanction of estimates.

161. Under Provincial, there is on the whole an excess of expenditure over estimate of 39,4. Of this amount 17,3 represents the Eastern Jumna Canal transferred to the category of Productive Public Works only after the Budget estimates were framed, and the rest is explained as the cost of repairs not foreseen at the time of the estimates, and only partly allowed for in the Revised estimates.

40.—Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Interest, &c.)

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	1881-82. Accounts.
50,0	Interest	33,2	50,2	50,0
5	Land and Control	—2	—2	5
50,5		33,0	50,0	50,5

162. At the time of the estimates the purchase of the undertaking by the Secretary of State was in contemplation, and interest was therefore provided for only part of the year. The purchase was not, however, effected.

41.—Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works.

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	1881-82. Accounts.
	INTEREST ON CAPITAL FOUND BY GOVERNMENT—			
1,204,7	State Railways	...	...	1,160,5
53,2	East India Railway	...	...	81,0
762,7	Irrigation	...	...	726,4
17,1	Public Improvements	...	...	17,9
2,037,7	TOTAL	2,209,4	1,973,1	1,985,8
	INTEREST ON OTHER CAPITAL—			
	East India Railway Commutation Stock—			
2	Rupee	...	...	4
156,0	Sterling	204,6	204,6	203,6
	East India Railway Debentures—	...	145,5	145,5
88,0	3½ per cent. E. I. R. Annuity Redemption Stock	...	3,8	3,7
	India 3½ per cent. Stock	35,0	...	...
	TOTAL	2,449,0	2,327,0	2,339,0

SECTION G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT.)

163. The charges placed against State Railways, Irrigation and Public Improvements are reckoned as follows:—

	State Railways.	Irrigation.	Public Improvements.	Total.	Interest. Rate per cent.	Interest. Amount.
Capital Expenditure during 1880-81 .	2,553,6	614,5	70,0	3,238,1	4½	145,7
Capital Account at end of 1880-81 .	28,047,0	17,257,7	414,3	45,719,0	4½	2,057,3
Capital transferred from Ordinary, 1881-82	21,5	619,1	...	640,6	...	...
Capital Expenditure during 1881-82 .	1,635,2	565,8	68,9	2,269,9	4	90,8
Capital Account at end of 1881-82, being the sum of the last three lines	29,703,7	18,442,6	483,2	48,629,5	4	1,945,2

(All the above figures will be found in Finance and Revenue Accounts, No. 4.)

Now, the charge for interest is reckoned upon the amount of the Capital account at the end of the year, less half the amount spent during the year (which is a little more convenient than saying interest upon Capital account at beginning of year, *plus* half interest upon amount spent during year.) We thus get for 1880-81, 2,057,3—72,8=1,984,5, and for 1881-82, 1,945,2—45,4=1,899,8; composed, if the reckoning be made in detail upon the figures above given, as follows:

	State Railway.	Irrigation.	Public Improvements.	Total.
1880-81	1,204,7	762,7	17,1	1,984,5
1881-82	1,155,5	726,4	17,9	1,899,8

These figures do not represent any particular part of the interest charges paid by Government, but only the portion of the general interest charge which may be reckoned as paid on debt incurred for Productive Public Works. Till 1880-81 this was reckoned at 4½ per cent., but from 1881-82 the reckoning has been changed to 4 per cent. on the ground that the mass of the Indian debt now bears that rate of interest. But there is one loan, specially reserved for Railway construction, on which Government has still to bear 4½ per cent. interest, namely the Indore State Railway loan of £1,000,0, and the extra half per cent., or 5,0, must be charged on this account even after the general rate is reduced to 4. Accordingly it will be seen that the 1,155,5 above stated, when it passes into the account, becomes by this addition 1,160,5.

164. The figures against the East India Railway in the first section of the account are the calculation at contract rates (4½ per cent. interest) on the amount advanced by Government under the heads Capital, Capital Advance, Stores, and Stores Advance.

The difference between the Budget estimate and the actual result in this first part of the account is simply the reduction of the rate of charge from 4½ to 4 per cent, carried out under the orders of 10th February 1882. But for this the charge would have almost exactly tallied with the estimate.

165. The figures in the lower portion of the account differ from estimate chiefly in consequence of some changes of accounting. The interest on East Indian Railway debentures was provided under the head, 38-East India Railway, but it has been determined that the proper place for it in the accounts is 41,-Interest. On the other hand the 3½ per cent. stock, raised in England to meet the discharge of the debentures, is to be treated as ordinary debt; the interest will be treated as that on ordinary debt, but as the payment on discharge is taken as an advance on Capital account (Head 53), it is practically removed to the Protective Public Works Account of interest by being carried into the East India Railway figure, 81,0, shewn in the first part of the account. The 3½ per cent. redemption stock was not provided for in Budget, as it was sanctioned by Act of Parliament only in August 1881. It involves a reduction of the annuity charge under East India Railway.

SECTION H.—RECEIPTS ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
745,2	RECEIPTS	665,0	688,0	727,8

166. Of the amount on the Budget estimates about 50,0 was, in the accounts transferred with the Eastern Jumna Canal to the Productive head. But this 50,0 and as much more was made up by better receipts of rents, and especially Tolls and Ferries, under the heads of Military Works and Buildings and Roads.

XXXI.—State Railways.

167. This head is blank in the accounts of 1881-82, as the revenue from the two lines charged under "Frontier Railways" have been compiled with the Indus Valley and the Punjab Northern lines respectively; and no lines had yet been opened which had been charged either as Protective or as "Ordinary" Railways. The head will be opened in the accounts of 1882-83.

XXXII.—Subsidized Railways.

	1881-82. Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY	0,0	2,3	2,3

168. This is a small receipt of interest on the money deposited by the Company in England and is taken against the charge of interest on advances to them.

XXXIII.—Irrigation and Navigation.

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
5+ 0	India . . .	4+ 0	4+ 0	3+ 0
0+ 1,8	Burma . . .	0+ 3,6	0+ 2,8	0+ 3,2
...	Assam . . .	...	0+ 2	0+ 2
1,4+ 66,9	Bengal . . .	1,0+ 68,3	1,5+ 70,2	1,3+ 71,3
3+ 90,4	N. W. P. . .	0+ 67,7	0+ 11,7	1+ 11,8
10,4+ 1,3	Punjab . . .	10,2+ 2,3	11,0+ 2,0	13,6+ 2,9
1,6+ 12,2	Madras . . .	1,6+ 11,5	2,6+ 11,5	3,1+ 12,6
11,1+ 0	Bombay . . .	13,4+ 0	15,1+ 0	10,8+ 0
25,3+172,6	TOTAL .	26,6+153,4	30,6+ 98,4	29,2+102,0
197,9		180,0	129,0	131,2

169. In the above sets of figures the first is Imperial and the second Provincial with a very small item, in Bengal, of Local. In all these cases the accounts have fairly followed and are a little better than the estimates. The decrease in the North-Western Provinces is not real, being due to the transfer of the Eastern Jumna Canal to the Productive Account, where its revenue, 73,9, will be found to have given a corresponding increase over estimate.

XXXIV.—Military Works.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
20,2	India	22,4	22,5	27,2
2,1	Madras	2,1	2,8	4,7
11,1	Bombay	8,9	11,7	12,1
2,7	Other Provinces	2,2	2,3	6,3
36,1	TOTAL .	35,6	39,3	50,3

170. The increase under India is ascribed to the value of sheet iron received from the Field Engineer Park, Thull Brigade, and to increases in rents of buildings and in sale of old materials. Rents and sales also account for the increase in Madras. Under other Provinces, Burmah, where Military works are provincial, gave an increase, in the accounts, of 1,8, chiefly by the sale of dismantled Military buildings in the Rangoon district.

SECTION H.—RECEIPTS ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

XXXV.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
16,8	India . .	16,7	19,2	23,3
13,8	England . .	12,5	13,7	13,6
30,6	TOTAL .	29,2	32,9	36,9
	PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL—			
0+ 1,8	India . . .	0+ 1,7	0+ 1,7	0+ 1,8
2,2+ 9,3	Central Provinces .	2,5+ 7,6	2,5+ 8,7	2,9+ 12,9
5,0+ 4,2	Burmah . .	10,5+ 4,2	11,5+ 4,3	10,9+ 4,1
7+ 9,5	Assam . .	5+ 8,0	6+ 9,3	8+ 10,5
16,0+ 52,9	Bengal . .	17,0+ 51,0	17,0+ 52,0	24,0+ 53,6
44,6+ 104,3	N.-W. P. . .	10,0+ 99,2	13,1+ 108,2	20,9+ 105,8
2,3+ 60,0	Punjab . .	2,1+ 53,9	2,4+ 62,5	2,6+ 62,4
19,8+ 54,2	Madras . .	13,0+ 47,6	17,0+ 56,6	26,4+ 59,9
63,7+ 30,1	Bombay . .	61,6+ 29,8	65,6+ 51,8	65,0+ 42,6
154,3+ 326,3	TOTAL .	117,2+303,0	129,7+355,1	153,5+353,6
511,2	TOTAL ALL .	449,4	517,7	544,0

171. Under Imperial the chief items of difference are +10,9 in Bengal, largely due to receipts by sale of old materials in dismantling the Financial Offices and the buildings on the site of the new Military Account Offices in Calcutta, and the Chandmari Building at Howrah, and to large recoveries of deferred College Fees; +2,5 in Madras, rents of buildings, sale of old materials and deferred College Fees; —5,0 in Bombay, owing to the transfer to the Civil Department of realizations by sale of Esplanade Lands.

The English Receipts of fees at the Royal Engineering College were increased by new regulations which disallowed deferred payments.

172. The Provincial and Local Receipts have been shewn in two figures, of which the first represents the share of the Public Works Department and the second that of Civil Officers.

Under the first the differences are +7,0 in Bengal, chiefly by the receipt from the Northern Bengal Railway of 7,8, the traffic receipts of the service between Kawnia and Doobree; +10,9 in North-Western Provinces, chiefly by receipts of the Roorkee workshops which brought in 1882 more than the revised estimate; +13,4 in Madras, chiefly by the disposal of stock at the Presidency workshops.

173. The receipts "in charge of Civil Officers" are almost all "Tolls and Ferries," indeed if we except those of the "Bhabar Improvement Fund" in the North-Western Provinces (about 2,0 a year); some miscellaneous receipts of Local Funds in Madras; and an exceptional receipt in Bombay by the sale of a road to the Bombay-Baroda Railway; everything else may be called "Tolls and Ferries." These, it will be seen, were somewhat more productive this year than last year (the actual figure, *i. e.*, 287,5 against 276,6), but the estimates were too safely made, especially in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Madras.

SECTION H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
7,392,7	EXPENDITURE . .	7,168,0	6,730,0	6,393,5

174. The mass of the saving under this head is due to a transfer from Frontier Railways to "War Operations" of 460,0 of expenditure incurred upon the abandoned portion of the Kandahar Railway. Besides this there was a saving of about 140,0 in the expenditure on irrigation. Under Buildings and Roads excess expenditure in Public Works Department was made up for by the inability of the Bengal Civil officers to work up to their sanct[illegible]

SECTION H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

42.—State Railways Capital Account.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
0	Punjab Northern Railway	118,1	0	0
0	Bhopal Railway	70,0	70,0	70,0
22,1	Director General's and Store-keeper . .	23,2	23,9	22,8
29,6	Other Establishments	35,0	8,5	8,4
...	Calcutta Docking Company . . .	12,0	...	0
4,9	Other Charges	33,7	30,7	20,2
56,6	TOTAL .	292,0	133,1	121,4
	PROVINCIAL—			
12,2	Diamond Harbour Railway . . .	75,0	100,0	91,8
0	Dinagepur Railway	44,4	25,0	20,3
4,7	Various Railway Surveys	5,6	20,2	11,0
3,5	Other Charges	0	2,7	3,2
20,4	TOTAL .	125,0	147,9	126,3
77,0	TOTAL BOTH .	417,0	281,0	247,7

175. The saving in the revised estimates for Imperial, as compared with the Budget, was due (1) to the transfer of part of the Punjab Northern Railway works (118,1) to the Productive Account; (2) to savings in establishment, 26,5, and to a contemplated purchase of the Calcutta Docking Company's estate (12,0) not being carried out. The Budget included a Reserve of 20,0, which was during the year appropriated to surveys for new lines. On the other hand, the Provincial estimate was raised from 125,0 to 147,9, chiefly to provide for additional works on the Sunapur-Diamond-Harbour Railway.

Neither the Imperial nor the Provincial estimate thus altered was worked up to. The saving arose from short expenditure of the grant for the Railway just mentioned and for the Dinagepur Railway. Also, under Provincial, a refund to this head was made, first of the charges for survey of the Bengal Central Railway by the Company which took over the works, and second of the similar charge of the Southern Mahratta Railway, which was passed over to Protective Works.

43.—State Railways Working and Maintenance.

176. This head is as yet blank for the reason stated upon the Revenue side.

44.—Subsidized Railways.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
0	BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY .	0	39,0	17,5

177. The transactions of this Company were not arranged for at the time of the Budget estimates. The revised provided 4,3 for interest on advances, and 34,7 for outlay on taking up land. Of this last amount only 13,2 were spent by the end of the year.

45.—Frontier Railways.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
786,0	Kandahar Railway . . .	386,0	428,7	420,9
1,021,5	Punjab Railway, Northern Section .			
—208,6	Stores, India			
694,7	Stores, England	404,0	340,0	363,5
2,293,6	TOTAL . .	790,0	768,7	784,4
	Deduct transferred to War Account	...	560,0	559,7
	NET .	790,0	208,7	224,7

178. The last item must for the present be left out of the account.

179. Taking up the others; the Budget provision was made for the Kandahar Railway and for the Punjab Northern beyond Pindi; and the estimate was increased by 160,0 in the course of the year, chiefly with a view to early completion of the works. The expenditure on the whole was somewhat more than the originally intended 790,0, but in making up the

account it comes out less 784,4 because of considerable transfers of stores, originally charged against this head, for use on Protective Railways. This transfer gives a credit to this head by debit to Protective Works.

180. The last entry represents a transaction not contemplated at the time of the Budget, namely, the abandonment of the upper section of the Kandahar Railway and the charging off as War losses the whole of the final expenditure incurred upon it as well as losses and depreciation of stores. A minus entry is therefore brought into this Account, which removes from the Public Works Accounts all expenditure incurred upon this section of the Railway as well as some similar losses on the Punjab Northern.

46.—Irrigation and Navigation.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
5,5+ 0	India	12,2+ 0	8,9+ 0	7,3+ 0
0+ 42,7	Burmah	0+ 42,7	0+ 37,1	0+ 49,8
0+ 2,8	Assam	0+ 15,9	0+ 3,1	0+ 3,6
40,8+144,4	Bengal	85,0+309,7	85,0+281,8	77,7+262,1
1,0+ 44,2	N.-W. Provinces	1,8+ 48,4	6+ 21,5	6+ 21,6
59,5+ 1,1	Punjab	49,0+ 1,7	49,0+ 1,6	35,5+ 1,7
145,3+ 30,7	Madras	169,7+ 32,8	174,0+ 32,8	154,1+ 25,2
185,8+ 0	Bombay	157,0+ 0	183,4+ 0	150,7+ 0
5,3+ 0	England	1+ 0	0+ 0	... ...
443,2+265,9	TOTAL	474,8+451,2	500,9+377,9	425,9+364,0
709,1		926,0	878,8	789,9

181. In the above table the first set of figures is the Imperial expenditure and the second is the Provincial with a very small addition of Local.

In the Imperial column the revised estimate anticipated excess expenditure of 4,3 in Madras, due to repairs required after the Cyclone of November 1880, and of 26,4 in Bombay owing to additional grants for works in Sind.

The expenditure in all provinces fell short of the grants made, but in Bombay the saving is due chiefly to reduction in the proportion of Establishment charges debited to "Imperial."

In the Provincial Expenditure there is, in Burmah, a considerable increase, due to charges for clearing creeks and improving water communication, provided for under Buildings and Roads having been taken in the accounts under this more appropriate head. In Bengal the saving is chiefly in the non-utilization of grants for the Calcutta Canals; and in the North-Western Provinces, it is owing to the transfer of the Eastern Jumna Canal (Expenditure 17,3) to the Productive class.

47.—Military Works.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
639,9	India	720,7	733,4	714,7
27,8	Central Provinces	35,0	35,0	30,9
49,4	Burmah (Provincial)	50,2	50,1	50,5
9,3	Assam	15,0	30,2	22,0
4,4	Bengal	6,0	19,2	14,4
6,1	North-West Provinces	2,0	3,2	2,8
36,2	Punjab	55,0	63,5	63,7
52,6	Madras	47,0	48,7	49,0
143,5	Bombay	130,0	145,2	122,5
969,2	TOTAL	1,060,9	1,128,5	1,070,5

182. The original grants for the year, 1,060,9, were increased by the balance out of the yearly allowance of one crore, imperial, which had come over unspent from 1880-81. The permitted expenditure is therefore measured rather by the revised than by the

original estimates. They include in Assam additional grants for Military buildings at Kohima, and in Bombay additional grants for the barracks at Colaba and Wanowri.

There was generally a saving, ascribed to failure to work up to the estimates in the following particulars:—

India, saving of 31,7 on grants for original works; Central Provinces, Sitabuldi Fort, and Kamptee Barrack, No. 8; Assam, Military communications and frontier outposts; Bombay, hospital for British Infantry at Ahmedabad.

48.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
108,4	IMPERIAL— India	160,4	208,4	204,1
65,7	Bengal	77,7	147,8	138,0
175,5	Other Provinces	121,3	141,8	124,5
88,2	England	95,6	101,0	96,0
437,8		455,0	599,0	562,6
	PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL—			
3,8+ 2,9	India	3,4 + 2,4	5,2 + 2,7	4,3 + 1,6
86,8+ 26,8	Central Provinces	84,7 + 32,0	93,1 + 32,0	93,3 + 34,2
185,4+ 6,2	Burmah	412,5 + 25,1	408,0 + 18,1	317,8 + 19,1
87,1+ 24,2	Assam	125,1 + 33,7	104,8 + 29,1	99,4 + 28,5
467,1+389,5	Bengal	530,0 + 477,4	661,9 + 400,1	668,7 + 397,0
401,0+ 42,0	North-West Provinces	431,1 + 41,4	432,4 + 50,7	444,2 + 42,4
261,0+ 3,6	Punjab	305,5 + 3,8	303,3 + 3,9	303,0 + 4,2
181,8+305,1	Madras	158,7 + 382,3	182,9 + 358,2	149,6 + 373,9
427,4+ 4,3	Bombay	465,0 + 5,0	488,9 + 19,2	481,9 + 17,5
2,101,4+804,6	TOTAL	2,516,0+1,003,1	2,680,5 + 914,0	2,562,2 + 918,4
2,906,0		3,519,1	3,594,5	3,480,6
3,343,8	TOTAL	3,974,1	4,193,5	4,043,2

183. Under Imperial the revised estimate for India included the new buildings at Simla transferred from Punjab, while additional grants for the Koshalgarh-Thull road, and for grants towards the Simla Water Works, prevented a reduction in the total Punjab grant. The Bengal estimate was nearly doubled by additional grants made for the new Treasury Buildings, the new Central Press, and the new Military Account Offices; and there were smaller additional grants elsewhere. The additional grants in Bengal were not fully worked up to, and of the rest of the saving it is necessary to refer only to one item of 4,9 in the Punjab, which it was found had been provided already in the Home estimates.

184. The Provincial and Local figures I have separated into two parts, the first representing works in charge of the Public Works Department and the second those under the charge of Civil Officers.

In the first of these there is a large saving in Burmah, of which no explanation is given except that the officers could not work up to their estimates.

In Bengal, Madras, and Bombay very large sanctions were added by the Government after the Budget estimates were passed, but in Madras they were not worked up to.

Under Works in charge of Civil Officers, the difference is almost entirely in Bengal, where only 397,0 was spent aginst 477,4 estimated. The estimates, which are chiefly those of District Road Fund, seem to have provided for more expenditure than the Committees could really overtake.

MILITARY SERVICES.

1880-81, Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
4,221,7	Receipts .	3,875,0	3,541,0	3,821,5
28,086,2	Expenditure .	18,730,0	18,730,0	18,861,1
23,864,5	Net Expenditure	14,855,0	15,189,0	15,039,6

185. It will be found when we come to consideration of the detail that it is not possible to separate the receipts from the expenditure, because, especially in the War part of the account, the receipts are repeatedly merely *per contra* entries of the expenditure.

186. Taking them thus in the gross, the estimates have been fairly followed. The revised estimate and the actual figures, however, differ from the Budget estimates in two essential matters. First, they include 559,7 of expenditure which was not provided for in the Budget, and comes into the revised estimate and the accounts by a deduction under another head, so that instead of being respectively 324,0 and 174,6 worse than the Budget estimates, they are really 235,7 and 385,1 better. Moreover, there is still further a saving in the expenditure, as compared with the estimates, of 695,0, although this saving is prevented from appearing in the net figures, because it has been thrown back from the receipts of 1881-82 into those of 1880-81. There is therefore, on the whole, a real saving on the anticipated Military net expenditure of 1,080,1, which may be described as arising chiefly from the ampleness of the provision of 1,940,0 *plus* 270,0 made for winding up the War accounts (see Financial Statement of 25th March 1881, para. 15). In the accounts as actually made up, this real saving is thus shewn:—

(1). By increased receipts in 1880-81 . . .	695,0
(2). By saving on the grant for Frontier Railways, 1881-82	559,7
TOTAL .	1,254,7
(3). By apparent excess against the Military estimates	174,6
NET .	1,080,1

SECTION K.—RECEIPTS BY MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

XXXVI.—Army.

1880-81. Accounts.	INDIA—	Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
525,1	Commissariat	510,3	567,8	657,7
80,9	Clothing	71,7	83,7	90,7
51,6	Ordnance	66,5	72,3	102,9
179,5	Other Receipts	128,5	178,7	242,1
837,1	TOTAL INDIA	777,0	902,5	1,093,4
87,0	ENGLAND	37,0	66,5	68,3
924,1		814,0	969,0	1,161,7

187. The increase in Commissariat recoveries is due to the recovery of the value of stores supplied to officers and others during the Kabul War, and to the sale of elephants and cattle on the reorganization of the Transport Department.

Under Clothing there were larger issues on payment, and there were special recoveries, first from Her Majesty's Government for clothing supplied to troops proceeding to South Africa, and secondly, from Native Governments supplied from the Madras stores.

The Ordnance recoveries were increased by sales to Native States and local authorities and by sales of condemned stores.

SECTION K.—RECEIPTS BY MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Under "Other Receipts" the increase is chiefly due to the item of 89,1 under Miscellaneous in the "India" portion of the accounts which represents recoveries of amounts entered as expenditure in the former year's accounts, but which would appear to have been rather of the nature of advances. There were also some arrear adjustments under "Transport Service" giving accounts 20,0 against estimate 13,4.

188. Of the excess receipts in England, 17,0 is only nominal and appears also in the expenditure side. Of the rest 7,5 are for value of clothing brought with troops from India, and 5,9 on account of the Indian Troop Service.

XXXVII.—Military Operations in Afghanistan.

1880-81. Accounts.	INDIA—	Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
319,1	Commissariat	...	...	75,5
283,5	Other Receipts	...	...	279,3
602,6		61,0	267,0	354,8
2,695,0	ADD—English Contribution . . .	3,000,0	2,305,0	2,305,0
3,297,6	TOTAL .	3,061,0	2,572,0	2,659,8

189. The consideration of these figures is best taken up in connection with the war expenditure.

SECTION K.—ARMY SERVICES.

EXPENDITURE.

49.—Army.

1880-81. Accounts.	INDIA—	Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
489,6	Army and Garrison Staff . . .	494,4	490,3	500,6
6,569,0	Regimental Pay, &c.	6,656,7	6,593,6	6,470,1
2,677,5	Commissariat	2,384,4	3,009,0	3,178,8
420,3	Medical	388,9	374,0	389,1
578,5	Ordnance	533,2	557,8	576,9
1,210,2	Other Effective Charges . . .	1,230,5	1,289,6	1,336,0
620,0	Pensions	628,9	635,2	641,1
82,2	Other Non-Effective Charges . . .	75,0	92,4	92,3
12,647,3	TOTAL INDIA .	12,392,0	13,041,9	13,184,9
	ENGLAND—			
936,6	Regimental Pay	850,0	...	831,7
352,6	Transport Charges	328,1	...	344,2
737,7	Stores	620,4	...	575,2
12,4	Other Effective Services . . .	73,0	...	14,5
2,064,9	Retired officers' pensions and other Non-effective Services	2,195,5	...	2,231,9
4,104,2	TOTAL ENGLAND .	4,067,0	4,084,2	3,997,5
—33,8	Unaudited Expenditure . . .	...	—7,1	+33,8
16,717,7	TOTAL .	16,459,0	17,119,0	17,216,2

190. The small increase under Staff is due to excess expenditure in telegrams and to the staff of the Quetta district not provided for in the estimates.

In Regimental pay there was a saving owing to the reduction of the number of Royal Artillery from 86 to 77 batteries, and to the absence of the 14th Hussars in South Africa. The number of officers on leave was also unusually great during the year. On the other hand, part of the saving was spent in the increase of pay to officers and non-commissioned officers under the Royal Warrant of 25th June 1881.

SECTION K.—ARMY SERVICES.

Under Commissariat there is a very large increase, which must be attributed, in a general way, to War expenditure, as will be more fully explained in the remarks made under that head.

The increase under Ordnance is due to a large quantity of copper supplied to the Dumdum factory by the Calcutta Mint, and there were also heavy charges for stores and arms supplied to the Indian troops at Malta and Cyprus.

Under other non-effective charges the increase over estimate is chiefly under Sea Transport (expenditure 125,9 against estimate 47,2). It was partly due to the employment of hired transports in the Burmah and other reliefs, and in withdrawing the troops *vid* Kurrachee from Afghanistan; and to arrear adjustments in connection with the Indian Troop service, which, as mentioned on the receipt side, have also brought in unexpected receipts.

The increase in Pensions and other non-effective charges is due to the new admissions to the pension lists not provided for in the estimates.

191. As regards the English accounts the saving in Regimental pay is the balance between a saving of 35,0 under Home charges and an increase of 16,0 in furlough allowances due to the large number of officers going to England on furlough after the Afghan War. Both of these are made up for in other parts of the account, for the first is due merely to the transfer of certain charges to the non-effective list, and the second, as already explained, has caused a saving in India.

The increase in Transport charges is the same as has been referred to on the receipt side as occurring on both sides of the account. The decrease in stores and in miscellaneous represents chiefly postponed payments.

Under non-effective charges there is the increase of 35,0 by transfer, as just mentioned from the effective charges, but there is an equal decrease owing to the Retirement Scheme not being taken advantage of to the extent anticipated.

50.—Military Operations in Afghanistan.

1880-81. Accounts.	INDIA—	1881-82. Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	1881-82. Accounts.
	Commissariat	2,271,0	1,895,1	1,366,0
	Other Military Charges			281,5
	Civil and Telegraph Charges			258,1
	Public Works Charges	...	560,0	571,5
10,452,8	TOTAL AUDITED	2,271,0	2,455,1	2,477,1
845,1	ADD—Unaudited expenditure			
	DEDUCT—Expenditure already brought to account	...	—845,1	—845,1
11,297,9	TOTAL INDIA	2,271,0	1,610,0	1,632,0
70,6	ADD—England	...	1,0	13,0
11,368,5	TOTAL	2,271,0	1,611,0	1,645,0

This and the corresponding head upon the receipt side shew the winding up of the accounts of the Afghan War. The Budget estimates anticipated the following:—

(1). An estimate, considered to be liberal but having no pretensions to accuracy, of actual net expenditure in the last month or two of military occupation and till the troops were finally withdrawn	1,940,0
(2). Compensation to be paid to camel-owners	270,0
(3). Expenditure upon Frontier Railways	790,0
TOTAL	3,000,0

The last item was in the Budget estimates taken under the Public Works heads, and the first two were taken as Receipts 61,0, and Expenditure 2,001,0 giving for the Indian account, total receipts 61,0, total expenditure 2,271,0, net expenditure 2,210,0.

SECTION K.—ARMY SERVICES.

192. The expenditure on War account fell off much more rapidly than was expected and the accounts, made up for nine or ten months, gave the following revised estimate as against the 2,210,0 just mentioned:—

Receipts		267,0
Expenditure audited and brought to account in 1881-82	1,895,1	
Deduct portion of this which had been incurred before 1881-82, and had been charged off in the accounts, before audit, in 1880-81	845,1	1,050,0
Actual Net War Expenditure		783,0
Less than Estimate (2,210,0)		1,427,0

193. This apparent falling-off must be taken against the excess in the Ordinary Expenditure where the greater part of the following differences is specifically ascribable to the War accounts:—

	Estimate.	Revised Estimate.
Commissariat Expenditure	2,384,4	3,009,0
Deduct Receipts	510,3	567,8
NET	1,874,1	2,441,2
More than estimate		567,1

and the same may be said of other heads.

The Financial Statement of 8th March 1882, para. 85, states as follows:—

"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."

We obtain therefore a more correct view of the Revised Estimate of War expenditure by assuming as War expenditure the whole excess over Budget under the ordinary head of Army, that is 660,0 expenditure less 155,0 receipts, or 505,0 in the net expenditure.

The figures as finally made up do not differ materially from the Revised Estimates, if we exclude the special recovery of about 89,1 referred to in para. 187 and are—

	Revised Estimate.	Account.
In *War Account*, excluding 560,0 (actual 559,7) of Public Works charge which belongs to a separate account	1,895,1	1,917,4
Deduct, as before, amount already brought to account	845,1	845,1
War expenditure of 1881-82	1,050,0	1,072,3
Deduct War receipts	267,0	354,8
Net War Account	783,0	717,5
In Ordinary Account—		
Excess of ordinary expenditure over estimates	660,0	757,2
Excess of ordinary receipts over estimates	155,0	347,7
Net	505,0	409,5
Total net War expenditure against the War estimate of 2,210,0	1,288,0	1,127,0

Difference 161,0 or 71,9 besides the 89,1 already alluded to.

194. We have now to note the remaining part of the War estimate of 790,0 on account of Frontier Railways.

The estimate was first of all raised to 950,0 by an addition of 160,0, of which the object was to enable the works on the Punjab Northern Railway to be carried out as speedily as possible. And the actual expenditure incurred against the estimate was about 784,4 as detailed under the head "Frontier Railways," the saving on the estimate of 950,0 being

SECTION K.—ARMY SERVICES.

due to large transfers of stores bought for these works to other Railways, and chiefly to the two now reckoned as "Protective Works."

The 790,0 originally provided was therefore nearly spent; but meantime another determination was come to, with reference to these Frontier Railways, namely, that as the upper section of the Kandahar Railway had been abandoned, the capital expended upon it and some other charges should no longer be regarded as expended upon "Frontier Railways," but be treated as a War loss and passed over to the accounts of the War. The amount thus passed over to be charged off as a War loss was 559,7. This expenditure had already come into the accounts under "Frontier Railways," chiefly in 1880-81, and it was accordingly now deducted from "Frontier Railways" and added to "Military Operations in Afghanistan;" it accounts for the "Public Works Charges" item in the above summary of the War expenditure.

195. As explained in last year's report, the English contribution of five millions sterling to the War was so taken in the Budget estimates of 1881-82 that the three millions credited in the estimates would exactly meet the provision for War expenditure above noted in paragraph . The revised estimates, based on the same principle, reduced to 2,305,0 the portion of the contribution to be credited in 1881-82, and as the actual credits of 1880-81 were fixed, upon this estimate, at 2,695,0, we must necessarily in the accounts of 1881-82 adhere to the credit of 2,305,0. But it will be seen that the real extent to which War items have affected the actuals of 1881-82 is as follows:—

Under "Frontier Railways," actual charges of the year . .	784,4	
DEDUCT—transfer of former years' expenditure to "Military Operations"	559,7	
NET CHARGE . .		224,7
Under "Army Ordinary" estimated excess above taken at .		409,5
Under "Military Operations" Expenditure, including the above transfer of 559,7	1,645,0	
DEDUCT—receipts	354,8	
		1,290,2
Total expenditure for comparison with the credit, on account of English contribution, of 2,300,0		1,924,4

196. So that, in the result, the War account has contributed 380,6 (namely 375,0 under Military operations proper, and 5,6 under Frontier Railways) towards the surplus of the year.

SECTION L.—EXCHANGE ON TRANSACTIONS WITH LONDON.

XXXVIII & 51.

1880-81. Accounts.		1881-82. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
3,088,0	On Secretary of State's Bills . . .	3,439,8	3,645,2	3,798,5
36,3	On other Transactions	35,2	39,8	56,0
3,124,3	TOTAL . .	3,475,0	3,685,0	3,854,5
	DEDUCT—			
	On Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies' Transactions—			
57,4	Capital Transactions . . .	57,5	42,2	38,5
103,1	Revenue Stores	96,2	85,1	67,7
68,0	On Capital Transactions, East India Railway	150,0	102,2	46,7
179,0	On Miscellaneous Transactions . .	108,3	161,5	144,9
407,5		412,0	391,0	297,8
2,716,8	NET EXCHANGE .	3,063,0	3,294,0	3,556,7

197. The loss on Secretary of State's Bills was calculated for £17,200,0 of Bills raised at 1*s.* 8*d.* The great demand for Bills at the end of the year raised the issues to £18,412,4, and the average rate being 19·895 pence the gross charge became 3,798,5.

Under "Other Transactions" an excess charge is attributable chiefly to an arrangement by which the Indian Treasuries were made to supply the Treasure Chest at Hongkong, the Secretary of State being reimbursed by the English Government. This has the effect of transferring to "Other Transactions" what would otherwise be dealt with as "Secretary of State's Bills."

198. The Exchange on Capital transactions of Guaranteed Railways is the difference between the £100 shewn on our accounts as the effect of a transaction of Rs. 1000, and the £91⅛ at which the same transaction is to pass on the Companies' accounts, when their contract rate is 1*s.* 10*d.* A reference to the net transactions in India, under Section S will shew that the Railways estimated net receipts (excluding the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway on which there is no Exchange transaction) of 638,2, whereas the actuals amounted only to 433,6. There was necessarily a corresponding diminution in the portion taken to Exchange.

The Revenue Stores adjustment is the further amount which the Railway Companies have to pay when they take over stores held on Capital account at 22 pence (mostly) and use them for Revenue purposes on which they are not entitled to better than the current Exchange. As the falling-off in receipts in Capital account is due mostly to the smaller demand for these stores-transfers, we find here also a smaller receipt under Exchange.

199. The Capital transactions in England by the East India Railway are brought on the Indian Books at 20 pence the rupee, so that the Capital outlay in England estimated in the Budget at 750,0 brought "Gain by Exchange" of 150,0 as a recovery of the "loss" charged on the Council Bills with which that 750,0 would be supplied. The revised estimate reduced these Capital transactions to 515,0 with a proportionate reduction of Exchange, and as they really amounted to 475,7 (net) the exchange came to only 95,1. We had, however, to write back an excess credit in last year's accounts of 48,4 and thus reduced the figure to 46,7.

200. Under "Miscellaneous Transactions" there was an increase both in Bombay and in Madras owing to realization from Native States of the price of Railway stores supplied to them.

SECTION M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

201. I have already shewn, para. 16, by what detailed improvements the original combined Imperial and Provincial Surplus, 148,0 of the Budget was increased by 3,954,5. It remains to show how these results were distributed between the Imperial and the Provincial shares of the accounts. Reverting for a moment to the details of the 3,954,5, we can construct the following table :—

	Imperial.	Provincial.
Surplus or deficit, according to Budget . . .	855,0	—707,0
Sum of the three figures printed in Italics in para. 16	...	904,5
Sum of the other figures, excluding the 39,9 "smaller differences"	+3,583,6 —493,7	
The smaller differences, 39,9, are shewn by the detailed accounts to be thus distributed . . .	332,2	+292,3
Total, being surplus on the Revenues of 1881-82 .	3,612,7	489,8

202. But the surplus as thus brought out was still further altered by grants made to Provincial Governments ; first, of 670,0 which had been resumed from them in 1879-80 and 1880-81, under the strain of the Afghan war, and of 360,0 with reference to the revision of provincial contracts. See para. 64 of the Financial Statement, March 8, 1882. Both these special grants and the original Provincial Allotment, in the present form of the accounts, take the shape of a transfer to the provincial account of what would otherwise be Imperial Land Revenue, and the sum of the two grants, 1,030,0, being a deduction from the Imperial and an addition to the Provincial share of revenue, alters the surpluses just stated from 3,612,7 Imperial and 489,8 Provincial to 2,582,7 Imperial and 1,519,8 Provincial. The former appears as surplus in the revenue account, the latter is charged off the revenue account and credited to the account of deposits.

SECTION N.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNT).

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
3,656,5	EXPENDITURE .	4,873,0	3,691,0	3,311,4

203. In addition to the usual 2½ crores for State Railways and Irrigation Works we had on the Budget estimates 860,0 of expenditure on East India Railway and 1,405,0 for purchase of the Madras Irrigation Company's undertaking. The last arrangement dropped for the time and disappears from the revised estimates.

204. The State Railway portion of the 2½ crores was duly spent, but a saving of 20 lakhs came on by the necessity of transferring this amount of stores against the grant for Protective Works. The irrigation portion was underspent, so that in all only 2,201,0 went against the annual 2,500,0. Of the East India Railway estimate of 860,0 only 456,0 were required, but a further charge of 386,0 in continuation of the purchase of the line comes against this head.

52.—State Railways.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
1,177,3	INDIA— Rajputana	560,7	626,4	613,5
53,1	Sindia	53,0	35,0	34,8
13,1	Holkar	14,6	24,6	15,3
	CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
204,4	Nagpur-Chattisgarh	197,5	242,0	237,3
13,3	Wardha Coal	13,2	16,1	15,8
	BURMAH—			
15,2	Rangoon-Irrawadi	20,8	26,7	25,8
...	Rangoon-Sittang	300,0	205,6	210,6
	BENGAL—			
5,5	Tirhoot Extension	250,3	317,9	301,1
123,3	Other Lines	48,8	—7,2	—24,4
161,0	NORTH-WEST PROVINCES	45,0	50,1	48,9
	PUNJAB—			
280,3	Indus Valley	190,2	322,0	317,8
617,8	Punjab Northern	...	120,6	79,2
...	Amritsar-Patankot	...	20,0	20,2
—33,9	BOMBAY	20,0	3,3	2,5
2,630,4	TOTAL .	1,714,1	2,003,1	1,897,8
...	ADD—Reserve	85,9	...	...
76,8	DEDUCT—Excess Credits Store Account .	...	66,2	262,6
2,553,6	TOTAL .	1,800,0	1,936,9	1,635,2
570,7	Out of which in England	458,0	445,0	439,3

205. When the accounts for 1880-81 were closed it was found that there had been short expenditure, chiefly in England, of 92,7, and this amount therefore became available for addition to the original estimates. Moreover, under orders by the Secretary of State the Jhelum-Pindi, and Lala-Musa-Miani sections of the Punjab Northern Railway were transferred, with their grant of 111,9, from the Ordinary to the Productive category. With these additions a total grant of 2,004,6 was admissible for Railways. The revised estimates showed additions to the expenditure on the Rajputana, Chattisgarh, Tirhoot Extension, and Indus Valley lines, but on the other hand estimated for only 20 out of 30 lakhs expenditure on Rangoon-Sittang line, the saving being caused both by delay in supply of sleepers from the Forest Department and by difficulty in finding labour. The estimates on the whole were short of the 2,004,6, chiefly because of the necessity for transferring stores to "Protective Railways" in order to fully utilize the grant under that head. This trans-

SECTION N.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNT).

fer in the end was even more than anticipated, and the deduction made from Capital expenditure was thus increased from 66,2 to 262,6.

206. Of the expenditure provided for in the Revised estimates, there were considerable savings on the Punjab Northern line (41,4), due chiefly to transfer of stores to other sections, and on the Tirhoot extension (16,8), due to delay in supply of stores, and to an amount reserved for payment to the Marine Department for steamers under construction not having been transferred. These amounts and some smaller savings, added to the credit received from Protective Works, made up the total short expenditure of 301,7 as compared with revised, or 164,8 as compared with original estimate.

53.—East Indian Railway.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
...	Redemption of Annuity . . .	...	500,0	586,3
418,4	Other Capital transactions . .	860,0	535,0	455,2
418,4	TOTAL .	860,0	1,035,0	1,041,5

207. The first of these transactions is explained under the head of Interest on Debt for Productive Public Works, para. 165.

The second represents the capital expenditure, chiefly purchase of stores in England; it was very much over-estimated by the Company.

54.—Irrigation and Navigation.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
82,1	BENGAL— Soane Project	67,5	67,5	71,2
45,1	Orissa Project	37,5	52,5	33,3
23,0	Midnapur Series	10,0	20,0	11,1
172,9	N.-W. PROVINCES— Lower Ganges Canal . .	162,6	129,0	108,4
23,5	Other Works	37,4	31,0	23,8
286,2	PUNJAB— Sirhind Canal	330,0	332,2	315,1
—85,9	Less Contributions	—105,4	—110,3	—129,4
50,3	Other Works	105,4	59,2	42,1
11,1	MADRAS	5,0	35,9	39,5
	BOMBAY—			
1,8	Deccan	22,0	22,0	14,4
4,4	Sind	8,0	8,0	36,3
...	RESERVE	78,9	...	...
614,5	TOTAL .	758,0	647,0	565,8
0	Purchase of Madras Irrigation Company's undertaking	1,405,0	0	0
614,5	TOTAL .	2,163,0	647,0	565,8

208. The revised estimates show, as compared with Budget—(1) The transfer of the Swat River Canal Works, in Punjab, out of this head to Protective; (2) Additional works in Madras; (3) Anticipations of short expenditure in other respects. The expenditure was for the most part even less than anticipated in the Revised estimates, which is attributed chiefly to delay and alterations in designs, or delay in taking up land, and in Bengal to fever keeping back the works on the Soane Canal.

The last item anticipated an arrangement with the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company for the purchase of their undertaking, which, however, was not accepted by the Company within the year. The item, therefore, dropped out of the revised estimates.

55.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

1880-81. Accounts.		Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
70,0	Madras Harbour	70,0	72,0	68,9

209. This is the whole expenditure on the Madras Harbour Works for 1881-82, no part being charged to Ordinary.

SECTION O.—PERMANENT DEBT.

	Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—			
Incurred	3,000,0	3,000,7	3,000,2
Discharged	30,8	230,3	205,4
Net incurred . .	2,969,2	2,770,4	2,794,8
ENGLAND—			
Incurred	2,105,0	1,119,3	1,205,6
Discharged	4,552,2	4,462,7	4,467,3
Net discharged . .	2,447,2	3,343,4	3,261,7
NET INCURRED . .	522,0	—573,0	—466,9

210. In India the Budget provided for raising a new loan of three crores, which was duly notified on 27th June and tendered for on 25th July. It was issued as part of the four per cent. loan of 1865, and was taken up at an average rate of Rs. 105-2·8 annas, giving a premium of 155,3. The price was a purely speculative one, based on anticipations that tenders would be made, as in the 1880-81 case, from Europe. When it was found that the whole burden of the loan would fall on the Indian market, the price went below par within a month of its issue; it then slightly recovered, and was quoted about 101 till the end of the year.

No discharge of loans was anticipated in the Budget, but when it was found that the provision of 750,0 for Famine Relief and Reduction of debt was not required for the former, notifications were issued for the discharge of the reduced four per cent. loan of 1881 (203,1) on 13th February, and of the first two Sicca Rupee loans (37,5) on 27th March. The payments made before the end of the year amounted to 171,6 and 2,5 respectively.

211. The Home estimates provided for the discharge of East India Bonds, 4,487,2, falling due on 30th November 1881, and 65,0 India five per cent. stock, and these payments were duly made as far as they were claimed by the holders.

The loans to be raised were estimated at 700,0, balance of the 3½ per cent. loan of December 1880, and 1,405,0, required for the purchase of the Madras Irrigation Company's undertaking. The receipts against the former were only 618,2, as 81,8 came in before March 31st, and the arrangement by which the second was required did not come off. On the other hand, by an arrangement not included in the estimates and sanctioned by Act of Parliament in August 1881, 586,3 was received by the issue of 3½ per cent. stock, and spent on the redemption of East India Railway annuities. The receipt of 1,205,6 accordingly represents this 586,3 plus the receipts against the estimate of 700,0.

SECTION P.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—			
Incurred	1,795,2	2,575,0	2,723,3
Discharged	1,962,4	2,237,5	2,390,9
NET INCURRED	—167,2	337,5	332,4
ENGLAND—			
Incurred	2,003,8	1,504,0	1,254,0
Discharged	6	5	1,250,6
NET INCURRED	2,003,2	1,503,5	3,4
NET INCURRED	1,836,0	1,841,0	335,8

212. The change in the Indian figures was entirely in Savings Bank Deposits. The Budget anticipated thatthe reduction in the rate of interest from $4\frac{1}{8}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$, and the withdrawal of some of the favorable conditions recently granted to depositors, would result in a net reduction of Deposit Balances by 377,0. The event shewed, however, that the high figures reached in 1880-81 were not only maintained but added to by 99,0.

213. The English estimates provided for a temporary loan of £2,000,0 for the discharge of the four millions of Bonds falling due on 30th November. However, the high Council Bill drawings reduced the necessity to £1,250,0, and even this was paid off before the year was out.

SECTION Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES NOT BEARING INTEREST.

	Budget.	1881 82. Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—			
Receipts	24,968,0	18,970,9	20,994,8
Payments	25,764,0	17,092,6	19,337,7
NET	—796,0	+1,878,3	+1,657,1
ENGLAND—			
Receipts	3,0	16,5	22,5
Payments	2,503,0	1,818,8	1,820,6
NET	—2,500,0	—1,802,3	—1,798,1
NET OF BOTH	—3,296,0	+76,0	—141,0

214. In India the difference in the accounts as compared with Budget is +2,453,1 and is composed chiefly of two items—(1) An increase of provincial Balances by 1,519,8, against an estimated decrease by 707,0; (2) The 715,2 received by the Famine Commissioners for reduction of debt, according to a procedure not settled at the time of the estimates. The first of these is explained under the head of "Provincial Surplus" (Section M above). The second necessarily comes as a gross receipt under this head, because the charges taken against it being discharge of permanent debt are shewn under that section.

215. In the English accounts the difference +701,9 lies chiefly in the treatment of the English contribution for the Afghan War. In the Budget we expected to bring to credit 3,000,0 made up of the actual receipts of 500,0 from the English Exchequer and 2,500,0 charged *per contra* to a suspense account, as explained in last year's report. But as 695,0 of this last were taken into the accounts of 1880-81, the net charge under this section fell short by that amount.

216. There have been during the year vast credits to advances in the Military Department, namely, about 1,000,0, being the amount originally debited under that head but really representing unaudited expenditure. These are prevented from appearing in this final account as a net credit because of the *per contra* entry we make in debiting advances and crediting expenditure for the adjustment of the unaudited expenditure under "Army."

SECTION R.—LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &c.

	Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
Net India Figure . . .	102,0	170,0	195,2

217. The recoveries were better than anticipated, owing to more speedy repayments by some Native States under "India."

SECTION S.—CAPITAL OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES.

Guaranteed Companies.

	Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—			
Bombay Baroda and Central India . .	100,8	—9,2	—4,4
Eastern Bengal	—1,8	30,2	33,1
East India Railway	0	0	—17,1
Great Indian Peninsula	357,6	238,2	248,0
Madras	82,6	73,3	82,3
Oudh and Rohilkund	—150,0	—110,0	—82,1
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	89,4	127,7	76,8
South Indian	9,6	4,8	14,9
TOTAL .	488,2	355,0	351,5
Madras Irrigation, &c.	0	0	— 1,4
	488,2	355,0	350,1
ENGLAND	—1,004,2	—796,0	—852,5
	—516,0	—441,0	—502,4

218. Most of the Railways shew smaller receipts in India than estimated, which, as the receipts mostly mean transfers to credit of Capital for stores held on Capital account, and issued for Revenue consumption, indicate less expenditure than anticipated in Budget.

The English figures are the difference between receipts of capital from the Companies concerned, and issues for expenditure, chiefly in procuring stores, paying establishment and occasionally paying off debentures The final figures differed from the estimate chiefly by an extra receipt of 200,0 on account of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.

SECTION T.—REMITTANCES.

	Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
Money Orders (net)	0	18,0	19,4
Other Local Remittances (net)	—15,0	3,3	—129,5
Other Departmental Accounts (net) . . .	74,1	—2,8	73,1
Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)—			
Post Office	0	0	—64,5
Telegraph	0	0	— 3,5
Marine	0	0	39,6
Military	0	0	202,1
Public Works	0	841,5	769,5
Remittances in India	872,9	0	0
Remittance account between England and India (net) .	—82,0	—66,9	—28,7
TOTAL (NET) .	850,0	793,1	877,5

219. These figures all practically shew the outstandings in account. None of them are of any importance, except the figures against Post Office, Military and Public Works. The first of these is the result of a write-back of 65,0, wrongly credited in 1880-81. The figure against Military means that the Military accounts have during the year brought up their account of receipts from the Civil Department, by 202,1, but the amount by which they were in arrear was already taken into account in 1880-81, by charging off a certain amount as unaudited expenditure.

220. The Public Works figure is thus explained. The cheques of the Public Works Department, which were outstanding on March 31st, 1881, amounted to 384,8, but they were then kept under a special Suspense account, in the section of Advances and Deposits. The account was however, in the course of the year, transferred to the account between Civil and Public Works Department, and thus we have in that account the excess credits representing cheques, outstanding on March 31st, 1882, without having the debits on account of cheques outstanding on March 31st, 1881, and paid in 1881-82. Public Works expenditure was very active in March, and the outstanding cheques have been ascertained to be at least 581,7. The rest of the credit was expected as the net transactions between the departments in 1880-81 was a debit of 139,1; but the account is being investigated in detail, and in fact the change of procedure regarding cheques, above alluded to, is one of the preparations for that investigation.

SECTION U.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

221. The amount estimated for in the Budget was £17,200,0, being Rs. 20,640,000 at Exchange 20*d*. The actual drawings exceeded this by £1,212,4, the excess being due chiefly to the strong demand for Bills at the end of the year, which the flourishing state of the Indian Treasuries rendered it advisable to meet as far as possible.

The Bills drawn during the year are thus arranged by month of allotment:—

	£	Rs.	Rate in pence.
March 1881	205,8	2,47,8	19·94
April ,,	1,491,7	18,00,0	19·89
May ,,	1,357·4	16,50,0	19·74
June ,,	1,352,1	16,55,0	19·61
July ,,	868,8	10,61,4	19 64
August ,,	1,648,1	19,94,3	19·83
September,,	971,4	11,76,5	19·82
October ,,	1,087,5	13,12,3	19·89
November,,	1,686,1	20,35,0	19·88
December,,	1,415,3	17,04,0	19·93
January 1882	2,358,2	28,27,5	20·02
February ,,	1,278,1	15,29,3	20·06
March ,,	2,691,9	32,17,8	20·08
TOTAL	18,412,4	2,22,10,9	19·89

And the payment account is as follows:—

	£	Rs.
Bills outstanding, March 31st, 1881	1,396,1	16,78,8
Drawn in 1881-82	18,412,4	2,22,10,9
TOTAL FOR PAYMENT	19,808,5	2,38,89,7
Paid in 1881-82	18,337,0	2,21,28,0
Outstanding, March 31st, 1882	1,471,5	1,761,7

SECTION V.—CASH BALANCE.

	Budget.	1881-82. Revised.	Accounts.
Opening Balance	16,510,0	17,498,8	17,498,8
Closing Balance	11,990,0	17,251,0	17,143,8
Net Decrease	4,520,0	247,8	355,0

222. The result, in the accounts, better on the whole than the Budget by over four millions (4,165,0), is attributable chiefly to—

	Balance, Better.	Balance, Worse.
Imperial surplus of the year increased from 855,0 to 2,582,7	1,727,7	
Temporary Loan in England not raised	...	2,000,0
Savings Banks deposits not reduced	476,0	
Provincial balances increased instead of diminished	2,226,8	
Charge to Suspense, on account of English contribution to Afghan war, reduced	695,0	
Amount set apart for reduction of debt, not utilized	541,1	
Total	5,666,6	2,000,0
Net increase explained out of 4,165,0	3,666,6	

So that a number of smaller differences explain the remaining increase of half a million.

Budget Estimates . . . 1881-82.

Revised Estimates . . . 1881-82.

Accounts . . . . . 1881-82.

(NEW CLASSIFICATION).

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General Statement of [illegible] Estimates.

Rs. 10 = £ 1.

Receipts.	For details *vide* Abstract.	Accounts, 1880-81.	Budget Estimate, 1881-82.	Revised Estimate, 1881-82.	Accounts, 1881-82.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
B.—Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	...	21,112,995	21,788,000	21,770,000	21,948,022
Opium	...	10,480,051	8,763,000	9,900,000	9,862,444
Salt	...	7,115,988	7,153,000	7,213,000	7,375,620
Stamps	...	3,250,581	3,290,000	3,328,000	3,381,372
Excise	...	3,135,226	3,031,000	3,411,000	3,427,274
Other Heads	A	7,607,461	7,545,000	7 534,000	7,659,729
	...	52,702,302	51,570,000	53,156,000	53,654,461
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	...	1,647,305	1,537,000	1,510,000	1,489,699
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments	A	1,468,150	1,396,000	1,426,000	1,513,083
E.—Miscellaneous	„	1,985,882	1,325,000	1,643,000	1,707,226
G.—Revenue from Productive Public Works	„	9,381,786	9,380,000	10,558,000	10,782,063
H.—Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive	„	745,221	665,000	688,000	727,799
K.—Receipts by Military Departments	„	4,221,734	3,875,000	3,541,000	3,821,475
TOTAL REVENUE	...	72,152,380	69,748,000	72,522,000	73,695,806
Extraordinary Receipts	...	(a) 302,121	...	...	...
Debt, Deposits and Advances—					
O.—Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	5,679,570	522,000	...	...
P.—Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	„	...	1,836,000	1,840,700	335,853
Q.—Deposits and Advances not bearing interest (net)	„	4,272,909	...	76,050	...
R.—Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net Recoveries)	„	...	102,000	170,000	195,183
S.—Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Receipts)	„	...	...	...	...
T.—Remittances (net)	„	696,251	850,000	793,100	877,478
U.—Secretary of State's Bills drawn	„	15,239,677	17,200,000	17,504,000	18,412,429
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	98,342,908	90,258,000	92,905,850	93,516,749
V.—Balance on April 1st—England	...	2,270,107	3,710,007	4,127,749	4,127,749
India	...	13,029,894	12,799,993	13,371,101	13,371,101
GRAND TOTAL	...	113,642,909	106,768,000	110,404,700	111,015,599

(a) Lapsed assets of the Nizamut Stipend Fund.

[illegible] Disbursements.	For details *vide* Abstract.	Accounts, 1880-81.	Budget Estimate, 1881-82.	Revised Estimate, 1881-82.	Accounts, 1881-82.
[illegible] (Imperial). Imper					
£ 15,6					
[illegible] 0					
[illegible]	B	4,083,168	4,247,000	4,532,000	4,558,100
B.—Direct demands on the Revenues	„	8,168,987	8,519,056	8,554 730	8,220,111
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	„	1,765,957	1,765,000	1,811 000	1,771,662
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	„	10,567,617	11,111,000	10,959,000	11,038 504
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges	„	3,823,194	3,816,944	3,839,270	4,044,532
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance	„	34,469	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
G.—Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)	„	9,259,437	9,680,000	9,673,000	9,649,005
H.—Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive	„	7,392,718	7,168,000	6,730,000	6,393,531
K.—Army Services	„	28,086,202	18,730,000	18,730,000	18,861,142
L.—Exchange on Transactions with London	„	2,716,809	3,063,000	3,294,000	3,556,700
TOTAL	...	75,898,558	69,600,000	69,623,000	69,593,287
M.—*Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is, Allotments to Provincial Governments, unspent by them	End of B	352,620	153,000	1,397,400	1,804,773
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, that is, Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	„	—54,659	—860,000	—75,700	—284,[illegible]
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	...	76,196,519	68,893,000	70,944,700	71,113,079
N.—Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)	End of B	3,656,505	4,873,000	3,691,000	3,311,423
Debt, Deposits and Advances—					
O.—Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	C	...	...	573,000	466,895
P.—Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	„	808,694	...	...	...
Q.—Deposits and Advances not bearing interest (net)	„	...	3,296,000	...	140,969
R.—Loans to Municipalities and Native States, &c. (net Advanced)	„	174,526	...	...	...
S.—Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Withdrawals)	„	165,600	516,000	441,000	502,414
T.—Remittances (net)	„	...	...	...	...
U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid	„	15,142,215	17,200,000	17,504,000	18,336,997
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	96,144,059	94,778,000	93,153,700	93,871,777
V.—Balance on March 31st—England	...	4,127,749	1,990,607	3,051,349	2,620,909
India	...	13,371,101	9,999,393	14,199,651	14,522,913
GRAND TOTAL	...	113,642,909	106,768,000	110,404,700	111,015,599
Revenue		72,152,380	69,748,000	72,522,000	73,695,806
Expenditure chargeable thereon		76,196,519	68,893,000	70,944,700	71,113,079
Surplus + or Deficit —		—4,044,139	+855,000	+1,577,300	+2,582,727

Abstract

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	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 188				
	England, (Imperial).	India.			
		Imperial.	Provincial.		
B.—Principal Heads of Revenue—	£	£	£		
I.—Land Revenue	...	16,309,400	5,354,600	124,(	
II.—Opium	...	8,763,000	...	...	
III.—Salt	...	7,133,400	19,600	...	7
IV.—Stamps	...	568,000	2,722,000	...	3,2
V.—Excise	...	632,200	2,397,500	1,300	3,031,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	170,900	412,100	2,280,000	2,863,000
VII.—Customs	...	2,123,500	243,500	...	2,367,000
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	...	367,700	182,300	...	550,000
IX.—Forest	1,900	720,600	23,600	23,900	770,000
X.—Registration	...	1,400	288,600	...	290,000
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	705,000	...	...	705,000
TOTAL	1,900	37,495,100	11,643,800	2,429,200	51,570,000
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—					
XII.—Post Office	...	963,500	2,700	800	967,000
XIII.—Telegraph	28,400	452,600	...	...	481,000
XIV.—Mint	...	89,000	...	...	89,000
TOTAL	28,400	1,505,100	2,700	800	1,537,000
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—					
XV.—Law and Justice	...	71,300	592,000	700	664,000
XVI.—Police	...	600	194,900	40,500	236,000
XVII.—Marine	...	66,100	143,900	...	210,000
XVIII.—Education	...	700	115,000	27,300	143,000
XIX.—Medical	4,300	...	34,400	3,300	42,000
XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	38,500	11,600	37,300	13,600	101,000
TOTAL	42,800	150,300	1,117,500	85,400	1,396,000
E.—Miscellaneous—					
XXI.—Interest	10,000	644,000	13,400	10,600	678,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.	99,400	199,800	12,300	3,500	315,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	11,800	49,200	...	61,000
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	6,000	46,100	115,900	103,000	271,000
TOTAL	115,400	901,700	190,800	117,100	1,325,000
G.—Revenue from Productive Public Works—					
XXV.—State Railways (Gross Earnings)	200	1,889,800	530,000	...	2,420,000
XXVI.—Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net Traffic Receipts)	...	2,730,000	...	...	2,730,000
XXVII.—East Indian Railway (Net Traffic Receipts).	...	2,800,000	...	...	2,800,000
XXVIII.—Irrigation and Navigation (Direct Receipts)	500	315,200	423,300	...	739,000
XXIX.—Madras Irrigation and Canal Co. (Net Traffic Receipts)	...	— 16,000	...	...	—16,000
XXX.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	...	707,000	...	...	707,000
TOTAL	700	8,426,000	953,300	...	9,380,000
H.—Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive—					
XXXI.—State Railways	...	...	...	...	...
XXXII.—Subsidized Railways	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIII.—Irrigation and Navigation	...	26,600	152,400	1,000	180,000
XXXIV.—Military Works	...	35,600	...	...	35,600
XXXV.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	12,500	16,700	299,400	120,800	449,400
TOTAL	12,500	78,900	451,800	121,800	665,000
K.—Receipts by Military Departments—					
XXXVI.—Army	37,000	777,000	...		814,000
XXXVII.—Military Operations in Afghanistan	3,000,000a	61,000	...		3,061,000
TOTAL	3,037,000	838,000	...	...	3,875,000
	3,238,700	49,395,100			
TOTAL REVENUES	52,633,800		14,359,900	2,754,300	69,748,000

(a) Ex

Revenue.

Rs. 10 = £1.

ch appear in the General Account.

Revised Estimate, 1881-82.					Accounts, 1881-82.				
	India.					India.			
England. (Imperial).	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	England. (Imperial).	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
...	15,077,000	6,562,900	130,100	21,770,000	...	15,313,251	6,495,460	139,311	21,948,022
...	9,900,000	...	...	9,900,000	...	9,862,444	...	...	9,862,444
...	7,187,100	25,900	...	7,213,000	...	7,350,727	24,893	...	7,375,620
...	574,100	2,753,900	...	3,328,000	...	576,252	2,805,120	...	3,381,372
...	645,900	2,763,700	1,400	3,411,000	...	675,701	2,750,320	1,253	3,427,274
...	176,800	457,200	2,251,000	2,885,000	...	178,718	455,599	2,261,173	2,895,490
...	2,043,900	246,100	...	2,290,000	...	2,106,434	254,954	...	2,361,388
...	375,400	162,600	...	538,000	...	382,986	153,843	...	536,829
2,000	755,100	35,900	27,000	820,000	2,236	804,984	37,196	30,019	874,435
...	600	279,400	...	280,000	...	853	283,861	...	284,714
...	721,000	...	...	721,000	...	706,873	...	...	706,873
2,000	37,456,900	13,287,600	2,409,500	**53,156,000**	2,236	37,959,223	13,261,246	2,431,756	**53,654,461**
...	971,800	3,400	800	976,000	...	945,326	3,446	1,135	949,907
53,200	422,800	...	...	476,000	51,787	417,421	...	...	469,208
...	58,000	...	...	58,000	28	70,556	...	...	70,584
53,200	1,452,600	3,400	800	**1,510,000**	51,815	1,433,303	3,446	1,135	**1,489,699**
...	84,700	557,900	400	643,000	...	85,638	591,234	582	677,454
...	400	201,400	40,200	242,000	...	5,699	199,370	42,936	248,005
...	77,600	128,400	...	206,000	13	106,764	131,099	...	237,876
...	1,400	126,400	51,200	179,000	...	1,086	131,085	57,121	189,292
4,000	300	33,600	5,100	43,000	3,998	5	31,805	3,699	39,507
44,400	15,600	42,900	10,100	113,000	44,480	18,370	47,534	10,565	120,949
48,400	180,000	1,090,600	107,000	**1,426,000**	48,491	217,562	1,132,127	114,903	**1,513,083**
,000	805,000	13,100	19,900	892,000	56,470	808,237	14,531	17,666	896,904
,900	190,600	14,000	3,500	312,000	105,973	232,688	14,120	3,492	356,273
...	14,700	45,300	...	60,000	12	11,733	46,066	...	57,811
,200	52,100	184,200	129,500	379,000	15,471	73,795	196,562	110,410	396,238
171,100	1,062,400	256,600	152,900	**1,643,000**	177,926	1,126,453	271,279	131,568	**1,707,226**
200	1,920,900	563,900	...	2,485,000	...	1,981,837	574,705	...	2,556,542
...	3,490,000	...	...	3,490,000	...	3,615,479	...	...	3,615,479
...	3,110,000	...	...	3,110,000	230	3,261,627	...	...	3,261,857
200	294,800	509,000	...	804,000	171	321,742	543,886	...	865,799
...	—10,000	...	...	—10,000	...	—8,834	...	...	—8,834
...	679,000	...	...	679,000	...	491,220	...	...	491,220
400	9,484,700	1,072,900	...	**10,558,600**	401	9,663,071	1,118,591	...	**10,782,063**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,300	—300	...	...	2,000	2,290	...	...	...	2,290
...	30,600	97,200	1,200	129,000	...	29,216	100,707	1,316	131,239
...	39,300	...	...	39,300	...	48,474	1,824	...	50,298
,700	19,200	325,400	159,400	517,700	13,636	23,281	356,146	150,909	543,972
16,000	88,800	422,600	160,600	**688,000**	15,926	100,971	458,677	152,225	**727,799**
,300	902,5	...	...	969,000	68,263	1,093,444	...	...	1,161,707
,000a	267,	...	...	2,572,000	2,305,000a	354,768	...	...	2,659,768
...	1,169,500	...	...	**3,541,000**	2,373,263	1,448,212	...	...	**3,821,475**
,600	30,894,900				2,670,058	51,948,795			
,700		16,133,700	2,836,800	**72,522,000**	54,618,853		16,245,366	2,831,587	**73,695,806**

Abstract B.—*Detail of Expenditure.*

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

Rs. 10 = £1.

	Budget Estimate, 1881-82.					Revised Estimate, 1881-82.					Accounts, 1881-82.				
	England. (Imperial).	India.			Total.	England. (Imperial).	India.			Total.	England. (Imperial).	India.			Total.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
A.—Interest—															
1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt (excluding that charged to *Productive* Public Works).	2,470,700	1,353,300	14,000	...	3,838,000	2,506,300	1,573,700	7,000	...	4,087,000	2,512,420	1,504,836	6,860	...	4,024,116
2.— Do. on Deposits	1,700	403,200	900	3,200	409,000	2,700	437,800	900	3,600	445,000	706	528,865	921	3,492	533,984
TOTAL	2,472,400	1,756,500	14,900	3,200	**4,247,00**	2,509,000	2,011,500	7,900	3,600	**4,532,000**	2,513,126	2,033,701	7,781	3,492	**4,558,100**
B.—Direct Demands on the Revenues—															
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	...	193,900	149,100	7,000	350,000	...	228,800	180,800	13,400	423,000	...	180,130	78,974	13,266	272,370
4.—Assignments and Compensations	...	520,956	686,100	...	1,207,056	...	528,730	715,000	...	1,243,730	...	492,266	702,174	...	1,194,440
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*—															
5.—Land Revenue	900	828,700	1,651,100	551,300	3,032,000	600	851,000	1,639,900	545,500	3,037,000	541	808,761	1,646,104	548,386	3,003,792
6.—Opium (including cost of Production)	500	2,262,500	...	...	2,263,000	1,100	2,060,900	...	...	2,062,000	1,062	2,054,998	1,275	...	2,057,335
7.—Salt (including cost of Production).	...	368,200	59,800	...	428,000	...	486,000	58,000	...	544,000	...	423,653	62,556	...	486,209
8.—Stamps	40,000	—23,200	97,200	...	114,000	31,600	—17,200	94,600	...	109,000	32,862	—13,574	91,335	...	110,623
9.—Excise	...	22,600	75,600	800	99,000	...	21,500	76,700	800	99,000	3	18,835	77,221	827	96,886
10.—Provincial Rates	...	...	4,900	43,100	48,000	...	—300	5,200	44,100	49,000	...	...	5,181	48,045	53,226
11.—Customs	...	23,200	182,800	...	206,000	...	22,600	173,400	...	196,000	17	22,667	172,426	...	195,110
12.—Assessed Taxes	...	1,200	13,800	...	15,000	...	700	13,300	...	14,000	...	580	12,494	...	13,074
13.—Forest	5,200	526,700	16,800	22,300	571,000	5,200	553,000	21,600	20,200	600,000	5,288	512,016	19,171	21,170	557,645
14.—Registration	...	500	185,500	...	186,00	...	300	177,700	...	178,000	...	393	179,008	...	179,401
TOTAL	46,600	4,725,256	3,122,700	624,500	**8,519,05**	38,500	4,736,030	3,156,200	624,000	**8,554,730**	39,773	4,500,725	3,047,919	631,694	**8,220,111**
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—															
15.—Post Office	100,100	907,600	33,400	56,900	1,098,000	98,700	957,200	35,600	58,500	1,150,000	96,812	955,649	37,738	57,736	1,147 935
16.—Telegraph	102,400	459,600	...	...	562,000	111,100	455,900	...	...	567,000	94,114	442,087	...	...	536,201
17.—Mint	19,800	85,200	...	...	105,00	22,800	71,200	...	...	94,000	19,017	68,485	24	...	87,526
TOTAL	222,300	1,452,400	33,400	56,900	**1,765,000**	232,600	1,484,300	35,600	58,500	**1,811,000**	209,943	1,466,221	37,762	57,736	**1,771,662**
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—															
18.—General Administration	220,100	677,000	595,20	26,700	1,519,00	226,700	657,400	589,300	28,600	1,502,000	231,431	653,785	582,962	26,178	1,494,356
19.—Law and Justice	1,400	584,700	2,764,800	100	3,351,00	300	507,400	2,013,100	200	3,181,000	226	501,136	2,669,322	2,057	3,232,741
20.—Police	...	87,000	2,206,300	277,700	2,571,00	...	82,200	2,205,500	263,300	2,551,000	...	82,847	2,204,841	266,173	2,553,861
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	302,900	254,100	178,000	...	735,00	226,000	247,900	146,100	...	620,000	197,814	272,982	152,602	...	623,398
22.—Education	400	8,800	738,200	310,600	1,058,00	400	8,900	721,800	325,900	1,057,000	329	9,123	735,432	333,606	1,078,490
23.—Ecclesiastical	800	117,300	40,900	...	159,00	500	119,200	40,300	...	160,000	442	119,996	41,698	...	162,136
24.—Medical	7,500	165,800	429,500	95,200	698,00	7,500	166,800	405,300	98,400	678,000	7,468	167,704	405,343	102,670	683,185
25.—Political	26,300	535,300	300	100	562,000	26,800	635,500	600	100	663,000	25,832	622,436	773	305	649,346
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	19,300	304,500	96,400	37,800	458,000	21,500	375,000	113,500	37,000	547,000	20,591	388,801	112,835	38,764	560,991
TOTAL	578,700	2,734,500	7,049,600	748,200	**11,111,0**	509,700	2,860,300	6,835,500	753,500	**10,959,000**	484,133	2,878,810	6,905,808	769,753	**11,038,504**
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—															
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	61,100	674,844	...	...	735,94	21,100	667,170	...	...	688,270	31,265	651,063	...	...	682,328
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	230,000	3,500	500	...	234,00	218,000	4,500	500	...	223,000	217,747	3,925	970	...	222,642
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,356,000	550,100	157,300	600	2,064,00	1,367,000	539,000	166,200	800	2,073,000	1,367,140	643,631	170,420	1,136	2,182,327
30.—Stationery and Printing	87,600	92,400	329,500	2,500	512,00	127,600	118,800	313,000	2,600	562,000	118,694	134,867	309,818	2,505	565,884
31.—Miscellaneous	20,000	49,700	116,300	85,000	271,00	22,000	57,000	122,100	91,900	293,000	44,156	95,743	162,678	88,774	391,351
TOTAL	1,754,700	1,370,544	603,600	88,100	**3,816,94**	1,755,700	1,386,470	601,800	95,300	**3,839,270**	1,779,002	1,529,229	643,886	92,415	**4,044,532**
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—															
32.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	22,800	...	23,000	165	—12,078	46,762	...	34,849
33.—Protective Works, Railways	...	750,000	...	...	750,000	...	574,000	...	...	574,000	...	614,551	...	...	614,551
34.—Protective Works, Irrigation	...					...	153,000	...	...	153,000	...	135,449	...	...	135,449
35.—Reduction of Debt	...	750,000	...	...	750,00	...	750,000	...	...	750,000	...	715,151	...	...	715,151
TOTAL	...	1,500,000	...	...	**1,500,00**	200	1,477,000	22,800	...	**1,500,000**	165	1,453,073	46,762	...	**1,500,000**
G.—Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)—															
36.—State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	...	1,331,000	338,000	...	1,669,00	...	1,373,800	342,200	...	1,716,000	...	1,342,770	343,622	...	1,686,392
37.—Guaranteed and Subsidized Rys. (Interest and Profits, &c.)	3,267,000	249,000	...	...	3,516,00	3,265,000	425,000	...	...	3,690,000	3,264,813	413,941	...	...	3,678,754
38.—East Indian Railway (Interest and Profits)	1,382,400	204,600	...	...	1,587,00	1,237,400	199,600	...	...	1,437,000	1,239,446	199,257	...	...	1,438,703
39.—Irrigation and Navigation (Working and Maintenance)	...	190,400	235,600	...	426,0	...	191,000	262,000	...	453,000	193	180,463	274,979	...	455,635
40.—Madras Irrigation and Canal Co. (Interest, &c.)	33,200	—200	...	...	33,0	50,200	—200	...	...	50,000	49,983	513	...	...	50,496
41.—Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works :—															
Railways	239,600	1,103,700	247,500	...	1,590,	353,900	1,030,900	221,000	...	1,605,800	352,852	1,020,842	220,993	...	1,594,687
Irrigation	...	321,200	511,000	...	832	...	249,700	453,500	...	703,200	...	274,400	451,980	...	726,386
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	26,000	...	...	26	...	18,000	...	...	18,000	...	17,952	...	...	17,952
TOTAL	4,022,200	3,425,700	1,332,100	...	9,680	4,906,500	3,487,800	1,278,700	...	**9,673,000**	4,907,287	3,450,144	1,291,574	...	**9,649,005**
Carried over	9,996,900	16,964,900	12,156,300	1,520,900	40,639	9,952,200	17,443,400	11,938,500	1,534,900	40,869,000	9,933,429	17,311,903	11,981,492	1,555,090	40,781,914

Abstract B.—*Details of Expenditure*—continued.

Rs. 10 = £1

	Budget Estimate, 1881-82.					Revised Estimate, 1881-82.					Accounts, 1881-82.				
	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought over	9,996,900	16,964,900	12,156,300	1,520,900	40,639,000	9,952,200	17,443,400	11,938,500	1,534,900	40,869,000	9,933,429	17,311,903	11,981,492	1,555,090	40,781,914
H.—Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive—															
42.—State Railways, Capital Account	...	292,300	124,700	...	417,000	...	133,100	147,900	...	281,000	...	121,418	126,255	...	247,673
43.—State Railways, Working and Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44.—Subsidized Railways	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45.—Frontier Railways	404,000	386,000	...	...	790,000	4,300	34,700	...	...	39,000	4,301	13,226	...	...	17,527
46.—Irrigation and Navigation	100	474,900	445,700	5,300	926,000	340,000	—131,000	...	...	209,000	363,491	—138,809	...	...	224,682
47.—Military Works	...	1,010,700	50,242	...	1,060,942	200	500,900	373,700	4,200	879,000	22	425,884	359,678	4,349	789,933
48.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	95,600	359,400	1,978,958	1,540,100	3,974,058	...	1,078,000	50,111	...	1,128,111	...	1,020,035	50,511	...	1,070,546
						101,000	498,400	2,165,089	1,429,400	4,193,889	96,018	466,603	2,088,793	1,391,756	4,043,170
TOTAL	499,700	2,523,300	2,599,600	1,545,400	**7,168,000**	445,500	2,114,100	2,736,800	1,433,600	**6,730,000**	463,832	1,908,357	2,625,237	1,396,105	**6,393,531**
K.—Army Services—															
49.—Army	4,067,000	12,392,000	...	...	16,459,000	4,084,200	13,034,800	...	...	17,119,000	3,997,482	13,218,733	...	...	17,216,215
50.—Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	2,271,000	...	...	2,271,000	1,000	1,610,000	...	...	1,611,000	13,003	1,631,924	...	...	1,644,927
TOTAL	4,067,000	14,663,000	...	...	**18,730,000**	4,085,200	14,644,800	...	...	**18,730,000**	4,010,485	14,850,657	...	...	**18,861,142**
L.—Exchange on Transactions with London (XXXVIII and 51)	...	3,064,000	—1,000	...	**3,063,000**	...	3,295,000	—1,000	...	**3,294,000**	...	3,557,463	—763	...	**3,556,700**
TOTAL	14,563,600	37,215,200	14,754,900	3,066,300	**69,600,000**	14,482,900	37,497,300	14,674,300	2,968,500	**69,623,000**	14,407,746	37,628,380	14,605,966	2,951,195	**69,593,287**
		51,778,800				51,980,200						52,036,126			
Transfers between Provincial and Local		...	+71,000	—71,000			+141,800	—141,800					—115,590	+115,590	
SURPLUSES		+855,000	+125,000	+28,000		+1,577,300	+1,317,600	+79,800				+2,582,727	+1,754,990	+49,783	
DEFICITS		...	—591,000	—209,000		...	...	—75,700				...	...	—284,981	
TOTAL AS PER ABSTRACT A		52,633,800	14,359,900	2,754,300	...		53,557,500	16,133,700	2,830,800			54,618,853	16,245,366	2,831,587	
N.—Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)—															
52.—State Railways	458,000	1,322,000	...	...	1,780,000	445,000	1,492,000	...	...	1,937,000	439,325	1,195,826	...	...	1,635,151
53.—East Indian Railway	...	860,000	...	...	860,000	500,000	535,000	...	...	1,035,000	586,300	455,262	...	...	1,041,562
54.—Irrigation and Navigation	1,405,000	758,000	...	...	2,163,000	...	647,000	...	...	647,000	...	565,804	...	...	565,804
55.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	70,000	...	...	70,000	...	72,000	...	...	72,000	...	68,906	...	...	68,906
TOTAL	1,863,000	3,010,000	...	...	**4,873,000**	945,000	2,746,000	...	...	**3,691,000**	1,025,625	2,285,798	...	...	**3,311,423**

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure.*

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

	Budget Estimate, 1881-82.			Revised Estimate, 1881-82.			Accounts, 1881-82.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Abstract A)	3,238,700	66,509,300	69,748,000	2,662,600	69,859,400	72,522,000	2,670,058	71,025,748	73,695,806
Extraordinary Receipts	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
Permanent Debt incurred—									
Stock	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Stock	700,000	...		1,118,200	...		1,204,547	...	
	...	...		...	...		...	...	
	...	3,000,000		...	3,000,000		...	3,000,000	
	1,405,000	...		1,100	700		1,100	173	
TOTAL	2,105,000	3,000,000	5,105,000	1,119,300	3,000,700	4,120,000	1,205,647	3,000,173	4,205,820
NET	...	...	**522,000**	...	...	0	...	...	0
Carried over	5,343,700	69,509,300	...	3,781,900	72,860,100	...	...	...	...

	Budget Estimate, 1881-82.			Revised Estimate, 1881-82.			Accounts, 1881-82.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure (from Abstract B)	14,563,600	55,036,400	69,600,000	14,482,900	55,140,100	69,623,000	14,407,746	55,185,541	69,593,287
Add Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"*	...	+ 153,000	+ 153,000	...	+ 1,397,400	+ 1,397,400	...	+ 1,804,773	+ 1,804,773
Deduct Provincial Deficits cahrged against "Deposits"*	...	— 860,000	— 860,000	...	— 75,700	— 75,700	...	— 284,981	— 284,981
Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure	1,863,000	3,010,000	4,873,000	945,000	2,746,000	3,691,000	1,025,625	2,285,798	3,311,423
Permanent Debt discharged—									
East India Bonds	4,487,200	...		4,417,200	...		4,425,000	...	
India 5 p. c. Stock	65,000	...		45,500	...		42,328	...	
5½ p. c. Loans	...	30,800		...	...		...	24,030	
5 p. c. Loans	...	...		...	...		...	2,190	
4 p. c. Loans	...	...		...	230,000		...	174,085	
Miscellaneous	...	...		...	300		...	5,082	
Debentures, &c., E. I. Railway	...	...		...	...		...	...	
TOTAL	4,552,200	30,800	4,583,000	4,462,700	230,300	4,693,000	4,467,328	205,387	4,672,715
NET	...	...	0	...	...	**573,000**	...	...	439,292
Carried over	20,978,800	57,370,200		19,890,600	59,438,100	...	19,900,699	59,196,511	

* See first entry under "Deposits" below.

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Budget Estimate, 1881-82.			Revised Estimate, 1881-82.			Accounts, 1881-82.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	5,343,700	69,509,300	...	3,781,900	72,860,100	...	3,875,705	74,025,921	...
P Unfunded Debt—									
Temporary Loans	2,000,000	...		1,500,000	...		1,250,000	...	
Special Loans	...	...		...	300		...	259	
Treasury Notes	...	290,200		...	309,200		...	360,369	
Deposits of Service Funds	3,800	736,000		4,000	731,500		4,035	701,499	
Savings Bank Deposits	...	769,000		...	1,534,000		...	1,661,191	
Total	2,003,800	1,795,200	3,799,000	1,504,000	2,575,000	4,079,000	1,254,035	2,723,318	3,977,353
Net	...	...	1,836,000	...	...	1,840,700	...	..	335,853
Q Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest—									
Balances of Provincial Savings	...	153,000		...	1,397,400		...	1,804,773	
Appropriation for the reduction of Debt.	...	...		...	750,000		...	715,151	
Excluded Local Funds	...	424,800		...	579,600		...	699,520	
Political Funds	...	...		...	...		...	9,259	
Railway Funds	...	27,200		...	32,600		...	21,566	
Military Prize Funds	...	...		...	...		...	15	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	...	11,570,500		7,500	12,220,000		8,993	12,873,448	
Advances	3,000	12,459,300		9,000	3,812,700		13,505	4,552,395	
Suspense Accounts	...	169,000		...	148,400		...	12,152	
Miscellaneous	...	164,200		...	30,250		...	306,517	
Total	3,000	24,963,000	24,971,000	16,500	18,970,950	18,987,450	22,498	20,994,796	21,017,294
Net	...	...	0	...	...	76,050	...	...	0
R Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	...	215,000	215,000	...	306,000	306,000	...	392,345	392,345
Net	...	...	102,000	...	...	170,000	...	...	195,183
S Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies	100,400	1,542,600	1,643,000	665,500	1,479,500	2,145,000	596,916	1,452,956	2,049,872
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
T Remittances—									
Money Orders	...	5,433,000		...	5,602,000		...	5,733,515	
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	...		...	3,300		...	..	
Other Departmental Accounts	...	186,300		...	764,900		...	721,574	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	...	—59,900		...	18,800		...	—29,484	
Telegraph	...	33,900		...	—75,400		...	—66,420	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Marine	...	189,200		...	217,100		...	229,784	
Military	...	13,337,800		...	12,448,200		...	12,499,034	
Public Works (*a*)	...	4,567,200		...	4,552,400		...	3,818,090	
Remittances in India	...	872,90		...	...		...	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	125,500	1,879,500		306,100	1,570,900		323,759	1,551,109	
Total	125,500	26,439,900	26,565,400	306,100	25,102,200	25,408,300	323,759	24,457,202	24,780,961
Net	..	...	850,000	...	...	793,100	...	...	877,478
U Secy. of State's Bills drawn	17,200,000	...	17,200,000	17,504,000	...	17,504,000	18,412,429	...	18,412,429
Total Receipts	24,776,400	124,470,000		23,778,000	121,293,750		24,485,342	124,046,538	
V Opening Balance	3,710,007	12,799,993		4,127,749	13,371,101		4,127,749	13,371,101	
Grand Total	28,486,407	137,269,993		[illegible]	[illegible]		28,613,091	137,417,639	

(*a*) Excluding the Debt and Deposit [illegible] W. to the Civil Accounts.

other than Revenue and Expenditure—continued. Rs. 10 = £1.

	Budget Estimate, 1881-82.			Revised Estimate, 1881-82.			Accounts, 1881-82.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	20,978,800	57,370,200	...	19,890,600	59,438,100	...	19,900,699	59,196,518	...
P Unfunded Debt—									
Temporary Loans	...	...		...	...		1,250,000	...	..
Special Loans	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Treasury Notes	...	140,200		...	147,000		...	136,734	
Deposits of Service Funds	600	676,200		500	646,500		558	692,005	
Savings Bank Deposits	...	1,146,000		...	1,444,300		...	1,562,203	
Total	600	1,962,400	1,963,000	500	2,237,800	2,238,300	1,250,558	2,390,942	3,641,500
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Q Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest—									
Balances of Provincial Savings	...	860,000		...	75,700		...	284,981	
Appropriation for the reduction of Debt	...	(*b*)		...	(*b*)		...	(*b*)	
Excluded Local Funds	...	460,000		...	569,600		...	670,045	
Political Funds	...	...		...	...		...	21,599	
Railway Funds	...	30,900		..	32,100		...	12,534	
Military Prize Funds	...	1,100		...	...		...	571	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	2,500,000	11,674,600		1,812,800	12,262,900		1,814,263	13,050,822	
Advances	3,000	12,718,400		6,000	3,643,100		6,309	4,606,764	
Suspense Accounts	...	...		...	24,500		...	36,830	
Miscellaneous	...	19,000		...	484,700		...	653,545	
Total	2,503,000	25,764,000	28,267,000	1,818,800	17,092,600	18,911,400	1,820,572	19,337,691	21,158,263
Net	...	...	3,296,000	...	...	0	...	...	140,969
R Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	...	113,000	113,000	...	136,000	136,000	...	197,162	197,162
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
S Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies	1,104,600	1,054,400	2,159,000	1,461,500	1,124,500	2,586,000	1,449,445	1,102,841	2,552,286
Net	...	...	516,000	...	...	441,000	...	...	502,414
T Remittances—									
Money Orders	...	5,433,000		...	5,584,000		...	5,714,140	
Other Local Remittances.	...	15,000		...	...		...	129,469	
Other Departmental Accounts	...	112,200		...	767,700		...	648,495	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	...	—59,900		...	18,800		...	35,052	
Telegraph	...	33,900		...	—75,400		...	—62,940	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Marine	...	189,200		...	217,100		...	190,183	
Military	...	13,337,800		...	12,448,200		...	12,296,964	
Public Works (*a*)	...	4,567,200		...	3,710,900		...	3,048,543	
Remittance Account between England and India	1,908,800	178,200		1,683,000	260,900		1,570,908	332,669	
Total	1,908,800	23,806,600	25,715,400	1,683,000	22,932,200	24,615,200	1,570,908	22,332,575	23,903,483
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
U Secy. of State's Bills paid	...	17,200,000	17,200,000	...	17,504,000	17,504,000	...	18,336,997	18,336,997
Total Disbursements	26,495,800	127,270,600		24,854,400	120,465,200		25,992,182	122,894,726	
V Closing Balance	1,990,607	9,999,393		3,051,349	14,199,651		2,620,909	14,522,913	
Grand Total	28,486,407	137,[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		28,613,091	137,417,639	

(*b*) [illegible] "Permanent Debt."

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial contracts.*

A—Provincial Balances.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Budget Estimate, 1881-82.										
Balance at end of 1880-81 (by Revised Estimates, 1880-81)	...	67,000	288,800	46,000	463,200	614,400	141,700	60,800	112,600	1,794,500
Added in 1881-82 . .	...	12,500	...	...	...	84,600	...	8,200	19,600	124,900
Spent in 1881-82 . .	...	...	177,600	33,500	375,100	...	5,900	...	...	592,100
Balance at end of 1881-82	...	79,500	111,200	12,500	88,100	699,000	135,800	69,000	132,200	1,327,300
Revised Estimate, 1881-82.										
Balance at end of 1880-81 (by Accounts)	...	66,382	288,597	58,016	499,112	666,361	150,314	73,071	148,003	1,950,056
Added in 1881-82 . .	...	79,400	2,000	40,900	209,700	396,000	151,400	34,100	404,100	1,317,600
Spent in 1881-82 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance at end of 1881-82	...	145,782	290,597	98,916	708,812	1,062,561	301,714	107,171	552,103	3,267,656
Accounts, 1881-82.										
Balance at end of 1880-81	...	66,382	288,597	58,016	499,112	666,561	150,314	73,071	148,003	1,950,056
Added in 1881-82 . .	...	95,221	62,365	45,574	255,189	667,613	145,979	64,266	418,783	1,754,990
Spent in 1881-82 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance at end of 1881-82	...	161,603	350,962	103,590	754,301	1,334,174	296,293	137,337	566,786	3,705,046

B—Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Budget Estimate, 1881-82.										
Balance at end of 1880-81 (by Revised Estimates, 1880-81)	3,900	40,600	92,400	1,100	179,100	278,400	84,700	507,300	132,600	1,320,100
Added in 1881-82 . .	...	...	...	...	...	26,200	1,200	...	...	27,400
Spent in 1881-82 . .	1,400	9,100	68,600	1,100	127,000	...	...	30,900	31,000	269,100
Balance at end of 1881-82	2,500	31,500	23,800	...	52,100	304,600	85,900	476,400	101,600	1,078,400
Revised Estimate, 1881-82.										
Balance at end of 1880-81 (by Accounts)	6,416	45,809	97,531	1,852	197,687	258,592	96,583	498,792	144,746	1,348,008
Added in 1881-82 . .	...	...	...	100	...	32,100	20,700	8,000	18,900	79,800
Spent in 1881-82 . .	4,300	10,300	32,700	...	28,400	...	...	...	...	75,700
Balance at end of 1881-82	2,116	35,509	64,831	1,952	169,287	290,692	117,283	506,792	163,646	1,352,108
Accounts, 1881-82.										
Balance at end of 1880-81	6,416	45,809	97,531	1,852	197,687	258,592	96,583	498,792	144,746	1,348,008
Added in 1881-82 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,001	11,571	21,211	49,783
Spent in 1881-82 . .	1,227	7,200	7,008	1,601	33,927	234,018	...	...	...	284,981
Balance at end of 1881-82	5,189	38,609	90,523	251	163,760	24,574	113,584	510,363	165,957	1,112,8[illegible]

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ACCOUNT OF EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS

FOR

1881-82.

N.B.—The figures in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India are merely the Banking Accounts of such of these Funds as bank with the Government Treasuries. They are not in any way comparable with the figures shown in these Accounts.

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ACCOUNT of EXCLUDED

(The details are given in the following

RECEIPTS.	I. Cantonment Funds.	II. Town and Bazar Funds.	III. Port Funds.	IV. Miscellaneous Funds.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£
LAND REVENUE—					
Income from land the property of the Funds...	19,654	3,034	61,380	23,132	107,200
EXCISE—					
License Fees and Duties	1,856	22,380	54	...	24,290
ASSESSED TAXES—					
Taxes upon Houses	2,523	36,817	...	...	39,340
Licenses on Trades and Professions ...	7,008	210	...	45	7,263
Chowkidari Tax	10,004	554	...	...	10,558
Octroi	29,300	...	...	...	29,300
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages)	1,025	902	...	455	2,382
PROVINCIAL RATES—					
Rates and Cesses on Lands	1,927	121	...	...	2,048
Miscellaneous	44	...	...	...	44
STAMPS—					
Sale of Stamps	...	2,656	...	...	2,656
REGISTRATION—					
Fees and Miscellaneous	...	123	...	...	123
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—					
Agriculture—					
Public Gardens	145	...	...	...	145
Sanitation—					
Conservancy Taxes and Fees	10,258	320	813	...	11,391
Sales of Manure, &c.	1,251	199	...	...	1,450
Water supply—					
Sale of Water	...	...	4,492	...	4,492
Other Receipts	...	...	1,646	...	1,646
POLICE—					
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	3,568	1,208	...	68	4,844
Unclaimed Property	36	465	...	...	501
Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pound Receipts)	3,154	314	...	834	4,302
MARINE—					
Hire of Vessels	...	...	9,234	1,992	11,226
Sale proceeds of Vessels and Stores ...	...	...	2,932	...	2,932
Pilotage Receipts	...	...	40,762	...	40,762
Other Fees and Dues	...	...	345,240	7,276	352,516
EDUCATION—					
School fees	...	158	...	6,761	6,919
Miscellaneous	...	24	...	958	982
MEDICAL—					
Hospital Receipts (including sale of Medicines)	9	139	...	...	148
SUPERANNUATIONS—					
Contributions towards Pensions, &c. ...	...	...	...	3,488	3,488
INTEREST—					
Interest on Government Securities and other investments	303	1,333	2,829	9,006	13,471
MISCELLANEOUS—					
Sales of old Materials	43	...	1,446	...	1,489
Sales of Land and Houses	303	47	1,646	2,202	4,198
Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government)	10,103	4,879	20,887	3,659	39,528
Rents of Houses	1,083	11,796	43,005	65	55,949
Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c.	11,924	406	...	195	12,525
Miscellaneous	5,168	2,567	2,080	4,853	14,668
PUBLIC WORKS—					
Tolls and Ferries	462	536	228,896	42,000	271,894
Miscellaneous	63	194	11,820	10	12,087
	121,214	91,382	779,162	106,999	1,098,757
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
Loans by Public Subscription	...	...	75,320	...	75,320
Sale proceeds of Investments	1,648	...	...	4,208	5,856
Stock Account	...	...	3,733	...	3,733
Other Deposits and Advances	548	301	25,907	174	26,930
TOTAL RECEIPTS £	123,410	91,683	884,122	111,381	1,210,596
OPENING BALANCE £	24,109	38,430	182,399	48,672	293,610
GRAND TOTAL £	147,519	130,113	1,066,521	160,053	1,504,206

LOCAL FUNDS for 1881-82.

Statements marked I to IV.)

DISBURSEMENTS.	I. Cantonment Funds.	II. Town and Bazar Funds.	III. Port Funds.	IV. Miscellaneous Funds.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£
INTEREST—					
Interest upon Debt	...	...	187,281	8,584	195,865
REFUNDS—					
Refunds of Taxes	...	15	...	...	15
Miscellaneous Refunds	26	309	542	692	1,569
CHARGES OF COLLECTION OF REVENUE—					
Excise Establishments	...	...	...	269	269
Rate and Cess Collecting Establishments ...	416	2,367	...	...	2,783
Other Collecting Establishments	586	389	42,982	3,608	47,565
ADMINISTRATION—					
Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts	7,249	3,511	27,158	3,706	41,624
Contributions towards Establishment in Government Offices	59	2,283	590	156	3,088
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—					
Public Gardens (Establishment and other Charges)	4,474	857	...	99	5,430
Cemeteries (Establishment and other Charges)	566	...	...	...	566
Public Fairs and Exhibitions	...	162	...	...	[illegible]
Conservancy (Establishment and other Charges)	36,354	14,854	696	1,021	52,925
Water-supply (Establishment & other Charges)	898	4	3,175	...	4,077
Statistical Establishments	...	121	...	...	121
LAW AND JUSTICE—					
Criminal Courts	...	101	...	...	101
Jails	25	898	...	...	923
POLICE—					
Executive Force	15,563	25,100	5,655	2,510	48,828
Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pounds) ...	804	628	...	611	2,043
MARINE—					
Dockyard and Port Establishments ...	...	...	84,547	3,128	87,675
Pilotage Establishments	...	...	26,390	...	26,390
Ship and Boat Establishments	...	...	34,110	3,027	37,137
Light-houses and Light ships	...	...	11,845	...	11,845
Building, purchase and repair of ships ...	...	...	54,982	313	55,295
Miscellaneous	...	...	12,607	565	13,172
EDUCATION—					
Inspection	...	...	...	32	32
Colleges and Schools	...	1,673	...	12,101	13,774
Scholarships and Prizes	...	57	...	3,630	3,687
Grants-in-aid	...	66	...	948	1,014
MEDICAL—					
Professional Establishment	...	...	594	...	594
Hospitals and Dispensaries	11,088	2,594	...	4,587	18,269
Vaccination	1,108	1,598	...	22	2,728
Medical Schools	...	572	...	...	572
SUPERANNUATIONS—					
Pensions and Gratuities	22	231	966	1,091	2,310
MISCELLANEOUS—					
Rents, Rates and Taxes	200	1,939	28,146	212	30,497
Petty Establishments	407	1,550	...	196	2,153
Miscellaneous	14,264	6,154	11,259	22,616	54,293
PUBLIC WORKS—					
Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant ...		1,002	25,385	445	
Stock not chargeable to any particular work ...		...	...	...	
Original works—					
Buildings			37,698		
Roads		8,434	4,293	1,783	
Port Appliances			28,294		
Other Works	19,031		44,766		229,845
Maintenance and Repairs—					
Buildings			3,636		
Roads		4,695	4,460	4,617	
Port Appliances			10,831		
Other Works			20,856		
Petty Construction and Repairs		8,623	512	484	
	113,140	90,787	714,256	81,053	999,236
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
Repayment of loans from Government ...		...	97,616	7,135	104,751
Investment in Government Securities or otherwise	...	518	24,092	30,130	54,740
Stock Account	...	...	4,988	...	4,988
Other Deposits and Advances	369	556	985	...	1,910
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS £	113,509	91,861	841,937	118,318	1,165,625
CLOSING BALANCE £	34,010	38,252	224,584	41,735	338,581
GRAND TOTAL £	147,519	130,113	1,066,521	160,053	1,504,206

I.—Account of CANTONMENT FUNDS for 1881-82.

Receipts.	India.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue—										
Income from land the property of the Funds	2,333	...	50	...	481	7,672	7,929	23	1,166	19,654
Excise—										
License Fees and Duties	1,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,856
Assessed Taxes—										
Taxes upon Houses	203	...	223	...	...	...	...	...	2,097	2,523
Licenses on Trades and Professions	2,488	...	...	...	230	2,598	969	...	723	7,008
Chowkidari Tax	2,481	...	131	...	901	3,096	3,170	...	225	10,004
Octroi	6,025	1,614	...	...	...	3,626	13,888	...	4,147	29,300
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages) ...	400	10	91	...	44	126	49	...	305	1,025
Provincial Rates—										
Rates and Cesses on Lands	758	1,166	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,927
Miscellaneous	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Minor Departments—										
Agriculture—										
Public Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	145
Sanitation—										
Conservancy Taxes and Fees	1,922	580	374	8	...	3,681	1,079	12	2,602	10,258
Sales of Manure, &c.	55	208	...	...	2	169	163	30	624	1,251
Police—										
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	353	...	304	2	457	485	1,190	...	777	3,568
Unclaimed property	...	...	22	-	...	...	...	...	14	36
Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pound Receipts)	1,757	218	...	152	171	303	382	91	80	3,154
Medical—										
Hospital receipts (including sale of medicines)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9
Interest—										
Interest on Government Securities and other investments ...	...	...	...	...	...	276	...	...	27	303
Miscellaneous—										
Sales of old Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	43
Sales of Land and Houses	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	303
Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government) ...	471	1,708	1,504	288	168	1,367	1,093	681	2,823	10,103
Rents of Houses	...	359	56	...	...	...	...	...	668	1,083
Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c.	367	910	1,402	53	622	5,328	2,906	204	132	11,924
Miscellaneous	1,246	242	347	24	448	1,163	1,152	26	520	5,168
Public Works—										
Tolls and Ferries	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	462
Miscellaneous	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	63
Deposits and Advances—										
Sale proceeds of Investments	1,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,648
Other Deposits and Advances	548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	548
Total Receipts £	25,450	7,015	4,504	527	3,524	29,890	33,970	1,067	17,463	123,410
Opening Balance £	6,494	975	614	68	880	6,386	8,645	368	—321	24,109
GRAND TOTAL £	31,944	7,990	5,118	595	4,404	36,276	42,615	1,435	17,142	147,519

Disbursements.

Refunds—										
Miscellaneous Refunds	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Charges of Collection of Revenue—										
Rate and Cess Collecting Establishments	416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416
Other Collecting Establishments	285	181	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	586
Administration—										
Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts ...	1,152	291	167	17	220	1,911	2,474	97	920	7,249
Contributions towards Establishment in Government Offices ...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	31	59
Minor Departments—										
Public Gardens (Establishment and other Charges)	471	156	154	10	22	1,656	1,904	...	101	4,474
Cemeteries (Establishment and other Charges)	29	48	...	...	...	283	206	...	...	566
Conservancy (Establishment and other Charges)	5,994	2,332	1,595	346	1,615	8,802	8,315	918	6,437	36,354
Water Supply (Establishment and other Charges)	160	...	...	...	...	...	738	...	...	898
Law and Justice—										
Jails	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Police—										
Executive Force	3,544	676	...	...	674	5,381	4,138	...	1,150	15,563
Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pounds)	279	120	56	10	...	...	341	7	...	804
Medical—										
Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,220	522	...	...	217	3,624	3,007	...	2,498	11,088
Vaccination	308	78	...	...	41	368	313	...	...	1,108
Superannuations—										
Pensions and Gratuities	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22
Miscellaneous—										
Rents, Rates and Taxes	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Petty Establishments	258	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	407
Miscellaneous	4,670	729	241	17	417	2,437	4,829	29	895	14,264
Public Works—										
Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant	433	...	110	...		...	...	2	...	
Stock not chargeable to any particular work	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
Original Works—										
Buildings		31	...	...		...		30	...	
Roads	1,395	83	...	...		...	2,753	...	1,236	
Port appliances		...	...	...		...		...	...	19,031
Other Works		14	7	86	302	...		...	...	
Maintenance and Repairs—										
Buildings		164	32	...		...		...	...	
Roads	1,813	518	913	5		...	4,861	115	...	
Port appliances		...	...	...		...		...	...	
Other Works		23	41	...		...		53	38	
Petty Construction and Repairs	118	...	...	...		3,822		...	...	
Deposits and Advances—										
Other Deposits and Advances	364	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	369
Total Disbursements £	22,946	5,966	3,872	496	3,508	28,284	33,879	1,251	13,307	113,509
Closing Balance £	8,998	2,024	1,246	99	896	7,992	8,736	184	3,835	34,010
GRAND TOTAL £	31,944	7,990	5,118	595	4,404	36,276	42,615	1,435	17,142	147,519

II.—Account of TOWN and BAZAR FUNDS for 1881-82.

Receipts.		India.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue—											
Income from land the property of the Funds		483	...	745	...	1,336	...	...	...	470	3,034
Excise—											
License Fees and Duties		17,731	...	4,570	...	...	...	...	...	79	22,380
Assessed Taxes—											
Taxes upon Houses		...	...	4,067	50	...	32,700	...	...	...	36,817
Licenses on Trades and Professions		114	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	7	210
Chowkidari Tax		554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	554
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages)		37	...	572	...	...	...	...	...	293	902
Provincial Rates—											
Rates and Cesses on Lands		121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Stamps—											
Sale of Stamps		2,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,656
Registration—											
Fees and Miscellaneous		123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Sanitation—											
Conservancy Taxes and Fees		...	...	273	...	...	...	...	...	47	320
Sales of Manure, &c.		...	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	1	199
Police—											
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures		724	...	477	5	...	...	...	...	2	1,208
Unclaimed Property		40	...	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	465
Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pound Receipts)		35	...	266	...	...	...	...	...	13	314
Education—											
School-fees		...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
Miscellaneous		...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Medical—											
Hospital Receipts (including sale of Medicines)		123	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	139
Interest—											
Interest on Government Securities and other Investments		1,295	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	4	1,333
Miscellaneous—											
Sales of Land and Houses		...	...	21	7	...	...	...	...	19	47
Contributions (including grants-in-aid from Government)		2,118	...	584	730	300	...	...	...	1,147	4,879
Rents of Houses		...	...	11,006	194	47	128	...	...	421	11,796
Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c		187	...	108	...	...	2	...	...	109	406
Miscellaneous		382	...	289	259	154	1,448	...	...	35	2,567
Public Works—											
Tolls and Ferries		...	...	340	...	37	...	...	...	159	536
Miscellaneous		160	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
Deposits and Advances—											
Other Deposits and Advances		301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301
Total Receipts	£	27,184	...	23,967	1,245	1,874	34,599	...	...	2,814	91,683
Opening Balance	£	4,023	...	23,783	790	967	7,315	222	...	1,330	38,430
GRAND TOTAL	£	31,207	...	47,750	2,035	2,841	41,914	222	...	4,144	130,113

Disbursements.											
Refunds—											
Refunds of Taxes		...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15
Miscellaneous Refunds		192	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	309
Charges of Collection of Revenue—											
Rate and Cess Collecting Establishments		...	...	230	43	...	2,094	...	...	...	2,367
Other Collecting Establishments		...	...	...	...	199	190	...	...	...	389
Administration—											
Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts		2,431	...	330	26	40	337	...	...	347	3,511
Contribution towards Establishment in Government Offices		2,040	...	234	...	...	...	...	...	9	2,283
Minor Departments—											
Public Gardens (Establishment and other charges)		547	...	...	...	310	...	...	...	...	857
Public Fairs and Exhibitions		...	...	...	...	...	162	...	...	...	162
Conservancy (Establishment and other charges)		4,664	...	2,543	558	114	6,492	...	...	478	14,854
Water Supply (Establishment and other charges)		...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	4
Statistical Establishments		...	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Law and Justice—											
Criminal Courts		101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Jails		898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	898
Police—											
Executive Force		4,973	...	3,118	...	...	16,958	...	...	51	25,100
Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pounds)		555	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	628
Education—											
Colleges and Schools		54	...	1,582	...	...	37	...	...	...	1,673
Scholarships and Prizes		...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Grants-in-aid		...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	62	66
Medical—											
Hospitals and Dispensaries		1,145	...	1,012	5	...	185	...	...	247	2,594
Vaccination		715	...	197	...	...	686	...	...	...	1,598
Medical Schools		572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572
Superannuations—											
Pensions and Gratuities		226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	231
Miscellaneous—											
Rents, Rates and Taxes		...	...	1,939	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,939
Petty Establishments		938	...	404	...	123	47	...	...	38	1,550
Miscellaneous		2,561	...	2,595	...	403	438	...	...	157	6,154
Public Works—											
Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant		527	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,002
Original Works—											
Buildings		1,387	...	878	25	...	...	...	...	18	8,434
Roads			...	3,360	440	...	...	...	...		
Port Appliances			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Works			...	940	...	100	...	...	...	1,286	
Maintenance and Repairs—											
Buildings		459	...	191	...	...	...	...	...	303	4,695
Roads			...	2,060	51	...	...	...	...	411	
Port Appliances			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Works			...	1,143	...	...	...	...	...	77	
Petty Construction and Repairs		725	...	...	...	755	7,143	...	...	...	8,623
Deposits and Advances—											
Investment in Government Securities or otherwise		518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518
Other Deposits and Advances		554	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	556
Total Disbursements	£	26,782	...	23,608	1,153	2,044	34,784	...	...	3,490	91,861
Closing Balance	£	4,425	...	24,142	882	797	7,130	222	...	654	38,252
GRAND TOTAL	£	31,207	...	47,750	2,035	2,841	41,914	222	...	4,144	130,113

III.—Account of PORT FUNDS for 1881-82.

Receipts.		India.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue—											
Income from land the property of the Funds		...	...	...	...	11,945	...	...	...	49,435	61,380
Excise—											
License Fees and Duties		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54
Sanitation—											
Conservancy Taxes and Fees		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	813	813
Water Supply—											
Sale of Water		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,492	4,492
Other Receipts		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,646	1,646
Marine—											
Hire of Vessels		...	...	331	...	1,401	...	...	...	7,502	9,234
Sale proceeds of Vessels and Stores		...	...	330	...	...	...	...	291	2,311	2,932
Pilotage Receipts		...	...	13,945	...	1,708	...	...	1,797	23,312	40,762
Other Fees and Dues		...	...	65,886	...	186,234	...	...	34,667	58,453	345,240
Interest—											
Interest on Government Securities and other investments		...	...	...	...	2,829	...	...	...	...	2,829
Miscellaneous—											
Sales of old Materials		...	...	...	...	1,427	..	...	...	19	1,446
Sales of Land and Houses		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,646	1,646
Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government)		...	...	12,640	...	7,647	...	...	...	600	20,887
Rents of Houses		...	...	...	...	4,341	...	...	...	38,664	43,005
Miscellaneous		...	...	475	...	1,426	...	...	...	179	2,080
Public Works—											
Tolls and Ferries		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228,896	228,896
Miscellaneous		...	...	821	...	...	...	...	...	10,999	11,820
Deposits and Advances—											
Loans by Public Subscription		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,320	75,320
Stock Account		...	...	3,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,733
Other Deposits and Advances		...	...	3,723	...	...	...	...	...	22,184	25,907
Total Receipts	£	...	...	101,884	...	218,958	...	...	36,755	526,525	884,122
Opening Balance	£	...	...	31,870	...	37,138	...	...	67,363	46,028	182,399
GRAND TOTAL	£	...	...	133,754	...	256,096	...	...	104,118	572,553	1,066,521

Disbursements.											
Interest—											
Interest upon Debt		...	...	...	...	33,384	...	...	...	153,897	187,281
Refunds—											
Miscellaneous Refunds		...	...	82	...	39	...	...	...	421	542
Charges of Collection of Revenue—											
Other Collecting Establishments		...	...	...	...	230	...	...	1,780	40,972	42,982
Administration—											
Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts		...	...	7,416	...	9,504	...	...	...	10,238	27,158
Contributions towards Establishment in Government Offices		...	...	481	...	...	...	...	...	109	590
Minor Departments—											
Conservancy (Establishment and other Charges)		...	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	560	696
Water supply (Establishment and other Charges)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,175	3,175
Police—											
Executive Force		...	...	959	...	3,607	...	...	...	1,089	5,655
Marine—											
Dockyard and Port Establishments		...	...	11,877	...	45,132	...	...	14,354	13,184	84,547
Pilotage Establishments		...	...	10,926	...	612	...	...	1,206	13,646	26,390
Ship and Boat Establishments		...	...	7,509	...	17,805	...	...	...	8,796	34,110
Light-houses and Light-ships		...	...	2,256	...	1,617	...	...	1,557	6,415	11,845
Building, purchase, and repair of Ships		...	...	13,656	...	18,311	...	...	...	23,015	54,982
Miscellaneous		...	...	5,354	...	1,884	...	...	1,836	3,533	12,607
Medical—											
Professional Establishment		...	...	594	...	...	...	...	...	...	594
Superannuations—											
Pensions and Gratuities		...	...	...	...	441	...	...	122	403	966
Miscellaneous—											
Rents, Rates and Taxes		...	...	...	...	9,373	...	...	...	18,773	28,146
Miscellaneous		...	...	...	...	11,259	...	...	...	...	11,259
Public Works—											
Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant		...	...	1,456	...	6,025	...	...	632	17,272	25,385
Original Works—											
Buildings		...	...	380	...	...	...	...	...	37,318	37,698
Roads		...	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	4,087	4,293
Port Appliances		...	...	...	...	3,542	...	...	2,368	22,384	28,294
Other Works		...	...	22,740	...	...	...	...	...	22,026	44,766
Maintenance and Repairs—											
Buildings		...	...	221	...	...	...	...	...	3,415	3,636
Roads		...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	4,440	4,460
Port Appliances		...	...	...	...	2,516	...	...	5,939	2,376	10,831
Other Works		...	...	620	...	11,899	...	...	...	8,337	20,856
Petty Construction and Repairs		...	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	405	512
Deposits and Advances—											
Repayment of loans from Government		...	...	...	...	10,607	...	...	...	87,609	97,616
Investment in Government Securities or otherwise		...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	22,492	24,092
Stock Accounts		...	...	4,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,988
Other Deposits and Advances		...	...	958	...	...	...	...	...	27	985
Total Disbursements	£	...	...	92,699	...	189,030	...	...	29,794	530,414	841,937
Closing Balance	£	...	...	41,055	...	67,066	...	...	74,324	42,139	224,584
GRAND TOTAL	£	...	...	133,754	...	256,096	...	...	104,118	572,553	1,066,521

IV.—Account of MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS for 1881-82.

Receipts.	India.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue—										
Income from land the property of the Funds	...	...	16,301	...	5,614	...	...	1,217	...	23,132
Assessed Taxes—										
Licenses on Trades and Professions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages)	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	455
Police—										
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	68
Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pound Receipts)	194	403	...	...	...	...	237	...	...	834
Marine—										
Hire of Vessels	...	...	...	...	1,992	...	...	...	...	1,992
Other Fees and Dues	...	...	...	...	5,950	...	...	...	1,326	7,276
Education—										
School Fees	125	...	...	3	145	...	...	6,488	...	6,761
Miscellaneous	535	...	...	121	...	...	...	302	...	958
Superannuations—										
Contributions towards Pensions, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,488	3,488
Interest—										
Interest on Government Securities and other investments	...	...	...	401	6,896	56	...	376	1,277	9,006
Miscellaneous—										
Sales of Land and Houses	...	...	2,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,202
Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government)	...	...	352	...	27	1,691	...	241	1,348	3,659
Rents of Houses	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	65
Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c.	...	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
Miscellaneous	...	...	272	...	3,200	1,056	...	227	98	4,853
Public Works—										
Tolls and Ferries	...	...	...	...	42,000	...	...	...	...	42,000
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Deposits and Advances—										
Sale proceeds of Investments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,700	508	4,208
Other Deposits and Advances	...	...	...	...	174	...	...	...	...	174
Total Receipts £	1,309	403	19,322	535	66,063	2,803	237	12,551	8,158	111,381
Opening Balance £	897	663	1,562	471	14,344	2,012	1,892	3,082	23,749	48,672
GRAND TOTAL £	2,206	1,066	20,884	1,006	80,407	4,815	2,129	15,633	31,907	160,053

Disbursements

Interest—										
Interest upon Debt	...	...	...	...	8,584	...	...	...	...	8,584
Refunds—										
Miscellaneous Refunds	...	...	49	...	10	632	...	...	1	692
Charges of Collection of Revenue—										
Excise Establishments	...	...	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	269
Other Collecting Establishments	...	...	902	...	2,706	...	...	...	...	3,608
Administration—										
Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts	...	...	1,855	...	1,688	...	...	...	163	3,706
Contributions towards Establishment in Government Offices	...	...	146	...	...	...	...	...	10	156
Minor Departments—										
Public Gardens (Establishment and other charges)	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Conservancy (Establishment and other charges)	...	...	146	...	875	...	...	...	...	1,021
Police—										
Executive Force	...	...	...	...	142	1,804	...	...	564	2,510
Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pounds)	182	359	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	611
Marine—										
Dockyard and Port Establishments	...	...	...	...	2,077	...	...	...	1,051	3,128
Ship and Boat Establishments	...	...	...	...	3,027	...	...	...	...	3,027
Building, purchase, and repair of Ships	...	...	...	...	313	...	...	...	...	313
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	565	...	...	...	...	565
Education—										
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32
Colleges and Schools	1,404	...	...	309	3,670	...	...	6,718	...	12,101
Scholarships and Prizes	...	...	...	55	3,575	...	...	...	...	3,630
Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	948	...	948
Medical—										
Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	...	...	...	4,587	...	...	...	...	4,587
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22
Superannuations—										
Pensions and Gratuities	...	...	..	...	32	...	...	...	1,059	1,091
Miscellaneous—										
Rents, Rates and Taxes	...	...	...	...	212	...	...	...	...	212
Petty Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	...	196
Miscellaneous	...	...	12,200	...	8,587	...	...	1,105	724	22,616
Public Works—										
Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	119	445
Original Works—										
Buildings	...	...	...	...	1,156	...	...			
Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	584	43	1,783
Port Appliances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Other Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Maintenance and Repairs—										
Buildings	...	...	...	12	...	...	...			
Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603	754	4,617
Port Appliances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Other Works	...	...	...	...	3,248	...	...			
Petty Construction and Repairs	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	441	...	484
Deposits and Advances—										
Repayment of loans from Government	...	...	...	...	7,135	..	...	...	...	7,135
Investment in Government Securities or otherwise	...	...	...	...	20,119	...	...	...	10,011	30,130
Total Disbursements £	1,586	359	15,666	376	72,351	2,436	70	10,921	14,553	118,318
Closing Balance £	620	707	5,218	630	8,056	2,379	2,059	4,712	17,354	41,735
GRAND TOTAL £	2,206	1,066	20,884	1,006	80,407	4,815	2,129	15,633	31,907	160,053

ACCOUNT OF MUNICIPALITIES

FOR

1881-82.

ACCOUNT of MUNICIPALITIES for 1881-82.

	India.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts.										
By Balance in hand at the close of last year—										
Deposits	72	27,617	272	1,389	5,441	5	10,000	5,965	14,474	613,806
Actual Municipal Balance	4,754		111,246		42,919	59,753	95,314	19,379	215,206	
A.—Municipal Taxes.										
1.—Octroi	9,975	64,997	...	...	...	171,079	214,532	...	243,044	703,627
2.—Assessed Taxes—										
(*e. g.* Conservancy Cess, Licenses on Trades, &c., in the following details).										
Arrear collections for the previous year ...	176	2,295	2,025	...	1,987	864	...	1,726	9,607	222,690
Collections for the current year	476		13,458	...	85,864	14,596	1,467	26,838	61,311	
Penalties	...	...	...	...	504	42	17	551	15	1,129
3.—Tax on Houses and Lands	290	2,443	29,644	2,045	82,396	6,219	10,378	77,309	130,904	341,628
4.—Tax on Vehicles	...	31	4,410	68	13,367	1,112	259	11,753	31,462	66,878
5.—Tax on Animals	27	...	...	63	1,787	139	271		2,189	
6.—Other Taxes, Tolls, &c	41	2,249	2,461	2,180	15,928	2,939	...	58,040	13,656	96,594
B.—Miscellaneous Receipts.										
1.—Realizations under special Acts	...	...	2,940	...	4,549	5,283	...	464	1,264	14,500
2.—Proceeds of Land, &c.	2	...	...	265	561	2,106	3,285	1,156	8,427	15,802
3.—Income derived from Markets, &c.—										
(Rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.)	694	2,230	27,816	1,000	3,802	8,020	9,239	9,343	25,571	87,715
4.—Conservancy and road cleaning—										
(Fees, sale proceeds of night soil, street refuse, &c.)	65	...	251	...	292	6,652	6,623	3,433	6,699	24,015
5.—Municipal Fines	223	611	1,477	266	4,809	1,689	1,677	3,249	4,465	18,066
6.—Sundries—										
(Rents of Municipal lands, Government Grants, Receipts from Public Gardens, &c.)	3,910	40,867	59,697	2,903	34,761	35,358	20,979	30,303	129,661	358,439
Total Revenue ...	15,879	115,723	143,779	8,790	259,607	255,198	268,727	224,165	668,215	1,951,083
C.—Debt.										
1.—Loans	3,200	...	36,700	...	60	1,050	16,902	45	10,550	68,507
2.—Deposits—										
(Contractors, salaries unpaid, &c.)	4	...	6,382	...	2,396	...	2	11,588	29,862	50,234
3.—Advances	155	...	9,159	...	271	477	1	15,331	459,919	485,313
Total Receipts £	19,238	115,723	196,020	8,790	253,334	256,725	285,632	251,129	1,168,546	2,555,137
GRAND TOTAL £	24,064	143,340	307,538	10,179	301,694	316,483	390,946	276,473	1,398,226	3,168,943

Disbursements.

A.—General Establishment.										
1.—Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrates' Establishment, &c.	603	2,030	9,484	533	13,027	5,622	11,231	12,632	31,887	87,049
2.—Collection of Municipal Taxes (Establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money boxes, repair to outposts, &c.)	739	7,446	3,525	1,379	11,761	23,398	17,821	6,797	33,025	105,891
B.—Public Safety.										
1.—Fire (Establishment, purchase of fire-engine, buckets, repairs, &c.)	3	...	3,328	...	1,543	152	107	399	5,820	11,352
2.—Lighting (Establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.)	326	140	4,522	3	9,029	5,253	2,796	9,362	40,038	71,469
3.—Police (Establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts, &c.)	1,075	11,500	15,709	1,130	55,564	59,478	46,276	13,399	43,806	247,937
C.—Public Health.										
1.—Buildings and other works—										
(Erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.) ...	182	...	11,881	219	2,733	3,260	18,302	7,338	16,758	60,673
2.—Repairs (to market, dispensary, &c.)	97	...	2,240	...	619	477	6,302	2,862	5,460	18,057
3.—Maintenance of Medical Institutions—										
(Dispensary Establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.)	206	3,063	6,037	97	7,766	7,135	18,477	20,033	14,667	85,164
4.—Vaccination (Establishment)	103		481	30	1,910	1,282	801	1,673	2,283	
5.—Water-Works (Establishment, repairs) ...	...	18,895	111,666	294	2,508	2,913	5,054	1,488	61,440	204,258
6.—Road-watering (Establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, &c.)	25	91	2,744	19	4,266	2,954	7,637	708	12,957	31,401
7.—Road cleaning (Establishment, purchase and repair of dust bins, &c.)	9	18,064	10,861	...	14,241	5,082	3,789	3,436	18,199	350,208
8.—Conservancy (Establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry earth, land for burying night-soil, &c.)	1,781		6,777	1,495	38,176	41,171	34,504	52,234	100,389	
Refunds, &c., of fines or over-assessment ...	2	...	...	...	1,556	128	498	...	514	2,698
Remissions of Cess	...	...	...	...	709	...	...	...	336	1,045
9.—Drainage Works (Establishment, repairs) ...	44	393	15,553	609	16,359	18,045	7,853	2,762	55,352	116,970
10.—Other measures—										
(*a*) Markets and Slaughter-houses (Establishment, contingencies),	1,498	20,400	3,759	374	1,452	15	1,794	4,224	13,968	59,004
(*b*) Public Garden (Establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of well, purchase of bullocks, &c.)			1,271			3,789	6,460			
D.—Public Instruction.										
Contributions to Schools	530	3,342	3,956	37	2,585	5,873	14,061	9,608	11,219	51,211
E.—Public Convenience.										
1.—Public Works (Establishment)	100	11,937	6,066	...	5,265	2,993	2,020	2,779	6,869	353,787
New Works	4,125		8,440	2,062	42,108	18,697	14,497	31,853	75,839	
Repairs	849		10,615	68		30,133	20,002		56,470	
2.—Survey of land	...	..	...	...	29	305	316	52	1,744	2,446
3.—Other charges (Printing, rewards, &c.) ...	2,095	...	1,419	...	10,870	5,608	12,276	22,218	76,343	130,829
Total Expenditure £	14,392	97,321	240,334	8,349	243,176	243,763	252,874	205,857	685,383	1,991,449
Carried over £	14,392	97,321	240,334	8,349	243,176	243,763	252,874	205,857	685,383	1,991,449

ACCOUNT of MUNICIPALITIES for 1881-82.—*concluded.*

DISBURSEMENTS.	India.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought over ...	14,392	97,321	240,334	8,349	243,176	243,763	252,874	205,857	685,383	1,991,449
F.—DEBT.										
1.—Loans (instalments payable during the year) ...	...	3,589	5,295	...	3,493	3,797	3,000	3,450	20,726	43.350
Interest ... ... Last year ...	...	427	56	...	190	...	...	...	7,658	68,099
Interest ... ... Current year ...	...		5,240	...	481	1,592	6,000	6,094	40,361	
2.—Deposits (salaries attached, contractors, &c.) ...	73	...	386	...	2,620	11	...	9,427	29,319	41,836
3.—Advances (on account of Departmental Works, &c).	402	...	10,917	...	1,181	192	...	20,845	467,877	501,414
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS £	14,867	101,337	262,228	8,349	251,141	249,355	261,874	245,673	1,251,324	2,646,148
Closing Balance—										
Deposits	3,097	42,003	6,268	1,830	3,998	67,128	10,000	6,775	22,107	522,795
Actual Municipal Balance	6,100		39,042		46,555		119,072	24,025	124,795	
GRAND TOTAL £	24,064	143,340	307,538	10,179	301,694	316,483	390,946	276,473	1,398,226	3,168,943

TABLE I.—*Miscellaneous.*

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ Revised Estimates.	£ Budget Estimates.
DEFICIT of recorded Revenue compared with whole recorded Expenditure	5,902,062	8,334,139	2,337,507	4,547,279	7,700,644	728,696	4,784,600	3,363,100
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS, Capital Expenditure	3,809,284	4,791,052	4,381,898	3,364,330	3,656,505	3,311,423	4,844,000	3,820,100
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded Expenditure, excluding Expenditure on Productive Public Works—								
SURPLUS	.....	.....	2,044,391	.....	.....	2,582,727	59,800	457,000
DEFICIT	2,182,778	3,543,087	.....	1,182,949	4,044,139	...	.....	.....
Net Public Debt incurred	4,750,145	7,345,416	4,199,268	5,105,160*	5,679,815	—466,636	2,468,900	2,060,000
NET PUBLIC DEBT incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railway and other Companies and Native States, &c.	3,317,000	6,496,200	3,209,100	5,756,708	5,339,444	—773,867	3,666,100	878,100
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver	61,014,000	65,222,000	60,937,000	67,212,000	74,581,000	81,968,000		
Ditto imported, ditto ditto	37,428,000	41,464,000	37,800,000	41,166,000	53,117,000	49,113,000		
EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS, excluding Gold and Silver	23,586,000	28,758,000	23,137,000	26,046,000	21,464,000	32,855,000		
Net imports of Gold	207,000	468,000	(Exports) 896,000	1,750,000	3,655,000	4,844,000		
Ditto of Silver	7,199,000	14,676,000	3,970,000	7,870,000	3,893,000	5,379,000		
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	7,406,000	15,144,000	3,074,000	9,620,000	7,548,000	10,223,000		
Excess of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver	16,180,000	8,614,000	20,063,000	16,426,000	13,916,000	22,632,000		
Grand total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds	113,908,000	126,252,000	109,777,000	122,069,000	138,126,000	143,504,000		
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS sold (Rupees) Rs.	14,85,70,000	11,69,85,000	18,78,21,000	18,95,71,000	18,32,77,000	22,21,09,350	18,50,90,000	20,06,15,000
Sterling Equivalent received £	12,696,000	10,134,000	15,465,000†	15,749,000‡	15,239,677	18,413,429§	15,042,000	16,300,000
SILVER coined at the Indian Mints	6,271,000	16,180,000	7,210,770	10,257,093	4,249,676	2,186,275		
Gold coined in Germany	2,873,000	7,112,000	5,475,340	1,509,877	.....			
Silver coined in Germany	9,523,000	1,669,000	88,498	...	.....			
Maximum PRICE OF AN OZ. TROY STANDARD SILVER IN LONDON	58⅝d. (18th Jan.)	55⅜ (8th Oct.)	54¼d. (2nd April)	53⅜ (Nov.)	52 1/16 (July)	52¾	52¾ (May)	
Minimum ditto	47d. (7th July)	53⅛ (21st June.)	48⅛d. (21st Dec.)	49⅜ (April)	51 (Jan.)	50¾ (July)	50 (Decr.)	
Maximum price of a sovereign in Calcutta Rs.	13 (7th July)	11 14 0 (5th Sept.)	12 11 (March)	12 11 (May)	12 1 6	12 6 4		
Minimum ditto ,,	11 Rs. 32s. (6th Feb.)	11 4 0 (10th April)	11 11 (11th June)	11 15 (Jan.)	(throughout the year.)	(throughout).		
AVERAGE EXCHANGE upon Secy of State's Bills sold per rupee d	1s. 8·49d.	1s. 8·79d.	1s. 7·761d.	1s. 7·94d.	1s. 7·956d.	1s. 7·895d.	1s. 7·52d.	1s. 7.5d
Fixed RATE OF EXCHANGE for the ADJUSTMENT of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7.75d
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT ON LOANS on demand at the BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta	11 April)	12 (May) (Dec. & Jan.)	9 (1st April)	9 (April)	7 (April)	9 (Feb)	10 (Apl.)	
Minimum ditto	5 (Aug. & Sept.)	5 (Oct. & Nov.)	6 (7th Nov.)	3 (Jan.)	3 (Nov. to (Jan.)	4 (June)	4 (Sep.)	
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT at the BANK OF ENGLAND	2throughout the year	2 (subsequently)	3 (Oct. & Nov.)	3 (Apl. to Oct.)	3 (April)	6 (Feb.)	5 (Oct.)	
Minimum ditto			2½ (30th May)	2 (Nov. to Feb.)	2½	2½ (throughout first half year).	3 (March)	
Maximum MONEY BALANCES of the three PRESIDENCY BANKS	6,382,700 (July)	7,574,900 (Jan.)	6,978,500 (July)	7,733,500 (Feb.)	7,472,500 (Feb.)	6,097,600 (July)	6,71,23 (Oct.)	
Minimum ditto	4,132,500 (Oct.)	3,672,200 (April)	4,589,300 (Jan.)	4,150,400 (April)	4,442,700 (March)	3,546,700 (Decr.)	3,42,42 (Apl.)	
Maximum price in Calcutta of Govt. FOUR PER CENT. RUPEE SECURITIES	102⅜ (25th July)	98⅛ (27th June)	97 (July & Aug.)	95⅝ (July)	102⅛ (March)	106 6 (July.)	1,02-4 (Feb.)	
Minimum ditto	96½ (13th Jan.)	92 (8th Sept.)	91¼ (March)	91½ (May)	93-10 (May)	99 8 (Aug.)	99 (Oct.)	
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register, of RUPEE SECURITIES ENFACED FOR INTEREST DRAFTS	14,125,982 (April)	14,588,744	15,950,002 (Feb.)	19,431,239 (Mar.)	19,739,473 (June)	21,525,400 (Feb.)	21,420,700 (Feb.)	
Minimum ditto	12,655,322 (Dec.)	13,057,964	13,826,493 (Oct.)	15,908,182 (May)	18,719,445 (Jan.)	19,013,600 (Apl.)	21,059,000 (Aug.)	
Maximum price in London of such Securities (in Gold)	92 (15th Dec.)	84 (4th April)	81⅛ (1st Apl.)	80⅝ (Oct.)	84⅛ (Feb.)	87 (July)		
Minimum ditto	77 (6th July.)	81⅛ (23rd Jan.)	72 (23rd Oct.)	78 (May)	78 (May)	82⅛ (Sep.)		
Maximum price in London of Secretary of State's FOUR PER CENT. STERLING BONDS	104⅛ (22nd Feb.)	101⅛ (30th Aug.)	104⅛ July&Aug.)	105⅛	105⅛ (Jan.)	106⅜ (July)	104⅜ (May)	
Minimum ditto	101 (20th Oct.)	100⅛ (21st Mar.)	97 (Oct.)	100⅜	101⅛ (Sep.)	103⅜ (Sep.)	102¼ (Oct.)	
Maximum GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY outstanding	12,551,185 (7th Feb.)	15,757,790 (15th Jan.)	14,584,000 (Sept.)	14,329,700 (Jan.)	14,513,100 (Dec.)	14,422,600 (Sep.)	16,412,200 (Dec.)	
Minimum ditto	10,532,294 (15th May)	11,130,528 (30th April)	11,423,600 (March)	11,113,800 (June)	12,528,400 (Apl.)	12,692,200 (Apl.)	13,534,700 (Apl.)	
Number of SAVINGS BANKS	340	343	338	371	388	372	4,497	
Number of Depositors in Savings Banks	80,004	83,518	84,503	91,288	107,778	114,942	150,356	
Amount deposited in Savings Banks	1,936,193	1,925,335	1,912,401	2,282,823	3,213,671	3,272,649	3,489,254	
Average of each Deposit	24	23	22	25	29	28	23	
Net addition to Deposits	40,741	10,858 (Decrease)	12,934 (Decrease)	370,422	930,848	58,978	216,605	
Cash Reserve at the BANK OF FRANCE in December of each year—in 000's of Francs	2,169,000	2,043,500	2,041,700	1,979,017	1,786,873	1,817,164		
Silver ditto ditto ditto ditto	638,600	865,400	1,058,100	1,220,501	1,222,604	1,161,468		
Percentage of Silver on the Total Reserve	30	43	52	62	68	64		

* Exlusive of £9,730,863, Debt incurred for the purchase of the East Indian Railway.
† Includes £1,516,193, amount remitted by Bills of Exchange on India.
‡ Includes £61,000 Hong-Kong Mint.
§ Includes £250,000 Hong-Kong Mint.
Includes £486,947, Gold remittances from India.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the Year.*

(Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.)

No.	EXPORTS.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
1	COTTON—					
	Raw—					
	Quantity . . . Cwt.	3,459,077	2,966,060	3,948,476	4,541,539	5,627,453
	Value . . . £	9,383,534	7,913,046	11,145,453	13,241,734	14,935,959
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas	As. 3 10	As. 3 10	As. 4 0	As. 4 2	As. 3 9
	Pence, at average exchange	4·98	4·73	4·98	5·20	4·66
	Twist and Yarn—					
	Quantity . . . Lbs.	15,600,291	21,332,508	25,862,474	26,001,346	30,786,304
	Value . . . £	682,059	880,481	1,100,234	1,282,576	1,368,836
	Average declared value per lb. . . . Annas	As. 7 0	As. 6 7	As. 6 10	As. 7 8	As. 7 1
	Other manufactures—Value . . . £	466,674	511,498	512,513	626,558	641,680
	Average declared value per yard— Grey or unbleached . Annas	As. 2 3	As. 2 1	As. 2 0	As. 2 0	As. 2 0
	Coloured, printed, or dyed . ,,	As. 4 10	As. 4 7	As. 4 5	As. 4 9	As. 5 1
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported . .	10·85	15·01	12·70	12·60	11·86
2	OPIUM—					
	Quantity . . . Chests	92,820	91,200	105,507	92,190	89,338
	Value . . . £	12,374,355	12,093,979	14,323,314	13,600,148	12,432,142
	Average declared value per chest in Rupees . . . R	1,333	1,425	1,358	1,475	1,392
3	WHEAT—					
	Quantity . . . Cwt.	6,340,150	1,044,700	2,105,550	7,444,375	19,863,520
	Value . . . £	2,856,990	513,778	1,121,015	3,277,042	8,004,081
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees	4 8 1	4 14 8	5 1 8	4 6 5	4 5 4
	Shillings, at average exchange	7·80	8·09	8·48	7·32	7·18
4	RICE AND PADDY—					
	Quantity . . . Cwt.	18,428,386	21,237,233	22,165,765	27,266,040	28,888,421
	Value . . . £	6,950,276	8,973,722	8,402,502	9,057,153	8,308,167
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Rupees	3 12 6	4 4 4	3 12 11	3 5 7	2 14 3
	Shillings, at average exchange	6·55	7·03	6·33	5·57	4·79
5	JUTE—					
	Raw and manufactured—Value . . . £	4,289,241	4,898,860	5,565,394	5,064,701	6,127,891
	Average declared value of Raw Jute per cwt — Rupees	6 7 3	6 5 0	6 8 8	6 12 4	6 11 2
	Shillings, at average exchange	11·18	10·39	10·87	11·26	11·11
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported . .	17·97	22·42	21·48	22·32	17·91
6	SEEDS—					
	Quantity . . . Cwt.	12,187,020	7,200,077	7,091,469	10,220,100	10,466,098
	Value . . . £	7,360,284	4,675,036	4,685,803	6,345,200	6,054,099
	Average declared value of Linseed per cwt.— Rupees	5 13 10	6 3 11	6 8 8	6 2 8	5 13 7
	Shillings, at average exchange	10·16	10·28	10·87	10·26	9·70
7	INDIGO—					
	Quantity . . . Cwt.	120,605	105,051	100,923	116,870	150,363
	Value . . . £	3,494,334	2,960,462	2,947,227	3,571,581	4,509,080
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees	289 11 0	281 13 0	292 0 5	305 9 8	299 14 1
	Sterling, at average exchange . £	25·09	23·20	24·26	25·41	24·86
8	HIDES AND SKINS—					
	Quantity . . . No.	22,916,317	21,223,403	24,291,356	23,305,702	24,796,719
	Value . . . £	3,756,888	3,096,847	3,738,005	3,733,565	3,948,792
	Percentage of dressed or manufactured on whole value . .	48·29	42·06	36·35	43·23	48·60
9	TEA—					
	Quantity . . . Lbs.	33,459,075	34,432,573	38,173,521	46,413,510	48,691,725
	Value . . . £	3,044,571	3,138,424	3,051,020	3,054,240	3,609,136
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas	As. 14 6	As. 14 7	As. 12 9	As. 10 6	As. 11 10
	Shillings, at average exchange .	1·57	1·50	1·33	1·09	1·23
10	COFFEE—					
	Quantity . . . Cwt.	207,327	341,186	359,313	369,357	346,364
	Value . . . £	1,338,409	1,543,643	1,626,747	1,599,669	1,447,465
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees	45 0 3	45 3 11	45 4 5	43 4 11	41 12 8
	Shillings, at average exchange .	77·98	74·50	75·23	72·02	69·29
11	WOOL—					
	Raw and manufactured—Value . . . £	1,151,518	1,243,275	1,242,486	1,224,412	1,011,234
	Average declared value of Raw Wool per lb.— Annas	As. 6 6	As. 6 4	As. 6 8	As. 7 2	As. 6 0
	Pence, at average exchange . .	8·44	7·82	8·31	8·94	7·45
12	LAC—					
	Value . . . £	362,048	298,716	371,496	578,320	719,528
13	SILK—					
	Raw and manufactured—Value . . . £	854,629	746,687	744,659	771,016	609,880
	Average declared value of Raw Silk per lb.— Rupees	4 10 5	4 4 7	3 10 11	4 3 4	3 7 7
	Shillings, at average exchange .	8·06	7·06	6·12	7·00	5·76
14	SUGAR—					
	Value . . . £	745,851	204,360	205,871	311,751	598,232
15	TEAK WOOD—					
	Quantity . . . Cubic Tons	56,939	37,413	38,620	65,626	56,377
	Value . . . £	406,652	268,959	281,959	500,047	506,792
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Rupees	71 6 8	71 14 3	73 0 2	76 3 2	89 14 4
	Sterling, at average exchange . £	6·19	5·92	6·07	6·34	7·45
16	OILS—					
	Value . . . £	371,552	537,579	569,453	581,189	468,227
17	SALTPETRE—					
	Quantity . . . Cwt.	380,002	383,405	500,372	352,995	354,860
	Value . . . £	379,002	361,766	469,797	351,728	359,437
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees	9 11 11	9 7 4	9 3 7	9 15 5	10 2 1
	Shillings, at average exchange .	16·88	15·57	15·33	16·57	16·80

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the Year*—continued.

No.	IMPORTS.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
1	COTTON—					
	Twist and Yarn—					
	Quantity . . . Lbs.	36,196,661	33,145,651	33,212,052	45,877,379	40,763,209
	Value . . . £	2,850,616	2,779,774	2,745,306	3,699,273	3,222,252
	Average declared value per lb. — Annas	12·60	13·42	13·23	12·90	12·65
	Pence, at average exchange	1s. 4·37d.	1s. 4·57d.	1s. 4·48d.	1s. 4·09d.	1s. 3·73d.
	Other manufactures—					
	Value . . . £	17,332,639	14,137,694	16,923,747	22,914,314	20,777,798
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross Imports . £	20,183,255	16,917,468	19,669,053	26,613,587	24,000,050
	Re-exports—					
	Twist and Yarn—					
	Quantity . . . *Lbs.*	934,437	754,648	842,239	625,840	747,429
	Value . . . £	62,733	51,217	54,712	47,475	51,901
	Other Manufactures—					
	Value . . . £	1,089,614	1,132,627	1,061,457	1,151,417	1,272,869
	Total Re-exports . £	1,152,347	1,183,844	1,116,169	1,198,892	1,324,770
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports . £	19,030,908	15,733,624	18,552,884	25,414,695	22,675,280
2	METALS . . . Value £	3,736,058	3,372,903	3,444,195	3,846,996	3,585,491
3	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK . . ,, ,,	1,727,500	1,491,831	1,528,497	2,742,089	2,241,695
4	SILK (Raw and Manufactured) . . ,, ,,	1,482,951	1,491,285	1,521,126	2,417,402	1,960,916
5	LIQUORS . . . ,, ,,	1,683,655	1,372,487	1,496,108	1,537,812	1,490,326
6	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES . . ,, ,,	955,142	961,666	1,028,450	1,466,121	1,276,263
7	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK . . ,, ,,	873,960	893,875	644,192	835,503	1,205,672
8	SUGAR . . . ,, ,,	798,036	1,480,880	1,068,788	1,611,157	1,243,738
9	PROVISIONS . . . ,, ,,	858,797	975,835	1,048,832	920,181	1,053,083
10	COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel)—					
	Quantity . . . Tons.	603,731	473,027	587,634	712,020	628,738
	Value . . . £	1,004,942	881,444	1,125,482	1,280,060	992,081
	Average declared value per ton . . . Rupees	16·64	18·63	19·15	17·98	15·78
	Shillings, at average exchange	28·83	30·68	31·82	29·90	26·16
11	APPAREL . . . Value £	579,106	546,089	561,253	688,403	672,087
12	SALT—					
	Quantity . . . Tons.	254,231	274,180	352,238	373,376	357,224
	Value . . . £	401,366	593,612	702,532	665,517	569,067
	Average declared value per ton . . . Rupees	15·78	21·65	21·65	17·82	15·93
	Shillings, at average exchange	27·35	35·65	35·97	29·63	26·41
13	OILS . . . Value £	295,667	369,865	545,931	529,175	560,585
14	SPICES . . . ,, ,,	488,884	509,043	526,328	542,861	507,138

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year.*

(Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.)

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of commodities Exported, excluding gold and silver . . .	47,821,206	51,518,840	58,278,889	64,500,626	65,843,303
Value of commodities Imported, excluding gold and silver . . .	32,426,305	33,530,283	44,019,148	40,976,036	43,689,949
EXCESS EXPORTS .	15,394,901	17,988,557	14,259,741	23,524,590	22,153,354
Net Imports of silver . . .	2,187,577	6,681,284	3,331,588	2,846,781	6,799,271
Net Imports of gold . . .	—482,078	1,388,522	2,958,798	4,214,855	4,394,651
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER .	1,705,499	8,069,806	6,290,386	7,061,636	11,193,922
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS .	88,090,522	96,913,709	117,081,061	114,389,296	122,416,443

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year*—continued.

No.	EXPORTS.		TEN MONTHS, 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JANUARY.				
			1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
1	COTTON, RAW	Quantity . . . Cwt.	2,281,507	2,895,634	3,399,355	3,855,498	4,651,435
		Value . . . £	6,149,132	7,989,392	10,045,853	10,290,944	12,242,446
		Average value per lb. . . £	0-3-10	0-3-11	0-4-3	0-3-10	0-3-9
	„ MANUFACTURES—						
	Twist and Yarn	Quantity . . . Lbs.	18,306,631	20,446,026	22,632,378	26,346,556	38,179,998
		Value . . . £	767,675	854,727	1,076,159	1,185,818	1,534,733
		Average value per lb. . . £	0-0-8	0-0-8	0-0-7	0-0-7	0-0-5
	Other manufactures—Value . . . £		431,844	420,627	526,904	540,940	629,720
	TOTAL COTTON (RAW AND MANUFACTURED) . . £		7,348,651	9,264,746	11,648,916	12,017,702	14,406,899
2	OPIUM	Quantity . . . Chests	76,165	91,082	75,444	75,983	75,792
		Value . . . £	10,917,614	12,299,605	11,115,263	10,656,679	9,531,439
		Average value per chest . . £	1,433-6-8	1,350-5-2	1,473-5-0	1,402-8-2	1,257-9-3
3	SEEDS	Quantity . . . Cwt.	6,357,845	5,766,213	8,700,116	8,535,734	11,148,813
		Value . . . £	4,089,485	3,764,064	5,369,367	4,985,910	6,052,491
		Average value per cwt. . . £	6-6-11	6-8-5	6-2-9	5-13-6	5-6-10
4	JUTE (Raw and Manufactured)—Value . . . £		4,076,573	4,539,802	4,172,591	4,840,050	5,972,915
5	RICE AND PADDY	Quantity . . . Cwt.	12,420,606	12,723,419	16,369,942	17,765,378	19,496,126
		Value . . . £	5,690,274	5,150,402	5,690,268	5,398,348	5,295,212
		Average value per cwt. . . £	4-9-5	4-0-9	3-7-7	3-0-7	2-11-5
6	WHEAT	Quantity . . . Cwt.	1,035,857	1,810,650	6,292,924	18,052,510	11,828,414
		Value . . . £	508,125	917,109	2,762,759	7,844,116	5,089,689
		Average value per cwt. . . £	4-14-6	5-1-0	4-6-3	4-5-6	4-4-10
7	HIDES AND SKINS	Quantity . . . Cwt.	630,278	709,708	632,180	637,238	699,590
		Value . . . £	2,455,043	2,785,714	2,919,811	3,099,957	3,561,480
		Average value per cwt. . . £	38-15-2	39-4-0	46-3-0	48-10-4	50-14-6
8	TEA	Quantity . . . Lbs.	30,692,313	34,273,392	42,347,398	43,667,393	51,304,426
		Value . . . £	2,808,432	2,749,011	2,797,037	3,261,580	3,295,328
		Average value per lb. . . £	0-14-8	0-12-10	0-10-7	0-11-11	0-10-3
9	INDIGO	Quantity . . . Cwt.	64,514	78,533	87,477	115,660	109,609
		Value . . . £	1,767,026	2,256,424	2,734,9 8	3,531,766	3,061,912
		Average value per cwt. . . £	273-15-0	287-5-2	312-10-3	305-5-9	279-5-7
10	COFFEE	Quantity . . . Cwt.	201,626	188,171	269,445	204,103	221,811
		Value . . . £	885,939	833,663	1,160,862	858,105	849,037
		Average value per cwt. . . £	43-15-0	44-4-10	43-1-4	42-0-8	38-4-5
11	WOOL (Raw and Manufactured)—Value . . . £		1,049,930	1,007,620	1,045,637	827,210	863,109
12	SUGAR . . . . . £		184,724	156,542	279,767	511,158	732,547
13	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)—Value . . . £		607,139	584,584	581,255	502,786	633,368
14	LAC . . . . . £		234,712	220,109	414,104	538,509	543,035
15	TEAK	Quantity . . . Cubic tons	34,115	30,835	52,822	48,485	47,367
		Value . . . £	247,752	222,883	398,647	434,519	481,936
		Average value per cubic ton . £	72-9-11	72-4-6	75-7-6	89-9-11	101-11-11
16	SALTPETRE	Quantity . . . Cwt.	311,091	421,245	301,985	271,574	339,398
		Value . . . £	296,222	386,478	298,924	276,183	329,377
		Average value per cwt. . . £	9-8-4	9-2-10	9-14-4	10-2-9	9-11-3
17	OILS . . . . . £		424,437	457,190	433,080	371,424	386,699

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.				
			1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
1	COTTON—						
	Twist and yarn	Quantity . . . lbs.	29,736,857	27,300,908	38,777,313	34,326,134	38,302,359
		Value . . . £	2,480,050	2,248,420	3,133,285	2,706,399	2,909,336
		Average value per lb. . . Rs.	0-13-4	0-13-2	0-12-11	0-12-7	0-12-2
		Ditto in sterling at average exchange . .	1s. 4¼d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 3⅞d.	1s. 3d.
	Other manufactures—Value . . . £		12,274,502	13,810,121	18,908,436	17,204,922	18,447,253
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross Imports . . . £		14,754,552	16,067,541	22,041,721	19,911,321	21,056,589
	Re-exports—						
	Twist and yarn	*Quantity* . . . *lbs.*	651,373	730,083	470,928	632,768	708,175
		Value . . . £	44,508	47,720	36,840	43,567	48,339
		Average value per lb. . . *Rs.*	0-10-11	0-10-5	0-12-3	0-11-0	0-10-11
	Other manufactures—Value . . . £		966,712	857,854	899,570	1,018,867	1,066,632
	Total Re-exports . . . £		1,011,220	905,574	936,410	1,062,434	1,114,971
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports . . . £		13,743,312	15,161,967	21,105,311	18,848,887	19,941,618
2	METALS . . . . . Value £		2,910,762	2,840,490	3,100,352	2,911,933	4,002,093
3	SILK (Raw and Manufactured) . . . . „ „		1,308,615	1,263,584	2,046,301	1,748,434	1,813,881
4	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK . . „ „		1,240,238	1,080,073	2,278,383	1,890,350	1,610,244
5	LIQUORS . . . . . „ „		1,113,110	1,248,620	1,257,911	1,203,909	1,189,074
6	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK . . . . „ „		781,903	540,036	650,035	985,823	1,090,309
7	OILS . . . . . „ „		286,122	445,185	470,508	444,337	946,164
8	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES . . . . „ „		840,254	907,663	1,315,961	1,166,314	938,430
9	PROVISIONS . . . . . „ „		831,861	883,442	760,765	894,307	925,252
10	SUGAR . . . . . „ „		1,137,030	853,947	1,339,109	1,071,975	841,985
11	COAL (excluding Coke and Patent Fuel)—	Quantity . . . Tons	377,684	449,297	514,951	528,226	465,909
		Value . . . £	708,320	860,501	945,191	835,042	740,092
		Average value per ton . . Rs.	18-12-1	19-2-5	18-5-8	15-12-11	15-14-2
12	APPAREL . . . . . Value £		464,150	466,912	587,827	573,098	676,063
13	SPICES . . . . . „ „		430,802	446,200	462,760	425,056	441,471
14	SALT	Quantity . . . Tons	223,503	277,156	321,146	303,547	287,131
		Value . . . £	477,375	611,324	592,651	491,252	426,616
		Average value per ton . . Rs.	21-5-7	22-0-0	17-8-4	16-2-11	14-13-9

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.*						
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Scotch Pig Iron (Warrants)	49	43	36	55	43	44	41	51	48	44	63	50	51	49
Coals, Hetton, Wallsend (London)	57	55	60	50	52	51	54	59	61	72	57	60	59	65
Copper, Chili Bars	85	74	64	71	68	79	73	90	82	77	85	78	91	87
Straits Tin	52	45	42	62	63	76	64	54	50	59	71	73	88	76
Wheat	91	94	72	85	77	80	74	96	104	87	97	89	92	88
Flour, town-made	82	68	69	86	81	91	71	86	100	83	98	93	105	85
Beef, inferior	68	85	90	85	100	97	97	102	94	108	97	116	112	116
Cotton, No. 40, Mule Twist	80	71	61	77	75	77	70	84	78	73	87	87	89	84
Wool, Southdown Hogs	80	76	65	71	76	68	59	85	84	78	81	87	78	71
Sugar, Foreign Muscovado	113	74	80	65	83	71	62	119	82	96	108	92	82	74
Coffee	101	98	73	83	71	64	74	106	109	88	94	81	74	88
Saltpetre	87	98	89	96	102	105	90	92	109	108	110	118	121	108
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	111	120	114	115	115	119
Silver	95	90	83	88	86	87	84	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
IN CALCUTTA (*prices quoted from the* CALCUTTA PRICE CURRENT.)														
Grey Shirtings (8½ lbs.)								78	73	74	81	80	78	75
Mule Twist, White, good, No. 40								87	75	75	88	83	81	75
„ „ Turkey red, No. 40 (12 lbs.)								85	85	78	77	60	69	55
„ „ Orange, No. 40—60								90	83	73	87	88	85	80
Copper, Sheathing								93	83	80	87	80	87	79
Iron, flat, bolt, bar and square								68	60	56	76	56	65	60
Spelter, hard								143	130	107	121	95	96	125
Hides, buffalo, slaughtered								104	75	69	96	93	88	87
Indigo, good								110	86	100	119	105	113	101
Jute, picked								150	147	153	169	148	140	96
Lacdye, fine								69	58	54	73	49	36	27
Shell Lac, fine orange								68	49	56	153	122	93	80
Linseed, fine bold clean								102	106	*Nil*	120	104	93	86
Rice, Ballam								159	168	259	153	103	97	109
Silk, raw, Cossimbazar								98	80	69	87	80	86	78
Tea, good, Souchong								123	100	77	82	64	82	59
Wheat, Doodiah								96	104	100	109	92	92	84
Gold								103	105	109	110	115	115	115

* 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.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE IV.—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.

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83. Budget-Estimate.	1882-83. Revised Estimate.	1883-84, Budget-Estimate.
Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Open mileage to end of official year	4,308	4,495	4,532	4,541	4,568	4,600	4,616	4,593	4,619	4,643
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Earnings	5,782,089	6,757,875	8,484,613	7,393,807	7,333,631	7,882,275	8,455,300	8,268,000	8,065,000	8,639,000
Working expenses	3,321,802	4,108,411	4,835,456	4,658,483	4,857,284	4,987,622	4,839,675	4,795,500	5,165,000	5,100,000
Percentage of working expenses on earnings	57·45	60·79	56·99	63·01	66·23	63·28	57·24	58·01	59·40	59·05
Net traffic earnings	2,460,287	2,649,464	3,649,157	2,735,324	2,476,347	2,894,653	3,615,625	3,472,500	3,530,000	3,539,000
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	19,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,200	...	13,200
Total Revenue ...	2,479,544	2,649,464	3,649,157	2,735,324	2,476,347	2,894,653	3,615,625	3,516,700	3,530,000	3,552,200
Gross guaranteed interest paid in India	22,001	14,544	13,463	10,486	9,085	7,447	6,958	5,700	5,780	5,180
Ditto ditto in London*	3,142,253	3,157,152	3,157,301	3,200,335	3,241,047	3,234,504	3,264,313	3,290,000	3,260,500	3,296,000
Total guaranteed interest (sterling payments converted at the average exchange of the year) ...	3,505,652	3,911,444	3,659,307	3,866,311	3,907,974	3,824,152	3,945,410	3,930,500	3,929,200	4,010,400
Surplus paid to Railway Companies	86,674	79,735	243,436	294,716	97,839	91,619	353,330	449,500	486,100	434,500
Land and supervision	83,176	40,756	48,414	45,777	45,730	57,613	74,746	99,850	85,000	99,800
Interest on Revenue balances ...	19,912	35,918	1,991	1,525	1,344	1,216	1,750	1,800	1,700	1,200
Net loss on receipts and disbursements of Capital in India calculated in the same way as the gain	...	9,544	7,018	63,044	63,286	60,046	77,333	...	19,100	...
Total Expenditure ...	3,695,414	4,057,397	3,960,168	4,271,373	4,116,162	4,034,646	4,452,509	4,468,150	4,521,100	4,595,500
Net Expenditure from the public Revenue	1,215,870	1,407,933	311,011	1,536,049	1,639,815	1,139,993	836,944	966,450	991,100	1,043,300
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 the conversion by the removal of one digit to the right.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table V—Actual Capital Expenditure on State Railways in 1881-82, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1882-83 and 1883-84 and to the end of 1883-84.

Railways.	Accounts, 1881-82.	1882-83. Revised Estimate.	1883-84. Budget-Estimate.	To end of 1883-84.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.						
East Indian	£ 1,041,563	£ 710,000	£ 424,000	£ 12,325,000	£ ...	£ ...
Stores and Reserve	—262,574	—45,853	337,200	305,000	...	—305,000
Rajputana	321,293	331,300	338,200	8,423,000	8,423,000	
Neemuch	292,169					
Holkar	15,266	7,800	5,000	1,278,000	1,278,000	
Sindia	34,756	16,500	20,000	905,000	905,000	
Wurdah Coal	15,810	18,900	3,870	616,000	616,000	
Nagpur-Chattisgurh	237,288	129,000	51,400	1,005,000	1,005,000	
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	25,191	38,700	22,500	1,340,000	1,340,000	
Rangoon and Sittang Valley	210,646	352,600	359,500	941,000	1,170,000	229,000
Northern Bengal	—13,822	5,900	50,400	2,151,000	2,151,000	
Tirhoot	—34,146	70,750	22,000	652,000	652,000	
Tirhoot Extensions	301,082	226,700	56,920	592,000	600,000	8,000
Patna and Gya	27,749	1,450	—1,050	386,000	386,000	
Nalhati	—976	—700	—700	32,000	32,000	
Calcutta and South-Eastern	—3,185	—1,900	—2,500	675,000	675,000	
Dacca-Mymensing	...	40,000	300,000	340,000	340,000	
Ranaghat Bhagwangola	...	10,000	10,000	20,000	...	—20,000
Mozufferpore Hajipore	...	5,000	150,000	155,000	220,000	65,000
Cawnpore-Farakhabad	15,314	2,400	1,300	324,000	324,000	
Ghazipore-Dildarnagar	8,633	10,000	...	78,000	78,000	
Muttra-Hathras	—251	10,500	17,400	136,000	136,000	
Muttra-Achneyra	18,056	—1,500	3,600	66,000	66,000	
Bareilly Pilibhit (1st Section)	...	13,200	13,200	26,000	26,000	
,, ,, (2nd ,,)	...	9,000	101,600	111,000	120,000	9,000
Patna-Bahraich	7,170	—7,600	...	...	...	
Indus Valley	317,788	180,500	250,670	7,158,000	7,158,000	
Punjab Northern	79,246	57,088	41,480	4,592,000	4,592,000	
Amritsur Pathankot	20,163	187,000	223,000	433,000	450,000	17,000
Dhond and Manmad	2,485	7,125	20,550	1,024,000	1,024,000	
Total Productive Public Works Outlay excluding East Indian	1,635,151	1,674,400	2,395,400	33,773,000	33,776,000	3,000
FAMINE RELIEF PROTECTIVE WORKS.						
Jhansi-Burgurh	...	8,000	203,200	211,000		
Saugor-Katni Bilaspur	...	2,200	5,000	7,000		
Rewari Ferozepore	162,173	216,900	560,200	939,000	1,263,400	324,400
Visagapatam Raipur	...	5,000	5,000	10,000		
Cuddapah-Nellore	...	2,000	105,000	237,000		
Adoni-Guntoor	...		150,000		...	
Southern Maharatta	290,090	—270,000	...	...	...	...
Western Deccan	...	3,900	4,700	9,000		
Stores	162,288	—95,000	—67,300	...		
Reserve	...	...	46,700	47,000		
Total Protective Works ...	614,551	—127,100	1,012,500	1,480,000		
RAILWAYS CONSTRUCTED WHOLLY FROM ORDINARY FUNDS—						
Frontier Railways— Punjab Northern, Northern Section	1,132,906	296,000	70,000	2,828,000	2,922,686	94,686
Kandahar ... {Upper Section	—595,987	...	...	...	...	...
{Lower ,, ...	171,752	45,000	20,000	1,355,000	1,355,000	...
Stores and Reserve	—483,980	—59,500	—22,500	57,000	...	...
Total Frontier Railways ...	224,682	281,500	67,500	4,240,000	...	...
Bhopal	70,000	55,000	...	125,000	125,000	...
Sonapur-Diamond Harbour	91,752	109,200	5,300	220,000	235,980	15,980
Purbatipore-Dinagepore	20,283	51,500	46,400	118,000	119,108	1,108
Kawnea Dhurla	...	2,060	7,880	93,000	93,000	...
Cawnpore-Farakhabad Extension	3,081	114,300	288,000	406,000	450,000	44,000
Jumna Bridge	...	67,400	11,100	79,000	87,634	8,634
Kashgunge-Soron	...	80	22,950	23,000	...	...
Pant Salt Branch	...	...	...	82,000	90,000	8,000
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	185,116	399,540	381,610	1,146,000		
GRAND TOTAL EXCLUDING EAST INDIAN ...	2,659,500	2,228,340	3,856,610	40,639,000		

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VI.—*Actual Capital expenditure on works of Irrigation, &c., for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept in* 1881-82, *and estimated expenditure on such works in* 1882-83, 1883-84 *and to the end of* 1883-84 *&c.*

	1881-82. Actuals.	1882-83 Revised Estimate.	1883-84. Budget-Estimate.	Total to end of 1883-84.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance of sanctioned estimates remaining to be spent.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—						
Orissa canals	33,301	67,000	70,000	2,002,953	2,138,650	45,697
Midnapore canal	11,139	22,500	20,000	825,732	824,000	...
Tidal canal...	...	...	...	177,270	177,270	...
Sone canals	71,216	50,500	70,000	2,140,843	2,736,350	286,507
Ganges canal	14,156	26,700	36,600	2,638,085	2,923,442	285,357
Agra ,,	4,839	4,800	6,800	796,519	800,832	4,313
Lower Ganges canal	108,438	94,100	95,100	2,499,191	2,772,451	273,260
Eastern Jumna canal	4,736	8,100	11,500	286,598	344,191	57,593
Western Jumna ,,	43,609	57,100	68,400	910,746	1,079,050	168,304
Bari Doab ,,	—1,478	—500	10,000	1,503,485	1,588,769	85,284
Sirhind canal	185,709	145,600	121,600	1,908,621	2,079,283	170,662
Godavari Delta system	9,916	26,777	35,000	963,771	1,108,869	145,098
Kistna ,, ,,	11,473	26,840	45,000	639,222	1,389,978	750,756
Sangam project	18,018	49,675	40,400	119,206	289,644	170,438
Begari canal	7,603	9,816	9,200	147,754	162,885	15,131
Eastern Nara works	19,037	19,161	22,760	399,755	508,030	108,275
Desert canal	9,618	14,483	8,200	102,846	126,684	23,838
Mutha canals	6,374	9,234	12,780	580,286	553,806	...
Other projects	8,100	1,780,714	288,760	2,791,361	...	...
TOTAL	565,804	2,412,600	978,100	21,833,244	...	...
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—PROTECTIVE WORKS—IRRIGATION—						
Betwa canal	16,625	80,000	105,000	228,518	301,348	72,830
Swat River project	40,667	63,800	55,000	203,335	354,581	61,246
Nira canal	53,791	61,030	59,850	255,550	397,735	142,185
[illegible]er projects	24,373	57,470	123,450	253,621	...	...
	135,459	271,300	343,300	1,031,024	...	...
Deduct—Outlay incurred from ordinary funds	10	...	...	280,975	...	...
TOTAL	135,449	271,300	343,300	750,049	...	...
PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE—						
Sundry projects	102,568	160,700	150,700	2,414,102	...	...
Add—Outlay incurred on Famine Relief and Insurance—Protective Works, Irrigation	10	...	...	280,975	...	...
TOTAL	102,578	160,700	150,700	(a)2,695,077	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	803,831	2,844,600	1,472,100	25,278,370	...	...

(a).—Exclusive of the outlay to end of 1881-82 on the Buckingham canal, the Capital account of which has not yet been made up.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VII—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of Guaranteed and State Railways to end of 1881-82, with Regular Estimates for 1882-83 and Budget-Estimates for 1883-84.

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1882-83.	Budget-Estimate, 1883-84.
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.		
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.							
Open mileage at beginning of year	4,495	4,532	4,541	4,568	4,600	4,616	4,619
Gross receipts.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	...	...	...	18,669	29,635	...	...
Eastern Bengal	512,204	478,168	534,503	564,194	673,360	740,000	730,000
Madras	1,175,479	713,611	693,419	657,887	681,406	740,000	780,000
South Indian	341,467	334,795	357,154	377,290	364,393	380,000	385,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	835,860	794,367	777,224	888,794	1,070,885	1,100,000	1,130,000
Great Indian Peninsula	3,737,727	3,221,746	2,717,443	2,865,799	3,570,739	3,570,000	3,500,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund ... { Main Line	629,316	552,706	472,410	514,783	549,235	545,000	605,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund ... { Northern Extension ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi	1,252,560	1,298,414	1,791,478	2,013,528	1,515,147	1,620,000	1,550,000
Total ...	8,484,613	7,393,807	7,333,631	7,900,985	8,455,300	8,695,000	8,639,000
Working expenses.							
East Indian	...	...	...	...	29,489	...	...
Eastern Bengal	203,488	240,713	283,034	295,698	326,259	380,000	385,000
Madras	519,093	551,076	456,984	460,256	466,361	480,000	570,000
South Indian	182,275	257,097	261,834	240,113	236,324	245,000	245,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	424,253	478,968	446,183	511,789	513,527	510,000	560,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,961,167	1,855,875	1,763,109	1,661,963	1,726,296	1,805,000	1,925,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund ... { Main Line	429,913	323,254	318,341	307,584	343,739	385,000	420,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund ... { Northern Extension ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi	815,328	951,500	1,325,799	1,510,219	1,197,240	1,260,000	1,140,000
Total ...	4,535,456	4,658,483	4,857,284	4,967,623	4,839,675	5,165,000	5,160,000
Net Traffic receipts.							
East Indian	...	...	...	18,660	146	...	...
Eastern Bengal	308,766	237,455	251,469	268,496	347,101	360,000	345,000
Madras	356,387	162,535	226,435	197,631	215,045	260,000	226,000
South Indian	159,192	77,698	95,320	137,177	127,869	135 000	140,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	411,607	315,399	329,041	377,005	557,358	490,000	570,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,776,560	1,365,871	954,334	1,203,836	1,544,508	1,765,000	1,675,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund ... { Main Line	199,403	229,452	154,069	207,199	205,496	160,000	185,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund ... { Northern Extension ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi	437,232	346,914	465,879	503,309	317,907	380,000	390,000
Total ...	3,649,147	2,735,324	2,476,547	2,913,313	3,615,625	3,530,000	3,539,000
STATE RAILWAYS. EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.							
Open mileage at beginning of year	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,504	1,504	1,504	1,507
Gross receipts	4,809,785	4,405,367	4,611,878	4,252,841	4,710,276	4,571,500	4,855,000
Rents of premises on account of the East Indian Railway realized in England	...	...	...	230	230	200	200
Working expenses	1,797,288	1,961,906	1,516,487	1,482,316	1,448,794	1,726,500	1,748,000
Net Traffic receipts	3,012,497	2,543,461	3,095,391	2,770,755	3,261,712	2,845,200	2,907,200
Other State Railways.							
Open mileage at beginning of year	806	1,287	2,014	2,310	3,030	3,317	3,545
Gross receipts.							
[illegible]ana	261,484	230,077	266,641	466,227	} 1,012,348	1,100,000	[illegible]
[illegible] and Neemuch	62,266	58,611	126,262	151,228			[illegible]
[illegible]	1,519	10,618	19,252	23,830	32,963	61,000	[illegible]
Wardha Coal	10,099	11,279	24,256	29,250	32,250	32,250	[illegible]
Punjab Northern	76,413	103,430	125,297	241,144	297,016	295,000	[illegible]
Indus Valley	...	115,581	262,653	363,027	443,260	476,500	[illegible]
[illegible] and Manmad	...	25,041	50,269	52,968	14,047	15,000	[illegible]
[illegible] and Chattisgarh	...	...	...	15,903	41,870	83,500	[illegible]
[illegible] and Irrawaddy Valley	62,276	97,861	106,583	141,146	158,983	165,000	[illegible]
[illegible] and Sittang Valley...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
[illegible] and Gya	...	...	33,954	49,828	53,636	39,000	[illegible]
[illegible]n Bengal	17,111	109,289	146,781	179,326	192,741	220,000	[illegible]
[illegible]et	34,324	44,991	47,893	54,338	57,878	70,000	[illegible]
[illegible]ta and South-Eastern	12,616	12,509	13,546	14,627	15,962	16,800	[illegible]
[illegible]et	2,180	5,531	9,399	5,733	6,787	7,000	[illegible]
[illegible]pore and Furrukhabad	...	...	...	4,504	33,340	36,500	[illegible]
[illegible]-Hattras	9,363	10,822	12,335	14,012	15,189	12,500	[illegible]
[illegible]-Achneyra	...	...	...	...	2,256	7,000	10,000
[illegible]pore and Dildarnaggar	...	...	...	1,788	4,113	4,700	[illegible]
Total ...	557,890	976,828	1,548,728	2,268,905	2,556,541	2,563,000	[illegible]
Working expenses.							
[illegible]ana	184,831	203,816	259,710	319,157	} 581,520	590,000	[illegible]
[illegible] and Neemuch	39,319	67,903	97,736	111,040			[illegible]
[illegible]	2,157	12,734	13,757	19,889	23,792	22,000	[illegible]
Wardah Coal	7,043	11,104	20,733	44,878	44,743	46,500	[illegible]
Punjab Northern	70,499	96,506	176,473	306,868	286,750	175,000	[illegible]
Indus Valley	...	109,862	314,896	440,966	405,965	312,500	[illegible]
[illegible] and Manmad	...	24,569	57,412	47,016	...	...	[illegible]
[illegible] and Chattisgarh	...	...	...	11,435	24,602	23,500	[illegible]
[illegible] and Irrawaddy Valley	59,994	92,561	77,653	85,953	89,676	94,000	[illegible]
[illegible] and Sittang Valley...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
[illegible] and Gya	...	...	19,706	27,563	34,117	25,000	[illegible]
[illegible]n Bengal	18,402	89,573	122,363	93,519	86,046	106,000	[illegible]
[illegible]et	23,872	32,908	34,337	31,851	34,904	46,500	[illegible]
[illegible]ta and South-Eastern	8,236	—1,738	10,119	9,022	10,668	11,800	[illegible]
[illegible]et	5,735	4,404	5,274	5,570	5,500	6,250	[illegible]
[illegible]pore and Furrukhabad	...	...	...	2,804	22,697	23,500	[illegible]
[illegible]-Hattras	5,251	5,996	6,581	7,971	10,723	8,500	[illegible]
[illegible]-Achneyra	...	...	...	...	2,083	6,200	[illegible]
[illegible]pore and Dildarnaggar	...	...	...	2,318	3,580	3,800	[illegible]
Total ...	426,006	740,373	1,215,231	1,607,528	1,696,391	1,532,550	[illegible]
Net Traffic receipts.							
[illegible]ana	76,603	126,261	136,931	141,170	} 480,828	519,000	[illegible]
[illegible] and Neemuch	23,247	23,008	28,506	40,373			[illegible]
[illegible]	—513	—1,923	—2,201	3,018	9,071	9,000	[illegible]
[illegible]h Coal	3,596	269	43	—20,093	8,297	14,000	[illegible]
[illegible] Northern	5,913	21,894	6,063	24,533	40,268	60,000	[illegible]
[illegible] Valley	...	4,059	70,737	201,071	136,815	186,000	[illegible]
[illegible] and Manmad	...	...	473	—6,453	5,978	14,047	[illegible]
[illegible] and Chattisgarh	...	...	...	...	4,469	17,268	[illegible]
[illegible] and Irrawaddy Valley	2,882	5,000	30,870	55,193	68,257	71,000	[illegible]
[illegible] and Sittang Valley...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
[illegible] and Gya	...	...	15,388	23,265	19,519	13,000	[illegible]
[illegible]n Bengal	709	19,716	27,916	77,306	96,895	114,000	[illegible]
[illegible]et	10,729	11,983	13,345	23,787	22,974	23,500	[illegible]
[illegible]ta and South-Eastern	4,380	14,247	3,430	5,446	—3,731	5,000	[illegible]
[illegible]et	366	4,057	3,118	—238	1,287	750	[illegible]
[illegible]pore and Furrukhabad	...	...	...	1,700	10,643	13,500	[illegible]
[illegible]-Hattras	4,112	4,826	5,754	6,041	2,466	4,000	[illegible]
[illegible]-Achneyra	...	...	...	...	173	800	[illegible]
[illegible]pore and Dildarnaggar	...	...	...	—530	533	900	[illegible]
Total ...	131,994	236,465	335,497	661,377	870,150	1,050,490	[illegible]

[illegible] line transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881, the Government [illegible]

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, for five years ending* 1881-82, *with regular estimates for* 1882-83, *and budget-estimates for* 1883-84.

	Actuals.					Revised estimates, 1882-83.	Budget-estimates, 1883-84.
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.		
	£	£.	£	£	£.	£	£
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.							
DIRECT RECEIPTS—							
Orissa canals	16,110	18,200	27,919	26,978	22,315	29,400	32,000
Midnapore canal	17,009	17,071	24,722	21,646	25,007	26,200	27,500
Tidal canal	6,228	6,079	4,578	5,449	4,729	5,150	5,650
Sone canals	10,130	43,763	53,159	47,864	73,629	60,850	54,856
Ganges canal	250,453	261,114	290,564	180,289	193,048	225,500	216,007
Agra canal	21,467	42,633	42,151	25,316	59,084	52,000	50,400
Lower Ganges canal	...	...	5,860	102,828	141,379	152,000	148,500
Eastern Jumna canal	...	...	...	...	73,918	78,000	77,298
Western Jumna canal	99,210	118,056	113,053	91,013	120,125	105,500	114,500
Bari Doab canal	66,903	80,606	119,129	107,492	112,869	110,000	112,500
Godavari Delta system	} 25,372	25,743	26,904	30,269	9,095	8,588	9,105
Kistna ,, ,,					3,956	3,000	3,658
Begari canal					1,850	3,067	2,778
Eastern Nara Works					2,012	1,967	2,007
Desert canal					1,010	1,915	1,737
Mutha canals					14,160	14,740	15,050
Other projects					6,713	7,023	11,875
Total	502,882	613,270	708,041	639,144	865,799	884,700	865,400
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—							
Ganges canals	72,290	67,181	66,893	44,301	44,301	44,301	44,301
Agra canal	4,509	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Ganges canal	...	...	...	20,783	20,783	20,783	20,783
Eastern Jumna canal	...	...	...	...	22,153	22,153	22,153
Western Jumna canal	37,376	10,937	27,583	90,761	3,809	5,500	5,500
Bari Doab canal	11,903	17,738	...	70,400	29,528	35,000	35,000
Godavari Delta system	} 27,789	31,078	507,921	571,074	157,072	162,586	162,586
Kistna ,, ,,					93,190	92,243	95,491
Begari canal					10,305	10,646	10,889
Eastern Nara Works					15,376	20,453	33,113
Desert canal					10,026	12,400	12,815
Other projects					84,682	107,936	112,870
Total	153,867	126,934	602,397	797,319	491,220	532,000	545,500
TOTAL REVENUE—							
Orissa canal	16,110	18,200	27,919	26,978	22,315	29,400	32,000
Midnapore canal	17,009	17,071	24,722	21,646	25,007	26,200	27,500
Tidal canal	6,228	6,079	4,578	5,449	4,729	5,150	5,650
Sone canals	10,130	43,763	53,159	47,864	73,629	60,850	54,856
Ganges canal	322,743	328,295	357,457	224,590	237,349	286,301	260,301
Agra canal	25,976	42,633	42,151	25,316	59,084	52,000	50,400
Lower Ganges canal	...	...	5,860	123,611	162,162	173,783	169,298
Eastern Jumna canal	...	...	...	...	96,071	100,153	99,445
Western Jumna canal	136,586	128,993	140,638	161,774	123,034	111,000	120,000
Bari Doab canal	68,906	98,344	119,129	177,892	142,392	143,000	147,500
Godavari Delta system	} 53,161	56,826	534,825	601,343	167,067	171,174	171,691
Kistna ,, ,,					97,146	95,243	99,149
Begari canal					12,155	13,713	13,667
Eastern Nara Works					17,388	22,419	25,119
Desert canal					11,036	14,315	14,552
Mutha canals					14,160	14,740	15,050
Other projects					91,395	114,959	124,748
Total	656,749	740,204	1,310,438	1,436,463	1,357,019	1,416,700	1,430,900
WORKING AND MAINTENANCE—							
Orissa canals	21,607	23,900	36,777	30,007	32,866	32,000	30,400
Midnapore canal	20,382	17,283	15,440	18,922	22,847	22,000	23,000
Tidal canal	3,056	2,318	4,228	2,559	2,868	4,200	5,300
Sone canals	36,241	37,051	35,731	47,257	45,732	46,200	52,200
Ganges canal	97,870	96,991	107,406	81,559	80,833	87,490	86,299
Agra canal	15,792	18,859	21,684	20,651	22,638	21,490	23,170
Lower Ganges canal	...	450	7,071	40,902	50,101	53,730	63,330
Eastern Jumna canal	...	...	...	...	17,287	20,840	19,480
Western Jumna canal	41,873	51,436	43,024	37,343	39,143	42,340	42,300
Bari Doab canal	52,398	41,543	46,415	38,792	44,114	51,880	51,300
Godavari Delta system	} 86,239	91,710	140,785	106,791	29,710	35,333	33,975
Kistna ,, ,,					24,307	28,966	26,679
Begari canal					4,036	5,430	6,300
Eastern Nara Works					5,143	6,244	5,550
Desert canal					1,266	1,807	2,550
Mutha canals					6,224	6,407	6,020
Other projects					23,020	37,253	74,356
Total	364,458	381,550	459,251	425,473	455,635	526,400	549,300
NET REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	—5,497	—5,709	—8,858	—3,029	—10,551	—2,600	1,600
Midnapore canal	—3,373	—212	9,282	2,724	2,160	4,200	5,500
Tidal canal	3,172	3,761	350	2,890	1,861	950	1,350
Sone canals	—15,111	6,712	17,428	907	27,897	11,450	2,556
Ganges canal	224,873	231,304	249,951	143,031	156,516	182,311	174,041
Agra canal	10,184	23,774	20,467	4,665	36,446	30,510	27,330
Lower Ganges canal	...	—450	—1,211	82,619	112,061	119,053	106,058
Eastern Jumna canal	...	...	...	...	78,784	79,313	80,018
Western Jumna canal	94,713	77,557	97,014	1,44,431	84,701	68,660	77,760
Bari Doab canal	16,408	56,801	72,714	1,39,100	99,278	91,120	95,200
Godavari Delta system	} —33,778	—34,384	394,040	4,94,552	137,357	135,841	137,616
Kistna ,, ,,					72,889	66,277	72,079
Begari canal					7,219	8,283	7,367
Eastern Nara Works					12,245	16,175	19,569
Desert canal					9,770	12,718	13,063
Mutha canals					7,036	8,333	8,730
Other projects					67,775	57,706	80,507
Total	292,291	358,654	851,187	1,010,990	901,394	890,300	881,600
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—PROTECTIVE WORKS—IRRIGATION.							
(*No Revenue Account of this class of works has not yet been opened.*)							
PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.							
DIRECT RECEIPTS—							
Other projects	76,916	87,106	109,553	113,049	45,955	46,674	49,054
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—							
[illegible]	148,667	156,284	96,523	221,297	168,402	168,690	176,940
[illegible]	225,583	243,390	206,076	334,346	214,357	215,364	225,994
WORKING AND MAINTENANCE—							
Other projects	130,179	116,340	138,497	117,152	117,047	136,394	138,497
[illegible]	95,404	127,050	67,579	217,194	97,310	61,970	87,497

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

Table IX.—Abstract of Budget-Estimates of Capital transactions of Guaranteed Railways, 1882-83 and 1883-84.

Railways.	Amount in Rupees.			Amount of Exchange.			Amount in Pounds Sterling.		
	1882-83.		Budget, 1883-84.	1882-83.		Budget, 1883-84.	1882-83.		Budget, 1883-84.
	Budget.	Revised.		Budget.	Revised.		Budget.	Revised.	
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.									
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£	£	£
Eastern Bengal	9,40,000	9,50,000	9,30,000	78,000	79,000	77,000	86,200	87,100	85,300
Madras	18,50,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	1,54,000	1,67,000	1,67,000	169,600	183,300	183,300
South Indian	10,50,000	9,50,000	10,50,000	44,000	40,000	43,000	100,800	91,000	100,700
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	22,00,000	31,00,000	23,25,000	1,83,300	2,58,000	1,94,000	201,700	284,200	213,100
Great Indian Peninsula	70,00,000	70,00,000	70,00,000	5,83,000	5,83,000	5,83,000	641,700	641,700	641,700
Oudh and Rohilkhund { Main Line ...	13,50,000	13,50,000	15,00,000	...	...	...	135,000	135,000	150,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund { Northern Extension...	...	10,000	20,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	2,000
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	37,00,000	34,00,000	33,00,000	3,08,000	2,83,000	2,75,000	339,200	311,700	302,500
Total ...	1,80,90,000	1,87,60,000	1,81,25,000	13,50,000	14,10,000	13,39,000	1,674,000	1,735,000	1,678,600
ADVANCES.									
Eastern Bengal	7,00,000	6,00,000	7,30,000	58,000	50,000	61,000	64,200	55,000	66,900
Madras	8,50,000	10,30,000	12,50,000	71,000	86,000	1,04,000	77,900	94,400	114,600
South Indian	7,50,000	6,00,000	8,25,000	31,000	25,000	34,000	71,900	57,500	79,100
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	21,15,000	19,00,000	21,00,000	1,76,000	1,58,000	1,75,000	193,900	174,200	192,500
Great Indian Peninsula	39,25,000	42,00,000	37,25,000	3,27,000	3,50,000	3,10,000	359,800	385,000	341,300
Oudh and Rohilkhund { Main Line ...	31,50,000	24,75,000	26,50,000	...	...	...	315,000	247,500	265,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund { Northern Extension...	35,00,000	14,20,000	26,20,000	...	...	...	350,000	142,000	262,000
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	23,80,000	22,68,000	21,50,000	1,98,000	1,89,000	1,79,000	218,200	207,900	197,100
Total ...	1,73,70,000	1,44,93,000	1,60,50,000	8,61,000	8,58,000	8,63,000	1,650,900	1,363,500	1,516,700
NET RECEIPTS.									
Eastern Bengal	2,40,000	3,50,000	2,00,000	20,000	29,000	16,000	22,000	32,100	18,400
Madras	10,00,000	9,70,000	7,50,000	83,000	81,000	63,000	91,700	88,900	68,700
South Indian	3,00,000	3,50,000	2,25,000	13,000	15,000	9,000	28,700	33,500	21,600
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	85,000	12,00,000	2,25,000	7,000	1,00,000	19,000	7,800	110,000	20,700
Great Indian Peninsula	30,75,000	26,00,000	32,75,000	2,56,000	2,33,000	2,73,000	281,900	238,700	300,600
Oudh and Rohilkhund { Main Line ...	—18,00,000	11,25,000	11,50,000	...	...	...	—180,000	112,500	115,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund { Northern Extension...	35,00,000	14,10,000	26,00,000	...	...	...	—350,000	141,000	260,000
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	13,30,000	11,32,000	11,50,000	1,10,000	94,000	96,000	121,000	103,800	105,400
Total ...	7,20,000	42,67,000	20,75,000	4,89,000	5,53,000	4,76,000	23,100	371,500	159,900
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.									
RECEIPTS.									
Southern Mahratta	...	94,800	...	...	15,800	...	...	79,000	...
WITHDRAWALS.									
Central Bengal	30,00,000	18,50,000	20,00,000	5,00,000	3,08,000	3,54,000	250,000	154,200	181,600
Southern Mahratta*	...	76,85,000	50,00,000	...	12,80,800	8,33,000	...	676,250	439,800
Total ...	30,00,000	95,35,000	70,00,000	5,00,000	15,88,800	11,87,000	50,000	830,450	624,600
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.									
Net Receipts	—22,80,000	—51,73,200	—49,25,000	—11,000	—10,21,000	—7,11,000	—226,900	—379,950	—406,200

* Exchange is calculated at the rate of Rs. 12 per £ for both 1882-83 and 1883-84.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE SECRETARIATS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

No. $\frac{10}{380-390}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—under date Fort William, the 12th March 1883.

READ the undermentioned papers on the subject of the examination in the clerical establishments of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto :—

Home Department Resolution No. 31—1298-1308, dated 31st August 1882.

Home Department Notification No. 1836, dated 24th November 1882.

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Board of Examiners, No. 28, dated 21st February 1883, and enclosed list of candidates who appeared at the examination held in January 1883 and the number of marks gained by them.

Reports by the Examiners and by the Registrar to the Calcutta University on the Papers set and the results of the Examination.

RESOLUTION.

THE Governor General in Council regrets to learn that, although 43 candidates presented themselves for Examination for Clerkships in the Upper Division and 157 for Clerkships in the Lower Division, no candidate has succeeded in passing for the Upper and only two for the Lower Division.

2. The Registrar of the University, to whom the selection of Examiners and supervision of the Examination papers was entrusted, reports that, in his opinion, the standard set for the Upper Division was not higher than that of the ordinary B. A. Examination, while the standard for the Lower Division was about equal to that of the F. A. Examination. The character of the papers was, however, designedly different from those usually set at the University Examinations, being shaped to test intelligence rather than acquirements.

3. It appears to be the general opinion of the Examiners that the class of candidates which came forward was not, taken as a whole, equal to that which presents itself at the University Examinations. It may be hoped that as the intention of Government to adhere to the system of filling up vacancies in its offices by competitive examination becomes better known, well educated young men will be more ready to avail themselves of the door thus opened for them into the public service.

4. The most discouraging feature in the Examination was the inability of the great majority of the candidates to draft a proper letter, or make anything like an intelligent précis of official correspondence. These are subjects that no doubt are only to be thoroughly mastered by daily practice, but more might be done in schools to impart at least the elements of letter-drafting and précis-writing.

5. While accepting the opinion of the Examiners as to the character of the papers set, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the style and scope of the Examination may in some respects be open to re-consideration. This is a matter to which early attention will be given. Any revised rules that may be adopted will be published so as to give ample time for their study by all intending candidates.

6. The list of candidates with their marks will now be printed and circulated to the Heads of the Offices interested in the examinations, in order that appointments may be found without delay for the two candidates who have passed for the Lower Division. No appointment should be made to that Division in any office until it has been ascertained that these candidates are provided for. For the rest it is considered desirable that Heads of Offices should be at liberty to fill up existing vacancies by selecting from the list those candidates who have done well in several subjects, though they failed to pass the tests completely. This will, however, be a matter entirely within the discretion of the Heads of Offices. Meantime the orders in the Home Department Resolution No. 31—1298-1308, dated the 31st August 1882, restricting the power of appointing outsiders without examination and of promoting clerks from the Lower to the Upper Division, must for the current year remain temporarily in abeyance. But no clerk should be admitted or promoted without some sort of departmental examination as a test of efficiency.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution (with a copy of the list referred to) be forwarded for information and guidance to the several Departments of the Government of India and to the Heads of Offices under the Home Department noted on the margin, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

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

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

PROGRESS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE YEAR 1882-83.

No. 251 R.C., dated Fort William, 13th March 1883.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 171 R. C., dated 22nd February 1883.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Resolution now read again dealt with the Administration Report of Indian Railways for the year 1881-82, and set forth in brief and general terms the progress in construction and traffic working of railways during that year. Now that the official year 1882-83 is about to close, a short review of railway administration during the last twelve months may prove of some interest. General results may be seen from the following figures:—

	End of year		Increase.
	1881-82.	1882-83.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Lines open to traffic	9,961	10,251	290
„ under construction	1,302	2,332	1,030
TOTAL SANCTIONED	11,263	12,583	1,320

Of the length now under construction it is anticipated that at least 719 miles will be opened for traffic during the year 1883-84.

2. Although the financial results of traffic working during the financial year are not yet known with exactness, they can be foreseen very approximately, and it is estimated that (excluding lines in Native States for which figures are not available) they will be—

	₹
Gross receipts	15,97,28,000
Working expenses	8,57,10,500
NET RECEIPTS	7,40,17,500

These net receipts will give an average return on the capital cost (including the cost of stores, &c., in suspense) of all open lines of 5·07 per cent.

3. The following railway projects have been taken up by Private Companies:—

	Length undertaken.
(1).—Southern-Mahratta	435 miles, with probable extensions of 413 miles.
(2).—Bengal and North-Western	455 „
(3).—Rohilkhund and Kumaon	62 „
(4).—Baidyanath-Deoghur	6 „
(5).—Burdwan-Cutwah	40 „
(6).—Baidyabutty-Turkessur	22 „

and negotiations are on foot for—

	Miles.
(1).—Nilgiri	12
(2).—Nagpore-Bengal	482
(3).—Palamow-Baroon	61
(4).—Bhopal-Jhansi-Gwalior and Jhansi-Cawnpore	381
(5).—Kissenganj-Kotechandpur	19
(6).—Rawalpindi-Murree	46
(7).—Beypore-Gudalur	65
(8).—Shoranur-Cochin	59
(9).—Ranaghat-Bhugwangola	92

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has perused these remarks with much interest, and observes that the length of railways open to traffic has doubled during the last ten years, and that, notwithstanding the large addition of comparatively new lines on which the traffic cannot as yet be fully developed, the financial returns are very satisfactory. The general improvement is most encouraging, and indicates that, with care in the selection of route, economical but substantial construction, and careful management of working, railway enterprize in India will become extremely profitable.

2. The commencement which has already been made by private enterprize is satisfactory, and His Excellency in Council feels sure that it is only necessary for the merits of this class of investment to become more fully known to attract sufficient capital for the construction of an additional three or four thousand miles of railway communications.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Assam and British Burma, Public Works Department.
The Resident at Hyderabad, Public Works Department.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Bilúchistan, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments and Officers marginally noted for information.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1882-83, UP TO 31st JANUARY 1883.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during January 1883. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	8·33	950	216	42,967	49,166
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	5·61	1,100	694	74,968	62,929
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·10	6·50	925	1,102	93,873	90,138
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·20	6·07	925	601	101,539	94,050
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	4·83	1,300	710	147,287	128,556
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	6·38	975	270	21,052	21,763
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	5·0	600	386	58,357	57,467
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	8·20	8·77	825	543	99,046	102,173
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	5·80	3·0	975	900	128,585	134,561
	7·00	5·5	950	617	51,217	42,230
Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	...	...	9,525	6,039	818,891	783,033
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	2·80	1,300	615	121,380	127,979
Agra Canal	8·50	6·8	1,300	748	79,521	74,246
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	43,750	46,775
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	2,871	2,120
Dún	...	...	...	...	7,497	7,012
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	434	318
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	759	90
Total	...	...	...	...	1,075,112	1,041,573

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st October 1882 to 31st January 1883.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	40,063	706	941	642	5,671	48,023	3·6	2·7
Muzaffarnagar	75,419	1,584	1,791	5,346	4,575	88,715	3·5	2·1
Meerut	144,414	9,203	3,156	12,497	3,541	172,811	2·5	2·2
Bulandshahr	76,217	23,215	4,003	16,851	2,228	122,514	2·8	1·8
Aligarh	55,092	42,432	866	4,294	4,388	107,072	2·8	1·4
Muttra	8,415	4,895	7,411	5,980	5,584	32,285	2·8	1·3
Agra	10,294	2,362	1,905	8,017	1,261	23,939	1·4	·9
Etah	33,182	15,358	532	4,606	8,023	61,701	2·3	1·3
Mainpuri	52,634	23,596	400	2,588	9,783	89,001	2·3	1·3
Fatehgarh	25,890	11,398	490	2,629	1,174	41,581	1·4	1·7
Etáwah	54,731	32,957	1,308	506	5,867	95,369	1·9	1·3
Cawnpore	39,984	61,336	2,746	2,885	3,057	110,008	3·8	1·2
Delhi	18	36	9	38	...	101	1·9	1·9
Gurgaon	8,319	4,375	4,189	9,088	710	26,681	·8	2·1
Dehra Dún	6,726	147	17	197	410	7,497	5·2	3·3
Bijnor	2,737	30	6	25	73	2,871	2·6	2·1
Tarái	4,125	562	...	563	...	5,250	4·4	2·1
Pilibhit	2,937	625	...	625	...	4,187	4·1	1·9
Bareilly	27,438	3,750	...	3,125	...	34,313	2·3	1·9
Jhánsi	110	...	155	168	1	434	1·4	·9
Hamírpur	...	...	...	229	530	759	1·8	1·1
Total	668,845	238,567	29,925	80,899	56,876	1,075,112	...	..
Total for the same period last year	663,114	226,113	31,475	83,266	37,605	1,041,573	...	...
Increase	5,731	12,454	...	...	19,271	33,539	...	...
Decrease	...	...	1,550	2,367	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Supply— *Cubic feet per second.*

Entering head of Ganges Canal		5,199
„ Lower Ganges Canal		1,788
		6,987

Expended—

Ganges Canal	3,323	
Lower Ganges Canal	2,716	
	6,039	

Escaped—

Anúpshahr Division	145	
Meerut ditto	66	
Bulandshahr ditto	108	
Narora ditto	53	
Mainpuri ditto	54	
Cawnpore ditto	334	
Etáwah ditto	6	
Bhognipur ditto	95	
Percolation from Narora Division	87	
	948	
	6,987	

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports that "the river fell seriously by January 5th, and all rajbahas had to be closed for 25 per cent. of their ordinary time. Matters got very serious on January 20th, the demand being greater than the supply. On 25th rain fell all over the division and all demand ceased. 500 cubic feet were run in rajbahas into escapes and village tanks for the last five days of the month. The rabi irrigation finished on the 25th January and it is believed to be a little more than last year."

Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, reports that "a storm of wind and rain passed along the line of railway on the 10th, with heavy rain at Kot and Sonauta; again heavy rain on the 25th and 26th, which put an end to all demand."

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that "clouds and a fall of about two inches of rain on 26th and 27th prevented any stirring demand."

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, reports that "all demand ceased after the 25th, as there was an average of about two inches of rain all over the division on that and the succeeding two days."

Executive Engineer, Etáwah Division, reports that the decrease of 5,976 acres on the area irrigated during the corresponding period of last year is probably merely due to the fact that the last "shudkars" were sent in at the beginning of a running week. There is apparently no climate reason for any falling off in area, nor was there any deficiency of supply.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that "the decrease on last year's area is entirely due to the very low supply in the Jumna up to the heavy rain of the 25th and 26th. Canal was closed on the evening of the 25th.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that the area irrigated is somewhat more than that shown for the corresponding period of 1882, but the total area irrigated will probably be a little below that of last rabi, as the heavy rain at the end of January has quite stopped new irrigation.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that water was in steady demand for rabi crops till heavy rain of 25th, when all demand ceased. About 2,000 acres of sugar paleo was done during the month in addition to the rabi.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, reports that the weather was cloudy at intervals during the month, culminating in heavy general rain on 25th and 26th, which stopped all demand for irrigation. Supply fluctuated a good deal during month; otherwise more irrigation would have been effected.

No remarks from the other divisions.

Note.—For 11,104 as total allotted discharge in December's statement for upper and lower Ganges Canals read 9,525.
Besides the above, 2,125 acres under sugarcane were irrigated in the Rohilkhand Canals simultaneously with the rabi.

Allahabad,
The 2nd March 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1883.

Nature of Traffic.	Agra Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat	...	...	2,405	...	2,405	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dal—						
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mûng	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	4,175	...	4,175	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	234	...	...	...	234	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	234	...	6,580	...	6,814	...
Cotton	...	...	560	...	560	...
Oilseeds	...	...	50	...	50	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	19,000	...	1,600	...	20,600	...
Miscellaneous goods	1,125	...	3,225	...	4,350	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	20,359	...	12,015	...	32,374	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	19,020	...	19,514	...	38,534	...
Increase	1,339	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	7,499	...	6,160	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1883.	Agra Canal. 1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,189	1,416
Ton mileage	1,33,535	1,54,751
Value of goods ... R	40,761	68,342
Number of passengers	...	...

Falling off in down traffic probably due to the fact that most of the Government boats are being tarred.

Allahabad,
The 9th February 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1883.

	UPPER GANGES CANAL.								LOWER GANGES CANAL.								UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.				REMARKS.
	Principal items of Local Traffic.						Principal items of Through Traffic.		Principal items of Local Traffic.						Principal items of Through 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.				
Grains.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.			
Wheat	1,796	...	1,250	...	3,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,957	...			
Gram	675	...	707	...	1,382	...	1,743	...	2,957	...	4,700	...	2,171	...	8,168	...	10,339	...			
Rice	114	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,437	...	707	...	4,144	...			
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	39	...			
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Urd	300	...	...	...	300	...	504	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	23	...			
Dál ... Múng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	...	588	...			
Arhar	717	...	...	...	717	...	750	...	80	...	80	...	300	...	288	...	82	...			
Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	3,675	...			
Juár	...	...	730	...	730	...	4,153	...	...	...	...	...	3,675	...	...	...	...	...			
Bájra	...	...	175	...	175	...	1,922	...	...	...	...	...	6,862	...	730	...	7,592	...			
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,925	...	...	...	...	...	2,669	...	175	...	2,844	...			
Barley	...	...	375	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,823	...	...	...	8,823	...			
Total	3,488	...	3,237	...	6,725	...	9,816	...	2,957	...	12,773	...	28,081	...	10,443	...	38,524	...			
Cotton	...	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	6,026	...	6,026	...	16,233	...	22,291	...	22,291	...			
Oilseeds	12	...	...	...	12	...	... 7	...	985	...	992	...	2,056	...	2,943	...	3,060	...			
Salt	114	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	26,961	...	26,971	...	27,085	...			
Metals	...	...	9	...	9	...	303	...	35	...	338	...	1,532	...	553	...	2,085	...			
Building materials	21,563	...	21,424	...	42,987	...	2,642	...	510	...	3,152	...	24,205	...	23,018	...	47,223	...			
Miscellaneous goods	2,711	...	4,500	...	7,211	...	504	...	2,453	...	2,957	...	24,619	...	17,583	...	42,202	...			
Firewood	1,350	...	13,430	...	14,780	...	750	...	4,750	...	5,500	...	3,502	...	18,180	...	21,682	...			
Bamboos	...	...	9,135	...	9,135	182,700	...	...	2,466	49,320	2,466	49,320	...	...	11,601	232,020	11,601	232,020			
Timber. Poles and unsquared timber.	...	...	4,215	...	4,215	4,215	20	20	28	23	43	43	4,388	88	4,388	88	4,439	4,439			
Karis and squared timber.	503	503	11,857	...	12,360	12,360	1	1	...	...	1	1	504	504	11,857	...	12,361	12,361			
Logs	240	12	...	...	240	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Miscellaneous timber	10	20	...	58	39	78	...	...	721	1,442	721	1,442	240	12	750	1,500	240	12			
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	220	...	...	860	1,720			
Grand Total	29,991	535	67,868	198,830	97,859	199,365	14,043	21	20,936	50,785	34,979	50,806	39,041	231	61,774	150	100,815	381	83,075	787	150,578	249,765	233,653	250,552	
Total during corresponding period of last year.	19,963	240	46,031	177,660	65,994	177,900	30,181	90	23,730	2,800	53,911	2,890	46,853	...	54,511	38,280	101,364	38,280	96,997	330	124,278	218,740	221,269	219,070	
Increase	10,028	295	21,837	21,170	31,865	21,465	...	...	...	47,985	...	47,916	...	231	7,263	...	...	...	...	457	26,306	31,025	12,394	31,482	
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,138	69	2,794	...	18,932	...	7,812	...	...	38,130	540	37,899	13,922	...	...	...	...	...	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).	Lower Ganges Canal (local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.
	1882.	1883.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	2,424	3,595	3,703	8,129	8,583
Ton mileage	158,977	181,080	858,699	1,247,417	1,167,884
Value of goods	40,256	64,232	4,18,918	8,44,595	6,07,833
Number of passengers	...	112	6	20	118

Allahabad,
The 6th February 1883.

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13th MARCH 1883.

General Remarks.—The prospects of the *rabi* harvest are good in every district of the *Punjab*, excepting Umballa, where the outturn is expected to be below the average; a little rain has fallen in most districts. *In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh* there has been heavy rain in the northern tracts, and all districts have reported rainy or stormy weather; the *rabi* harvest has commenced and prospects are fairly good, though the crops have been somewhat injured in most districts by hail, blight or insects. *In Bengal* there has been a little rain in several parts, and some damage has been done to the standing *rabi* crops and to the mango and mahua blossoms; on the other hand, the rain has been generally very good for the ploughing of fields and for the sowing of the *aus* rice crops; prospects of the spring rice are generally very promising, and harvesting of *rabi* crops and sugarcane is progressing satisfactorily.

In the *Central India* and *Rajputana States* some rain has fallen in several parts, and crop prospects, though good, have been slightly injured in a few places by cold, wet, cloudy weather and high winds. In the *Central Provinces* there have been hail-storms and rain; harvesting of *rabi* crops is progressing and prospects are favourable.

In the *Bombay Presidency* the harvest has been completed in some districts, and is in progress in others. So also in *Berar*. In the Nizam's Territories, the slight rain which fell has partially injured the *rabi* and melon crops. In *Mysore* standing crops are in good condition, paddy has been harvested in parts; slight rain occurred in several districts. In *Coorg* threshing of rice has been completed, and rain has proved beneficial for the coffee blossom.

In the *Madras Presidency* some rain occurred in several districts; standing crops in a few places are suffering from insects and deficiency of moisture, but on the whole, they are in fair condition; harvest operations are in progress in all districts.

The reports from British Burmah make no mention of crops; some showers are reported from three districts. In Assam two districts report rain; ploughing and sowing of *aus* lands have commenced; mustard is being gathered and sugarcane pressed.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Mar. 7th)		
Bellary	...	Standing crops, cotton and *cholum* diseased in parts, others generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains and sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool	...	Standing crops affected by blight in parts, elsewhere in good condition; harvest dry grain, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam	·28 (ayerage of five stations.)	Standing crops, cotton thriving; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue.
Kistna	...	Standing crops, paddy and dry grains affected by blight and grubs in parts, elsewhere in good condition; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; small-pox continues; cattle disease abating.
Chingleput (Madras)	...	Standing crops affected by insects in parts, elsewhere in good condition; harvest paddy, yield below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore	...	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore	...	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; cholera abating.
Madura	...	Standing crops withered in parts; harvest paddy and dry crops; cholera and fever in parts.
Malabar	·30 (average of one station.)	Harvest second crop paddy continues; preparation for third crop paddy progressing; small-pox in all taluks; fever in parts; cholera and cattle disease slight.
Travancore	...	Cultivation progressing; fever continues. *General Remarks.*—No rain except in Ganjam and Malabar; general prospects good.
Madras—(Mar. 14th)		
Bellary	·94 (average of three stations.)	Standing crops cotton and *cholum* diseased in parts, elsewhere generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains and sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool	1·54 (average of four stations.)	Standing crops affected by blight in parts, elsewhere in good condition; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam	1·12 (average of 15 stations.)	Standing crops cotton and *ragi* thriving; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue; cholera in one taluk.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*contd.*		
Kistna		Standing crops generally fair, but in parts suffering from insects; harvest chillies, pulses and castor, outturn below average; cattle disease abating.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops affected by insects in parts, elsewhere in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore	·41 (average of three stations.)	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore		Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; cholera abating.
Madura	·20 (average of one station.)	Standing crops withered in parts; harvest paddy and dry grains; fever in parts.
Malabar	·94 (average of seven stations.)	Harvest second crop paddy over; preparation for sowing third crop paddy progressing; small-pox in all taluks; fever in parts; cholera and cattle disease slight.
Travancore	·10	Fever continues.
		General Remarks.—No rainfall in Kistna, Chingleput, and Tanjore; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Mar. 14th)		
Kurrachee	Light rain in Tatta and neighbourhood.	River at kotri on 8th 2 feet 8 inches against 4 feet 2 inches on some date last year; small-pox in Kurrachee, 20 fresh cases, 5 deaths from 3rd to 6th instant, total to latter date 311 cases, deaths 80, remaining sick 134; disease also in districts, 49 cases, 3 deaths in 8 villages; fever in 10 talukas; cattle disease in 4 talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 32, and 36 lbs., in Manjhand 32, 40, and 48 lbs., in Tatta 24, 36, and 42 lbs., and in Mirpur Batoro 20, 36, and 42 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad		*Rabi* crops flourishing; weather unsettled; small-pox in 7, fever in 6, and cattle disease in 5 talukas; wheat 25, *bajri* 39, *jowari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad		Reaping of *rabi* crops continues; small-pox in Dhandhuka; *bajri* 32 and wheat 27½ lbs. per rupee.
[illegible]		*Rabi* crops fair; cotton-picking in progress; public health fair except in Rani Mahals in Naosari division; small-pox prevailing in the town and taluka of Naosari; *bajri* 30 and common rice 25½ lbs. per British rupee.
Surat		*Rabi* harvest continues; small-pox in Surat, daily average deaths 12; *jowari* 42 and *nagli* 54 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik		Harvesting *rabi* continues; cattle disease in Sinnar; wheat 28½, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Average abnormal temperature 2° cool from 9th to 12th, *nil* on all other days; vapour in air normal on 7th, and 8th, afterwards largely in defect of normal; wind normal from 7th to 10th, afterwards abnormal wind was northerly and strong on 11th and 12th.
Poona		Harvesting of *rabi* nearly completed; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 60 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 46 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar		*Rabi* crops almost harvested; *bajri* maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 40 lbs. in Kopargaum; *jowari* maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 54 lbs. in Sangamner; small-pox in Sheogaon, Kopargaon, and Nagar; measles in Kopargaon.
Sholapore		*Rabi* harvest nearly completed throughout; *jowari* 69 lbs. 7 tolas, and *bajri* 55 lbs. 24 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar		Wheat and gram being harvested; reaping of late *jowari* commenced scarcity of drinking water in Nargand; fever in 2 talukas; and cattle disease in 1 taluka; small-pox in Kod taluka; rice minimum 26 and *jowari* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara		Second crop rice plants in ear; small-pox in Karwar and Sirsi; cattle disease in Hallial and Honore; fever subsiding; common rice in Karwar 13½ lbs. per rupee; in district average 15½ lbs.; weather cloudy.
Rajkot		Weather cool; general health good; cholera appeared in Khakrochi under Malia; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 36 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest completed in some districts, in progress in the rest; scarcity of drinking water in Nargand; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in a few districts.
Bengal—(Mar. 14th)		
Chittagong	·16	Heavy rain on the 7th; prospects of crops unfavourable; prices unchanged; a few cases of cholera in the town; cow-pox still reported.
Dacca		Harvesting of mustard and safflower continues; wheat and barley are also being gathered; sugarcane-pressing almost completed; prospects of *boro* paddy and other standing crops good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	·49	Prospects of *rabi* crops fair; they have been somewhat injured by rain; lands are being ploughed; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Winter crops being cut in some places; prospects on the whole satisfactory; *boro* rice promising; lands are being prepared for *aus* rice; small-pox reported from a few places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rajshahye	·73 Nattore ·42	Rain will facilitate ploughing; sowing of paddy proceeding vigorously; spring crops being harvested, outturn generally good: public health generally good.
Burdwan	·75 Cutwa 1·21 Raneegunge ·14	Weather cool with occasional showers; sugarcane and *rabi* crops being cut; mango blossoms injured by rain and wind; a few cases of cholera reported.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; harvesting of sugarcane, mustard, &c., still continues; cholera reported from Kurigram, otherwise public health good.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; *rabi* crops are fast ripening, and will soon be harvested, a good outturn expected.
Purneah	·03	Prospects of crops very fair; harvesting of mustard and tobacco progressing; public health fair.
Patna	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues; pressing of sugarcane rapidly going on; public health good.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops being harvested; fields being prepared for paddy; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazaribagh		Weather cold and cloudy; heavy rain and hailstorms throughout the district; *rabi*, *mohua*, and mango crops have suffered from the rain and storms; general health good.
Cuttack	·74	Weather hot and sometimes cloudy; reaping of rice completed with fair outturn; *rabi* crops being gathered; spring rice growing well; cases of cholera reported from Kendrapara sub-division, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain this week also in several parts of the province; in some districts the rain was unusually heavy for the time of year, and attended by high wind and hail, causing some damage to the standing *rabi* crops and to the mango and *mohua* blossoms; on the other hand, the rain has been generally very good for the ploughing of fields, and for the sowing of the *aus* rice crop, which has commenced in some districts; prospects of *boro* or spring rice are generally very promising; harvesting of *rabi* crops is rapidly progressing; sugarcane harvest still continues, and is generally yielding a good outturn; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox are reported from some districts, and fever still lingers in a few districts; general health, however, for the whole province is good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Mar. 13th)	Benares ·40	Slight hail in Dehat and Amanab, no damage done; crops good; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 15th)		Weather cloudy with variable wind and low temperature; harvest progressing; prices falling slightly.
Gorakhpur („ 12th)	Seasonal showers during the week.	Weather uncertain; early crops being reaped; small-pox in several parts of the district and cattle disease in one tahsil; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ „)	Occasional slight showers.	Weather continues cloudy; hail is reported from the northern portion of pargana Jhansi; enquiry as to the injury done by hail and blight is in progress; condition of crops in other parganas is good; prices stationary; health good; cattle disease disappearing.
Agra („ 13th)	Slight rain on 11th in 2 parganas.	Insects reported to have appeared on crops owing to continued cloudy weather; small-pox in three and fever in four parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	Heavy rain with insignificant hail on 11th and 12th.	Injurious to *rabi* and very bad for fruit crops; now clear.
Rae Bareli („ 12th)	Slight rain now and then.	During the last week weather cloudy and threatening; hail in three tahsils; but no damage reported as yet; small-pox in two tahsils; prices steady.
Meerut („ 13th)	Meerut ·80 Hapur ·3 Baghpat 1·40 Marwana ·70 Ghaziabad 1·00 Sarahana 2·10	Weather unsettled; heavy storms on 12th and 13th; health good; prices unchanged.
Kumaon („ „)	Heavy rain and hail	Weather cold; crops good, require the sun; health good; prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)	Lucknow ·11 Maliabad ·16 Mohunlaljunge *nil*	Prospects of crops good; but slight injury to wheat by blight reported from some parts of the district; people healthy; small-pox in the city disappearing.
Partabgarh („ „)	Slight shower on 10th at Sadr and also at Kunda.	Barley being reaped; general health good; slight fall in prices.
Cawnpore („ „)	Average rainfall ·80	Ripening crops injured by hail in places; the cloudy weather has caused mildew; small-pox severe in town; prices nearly stationary.
Sitapur („ „) Farukhabad („ „)	Average ·40 Occasional showers	Slight blight in three tahsils; price of grain, especially gram, rising. Weather cloudy; hail has fallen, but only slight, damage is yet reported; prices steady; small-pox still continues.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Fyzabad (Mar. 13th)	·20	Peas, wheat, and barley are being cut; health good; prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—There have been heavy falls of rain in the northern districts, and all districts report rainy or stormy weather; hail has fallen in eight of the reporting districts; the *rabi* harvest has commenced and prospects are fairly good, though the crops have been injured in most districts by hail, blight, or insects; small-pox has appeared in Gorukhpore and Rai Bareli, severe in Cawnpore town, and continues in Farukhabad, Agra, and Lucknow; otherwise the general health is good; cattle disease is disappearing in Jhansi, but has appeared in Gorukhpore; prices as a rule are steady.
Punjab—(Mar. 13th)		
Delhi	Nearly 2·0	Small-pox abating; harvest prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Hissar	·20 at Sadr	Weather very cloudy; health good; crops are thriving and prospects of harvest excellent; prices fluctuating.
Umballa	·30	Health good; the *rabi* crops are generally poor and a yield below the average is expected; prices steady.
Jullundur	·50	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Amritsar	·10	Health and harvest prospects good; slight rise in prices.
Lahore	Slight drizzle	Health and prospects of crops good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore	Sight rain at Sadr, Moga and Jallalabad.	Health and condition of crops good; slight fall in prices.
Sialkot	·50	Health and condition of crops good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	·20 in district, 2 feet of snow at Murree.	Fall in prices.
Peshawar		Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Mooltan	·20 at Sadr	Health and crop prospects good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan		Slight rain, but more wanted; health good; *rabi* prospects fair prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—The health and harvest prospects good except in Umballa, where the *rabi* yield is expected to be below the average.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Mar. 14th)		Weather somewhat cloudy; prospects good; health generally good; cattle disease in Nagpur; prices steady.
Jubbulpore	·21	Weather cloudy; harvesting *rabi* progressing; prospects good; wheat 20 and rice 15 seers per rupee; health good.
Seoni (Mar. 13th)	·02	Weather cloudy; cutting of *rabi* progressing; threshing commenced fever prevalent; ten cases small-pox, three deaths; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	·07	Weather cloudy and seasonable; harvesting of *rabi* progressing; small-pox prevalent; wheat 10, rice 11½, and *jowar* 19 seers per rupee.
Raipur (Mar. 10th)	1·51	Heavy hailstorm on 7th; standing crops damaged; cattle disease in places; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 8th)	·37	Occasional storms; sugarcane-planting in progress; fever still prevalent; common rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa	Slight rain	Weather cloudy; preparation for *khurif* sowings progressing; 429 cases small-pox, 45 deaths; prices stationary.
Saugor (Mar. 12th)	·17	Weather cool; prospects good; reaping progressing; health good; prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—Rain with hailstorms in Raipur, Bhandara, and Balaghat; slight rain in five other districts; harvesting *rabi* continues; prospects favourable; small-pox and fever prevalent in a few districts, otherwise health generally good; prices steady.
British Burma— (Mar. 10th)		
Akyab	1·35	Total rainfall to date 1·35 inches; three cases small pox in town; four deaths from cholera in one township; seven from small-pox in two townships, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township.
Rangoon	·14	Total rainfall to date ·14 inches; one death from small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein		One death from cholera in town and one in one township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township.
Amherst (Moulmein)	*Nil*	Total rainfall to date ·27 inches; two deaths from cholera in Moulmein town, otherwise public health in Moulmein and district good.
Toungoo	·03	Total rainfall to date ·03; two deaths from small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good. *General Remarks.*—Public health generally good.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Mar. 13th)		High winds prevailing; weather getting hot and dry; sowing of *aus* paddy commenced; gathering of mustard nearly over; public health good.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Cultivation for spring sowings proceeding; *boro* paddy promising well; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—*contd.*		
Cachar	1·00	Weather warm; common rice 26⅝ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh	2·37	Weather seasonable; high winds prevailing during the week; mustard being harvested; pressing of sugarcane going on; lands being ploughed for *aus* paddy; no further report of outbreak of small-pox received from Doomdooma.
Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 7th)		
Bangalore		Paddy and sugarcane being harvested; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore	·21 to ·80	Dry crops mostly harvested; season prospects and public health good. *General Remarks.*—Standing crops reported in good condition and prospects of season in all districts favourable; general health good; prices of grains in the Mysore State rule easy; prices—rice from 12 to 15 seers, *ragi* 32 to 48 seers, and horsegram 34 to 50 seers per rupee.
Bangalore (Mar. 14th) / Mysore		Crops in good condition; paddy harvested in parts; prospects favourable.
Mercara (Mar. 14th)	·54	Threshing of rice crop completed; price of coffee rising, brisk demand for native product in local market; no change in price of grains; heavy shower which fell in parts of North and South Coorg has proved beneficial for the coffee blossom; prospects continue good; fever and small-pox still prevalent in North Coorg and Mercara taluk. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain has fallen in several parts of the Mysore State; ·46 at Shimoga, ·4 at Chickmagalur; *kartick* paddy in good condition; coffee-picking in the Kadur district progressing favourably; prospects good; public health satisfactory; prices unaltered.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
Amraoti (Mar. 14th)		Weather clear and warm; threshing in progress; prospects good; prices—wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola („ „)		Reaping of *rabi* crops continues, outturn good.
Hyderabad („ „)	·47	Rain has partially injured the *rabi* and melon crops; small-pox has assumed a serious form; cholera prevailing slightly; prices—wheat 17¼, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 25, yellow *juari* 29, and *tur* 24¾ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Mar. 14th)		
Indore		Weather cloudy and abnormally cool for this season; rain occasionally threatening which if it fall will do much harm to the opium crop; health good.
Morar (Gwalior)	·69	Health and prospects good; weather cloudy and injurious to crops.
Sutna	·19	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	·50	Public health good.
Goona		Health and crops good; wheat 24 seers per rupee.
Agar		Health and prospects good.
Bhopal		Weather seasonable; prospects good.
Nowgong	·20	Weather cloudy; prospects of *rabi* crops favourable; prices steady; health good.
Manpur	*Nil*	Opium harvest nearly at an end; wheat and gram crops finished; health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Mar. 13th)		Weather cloudy.
Sirohi („ 11th)		Tanks and wells full; health good; crop prospects not so good, owing to cloudy weather; prices rising slightly.
Marwar („ 9th)	·21	Weather still cloudy; tanks all empty; water drained from wells; health and prospects good; prices rising.
Harauti („ 10th)	Deolee 1·08 Kotah ·45 Tonk ·16 Shahpura ·22	Two heavy falls of hail; opium crops injured; weather cloudy; health good.
Jhalawar („ 7th)	·08	Weather cloudy and windy; health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 13th)	·02	High and cold winds prevalent which are slightly injuring crops; health fair.
Jeypore („ „)	·11	Thunderstorm on Sunday; prospects and health good; prices a little higher.
[illegible] („ „)	Light showers in eight tahsils.	Weather continues unsettled; prices steady; small-pox still about, otherwise health good.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 12.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR 1881-82.

Nos. 96—110 I., dated Fort William, the 13th March 1883.

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

Read—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 635 I., dated 7th March 1883, and enclosure, being the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces for 1881-82, and a Resolution of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviewing the report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Resolution of the Local Government reviews very fully the results of the year 1881-82, and shows to what an extremely satisfactory position the Irrigation Works of the North-Western Provinces have attained. The net revenue returned 6·13 per cent. on all capital invested up to the end of the year, while the Productive Works returned from 28½ to 3½* per cent. on the Capital expenditure incurred upon them.

	Percentage of net revenue of 1881-82 on Capital outlay to end of year.
Canals—	
Upper Ganges... ...	6·40
Lower „ ...	4·75
Eastern Jumna ...	28·46
Agra	3·48

2. The irrigated area exceeded the largest area previously attained by 179,298 acres. The irrigation of indigo exceeded the area of 1880-81 by 124,626 acres or 61 per cent., and although it is stated that this extraordinary increase has been detrimental to the extension of the growth of sugarcane, the irrigation of the latter crop increased by 29,526 acres, or 21·8 per cent. over that of the previous year. The area of wheat irrigation increased also from 545,651 acres in 1880-81 to 727,428 acres in 1881-82, or 33·3 per cent. The total area of "rabi" crops irrigated during 1881-82 exceeded that of the previous year by 177,815 acres, or 17¼ per cent., and although this large increase was mainly due to the early cessation of the autumn and the entire failure of the winter rains, still the marked increase in the irrigation of the better classes of both spring [illegible] crops points [illegible] to a great increase in the prosperity

of the cultivating community. The increase in the area of double cropped land, from 13½ per cent. of the total area irrigated during 1880-81, to 18½ per cent. in 1881-82, is, however, to be regretted unless these lands are manured.

3. The irrigating duty done and water-rate earned by each cubic foot per second of water entering the canal head were as follows :—

Canal.	1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1878-79.	
	Acres.	₹	Acres.	₹	Acres.	₹	Acres.	₹
Upper Ganges	213	550	173	436	189	460	239	579
Lower „	168	371	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna	228	668	233	664	231	671	248	741
Agra	148	415	135	367	64	186	127	356

The steadiness of the duty and value of water obtained on the old established Eastern Jumna Canal is remarkable, and the Agra Canal appears to be gradually improving in these matters.

4. The maintenance charges are given below for each of the four main canals and for the whole area irrigated :—

Canal.	Maintenance charges per acre irrigated.	
	1881-82.	1880-81.
	₹	₹
Upper Ganges	1·14	1·33
Lower „	0·86	0·75
Eastern Jumna	0·74	0·92
Agra	1·59	1·55
Whole area	1·06	1·10

5. The gross receipts under the head of Navigation amounted to ₹29,512, and the net revenue to ₹5,870 during 1881-82 against ₹31,649, and ₹5,721, the gross and net revenue of 1880-81.

6. The cost of collecting the canal revenue, ₹3·06 per cent. on the gross collections, including all charges, is very moderate, and the nominal balance remaining to be collected at the end of the year (₹1,386 out of a net demand of ₹47,57,271 on account of occupiers' and owners' rates) is extremely satisfactory.

7. The Government of India has much pleasure in noticing that careful observations are being made on the effect of drainage in checking the spread of "reh" and in keeping down the spring level of canal irrigated land, and that extended experiments are to be made on the reclamation of "reh" infected lands by the establishment of plantations.

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

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, for information and guidance, and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, for information, and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Government of Mysore.

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

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

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India

No. 3534I., dated Allahabad, the 28th December 1882.

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

READ—

Chief Engineer's (Irrigation Works) Revenue Report for the year ending 31st March 1882.

RESOLUTION.—The capital expenditure on Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces during the year under review was ₹16,24,785, of which a sum of ₹1,72,844 was expended on the Betwa Canal—a "Famine Protective" work chargeable to Imperial Funds. The total outlay on Capital Account to the end of 1881-82 was ₹6,65,84,271, *viz.* :—

	₹
Productive Works, Upper Ganges, Lower Ganges, Agra, and Eastern Jumna Canals	6,36,10,638
Minor Irrigation and Survey Works, chargeable to Provincial Funds	25,95,576
"Famine Protective" Works (Betwa Canal), chargeable to Imperial Funds	3,78,057
GRAND TOTAL .	6,65,84,271

2. The gross assessment of the year, including ₹9,49,631, the share of enhanced land revenue due to Canals, was ₹61,09,073; the working expenses, ₹20,26,323, and the net revenue ₹40,82,750, or 6·13 per cent. on the capital invested in "Productive" and "Minor" Irrigation Works and Surveys, and also on Famine Protective Works, or excluding the latter 6·16 per cent. The interest charges on capital (which during the year was reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent.) was ₹24,53,561; and deducting this amount from the net revenue, the assessments of the year exhibit a clear surplus of ₹16,29,189 after paying expenses under all heads. In the previous year the surplus was ₹8,58,645 and in 1879-80 ₹2,57,267.

3. The total interest charges from the commencement of irrigation operations (on the Eastern Jumna Canal) in 1830 to the end of 1881-82 amounted to ₹4,49,36,060, and the total net receipts realized during the same period to ₹3,77,66,938. Thus the accumulated balance of interest charges remaining unpaid at the end of the year was ₹71,69,122. The balance in 1880-81 was ₹84,08,747 and in 1879-80 ₹87,61,044.

4. The actual direct income collected in 1881-82, which includes part of the assessment of the previous and the uncollected balances of past years, amounted to ₹57,42,154. Of this sum ₹9,49,631 was realised on account of share of land revenue due to canals, and ₹45,27,608 was on account of occupier's rate. The balance remaining to be collected at the end of the year after remissions amounting to ₹2,664 was only ₹1,316. The outstanding balance at the commencement of the year was ₹87,544. With the exception of a small sum of ₹159, the whole of this amount was realised in 1881-82. The demand under owner's rate amounted to ₹2,33,591, of which ₹2,33,257 were collected and ₹264 remitted, leaving an uncollected balance of ₹70. The outstanding balance from 1880-81 was ₹14,720, the whole of which was collected.

After paying all expenses, including the heavy interest charge of ₹24,53,561, the actual surplus of net receipts amounted to ₹12,62,270, less an adjustment of ₹22,645 on account of owner's rate collected by the Civil Department in past years, leaving a balance of ₹12,39,625; by which amount the balance of interest charges for 1880-81, mentioned in preceding para., has been reduced.

In the previous year the net surplus receipts were ₹3,52,297, and in 1879-80 ₹9,22,889; but as pointed out at the time this latter amount was unusually high, as it included the collections for "rabi," 1878-79, a year of drought.

5. The working expenses, which include maintenance and improvement of works, establishment, tools and plant, refunds, and leave and pension allowances, are compared below :—

Year.	₹
1879-80	18,39,611
1880-81	19,06,112
1881-82	20,26,323

There has been a decrease of ₹25,506 on maintenance, but an increase of ₹22,734 on account of leave and pension allowances, and of ₹ 1,22,983 for establishment. This latter increase, however, is more apparent than real, and is due chiefly to the capital outlay being ₹5,35,750 less than that in 1880-81, and to the rapid expansion of irrigation; thus throwing a considerable portion of the charges for establishment, formerly debited to Capital, on to Revenue. As a matter of fact, the percentage of establishment on direct assessments and maintenance of works, is nearly the same in 1881-82 as in 1880-81, *viz.*, 16·30 per cent. against 16 per cent. In 1879-80 this charge was 24·10 per cent., but a large decrease in establishment, amounting to ₹2,17,106, took place in the succeeding year, thus reducing the percentage to that shown above.

The cost incurred by the Civil Department in collecting the canal water-rate was ₹1,32,240, which amount includes all charges, *viz.*:—

	R
Patwaris' fees	20,352
Lamardars' fees	1,04,595
Establishment and contingencies	7,293
TOTAL	1,32,240

or 3·06 per cent. on the gross collections. The cost in 1880-81 was only given for the Upper Ganges Canal where the percentage was 3·30. There is no information as regards previous years.

6. The area irrigated in 1881-82 was 1,915,949 acres, against 1,732,696 acres in 1880-81, and 1,400,405 acres in 1879-80. The largest area hitherto recorded was in the excessively dry year of 1878-79, when 1,736,651 acres were watered. On the Upper and Lower Ganges alone 7,301 villages were supplied with water in 1881-82 from 29,248 separate outlets. In the previous year these numbers were 5,926 and 24,339 respectively. This increase of 1,375 new irrigating villages during the year is due almost entirely to the extension of the distributing system on the Lower Ganges Canal, which although being rapidly developed will not be finally completed for some years.

7. The principal irrigated crops, with their acreage, weight of produce, and value are shown in the subjoined table:—

No.	Name of crop.	Acres.	Produce in maunds.	Value in rupees.
1	Wheat	727,430	91,66,123	2,60,70,987
2	Indigo	319,627	79,907	63,92,640
3	Barley	261,687	34,67,402	72,64,139
4	Sugarcane	165,019	62,70,722	1,07,78,476
5	Inferior cereals	125,612	8,16,478	17,56,118
6	Rice	107,967	10,82,609	30,87,461
7	Pulses	82,374	7,41,366	15,84,641
8	Cotton	64,162	3,84,972	14,28,780

The total value of crops raised with canal water was ₹6,06,25,647. In 1880-81 the value was ₹5,60,95,157, and in 1879-80, ₹4,96,35,163.

The average water-rate per acre irrigated was—

Upper Ganges Canal	3·27 kharif. 2·14 rabi.
Lower Ganges Canal	2·41 kharif. 2·11 rabi.
Agra Canal	2·99 kharif. 2·70 rabi.
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·12 kharif. 2·10 rabi.
Rohilkhand Canals	·78 whole year.
Bijnor Canals	1·57 ditto.
Dun Canals	2·96 kharif. 1·15 rabi.
Bundelkhand Lakes	2·42 whole year.

8. The results brought out in the above review of the entire system of irrigation works in the North-Western Provinces are very satisfactory; and an analysis of the financial condition of the four Productive Works shows that they are on a sound basis.

9. The Upper Ganges Canal, which commenced irrigating in 1856, has a length of 445 miles of main line and 2,543 miles of distributaries. The capital outlay on it to the end of the year was ₹2,73,93,062. The net profits and percentage on this outlay for the last six years are exhibited below:—

Year.	Net profits.	Percentage.
	R	
1876-77	18,58,155	6·29
1877-78	21,94,179	7·18
1878-79	26,92,664	8·54
1879-80	20,12,627	6·18
1880-81	14,00,777	5·14
1881-82	17,53,631	6·40

The apparent decrease in 1880-81 and 1881-82 is caused only by the transfer in the former year of the Cawnpore and Etáwah Branches from the Upper to the Lower Ganges Canal.

10. The Lower Ganges Canal has at present 531 miles of main line and 1,623 miles of distributaries, leaving about 900 miles still to be completed.

The capital outlay on the works has been ₹2,49,07,925; and the net profits and percentage since the opening of the canal in 1879 are as follows:—

Year.	Net profits.	Percentage.
	R	
1878-79	58,845	0·33
1879-80	46,632	0·29
1880-81	11,87,124	4·76
1881-82	11,82,646	4·75

The sudden increase in 1880-81 was caused chiefly, as explained above, by the transfer of the two terminal divisions of the Upper Canal.

11. The Agra Canal opened in 1874 has a length of 140 miles of main canal, but as yet only 348 miles of distributaries. The capital outlay to the end of 1881-82 was ₹84,66,394, and the net profits and percentage—

Year.	Net profits.	Percentage.
	R	
1876-77	30,150	0·39
1877-78	2,74,015	3·40
1878-79	2,39,351	2·94
1879-80	—23,994	—0·28
1880-81	2,65,001	3·15
1881-82	2,94,749	3·48

The distributing system of this canal is still incomplete. When the full allowance of distributaries as on other canals is provided, it is anticipated that a return of 6 per cent. of direct revenue will be realised on the capital.

12. The Eastern Jumna Canal is 130 miles in length, with 618 miles of distributaries. The canal was originally constructed in the 17th century during the reign of Shah Jahan, and was restored and re-opened by the British Government in 1830. The capital outlay on it, ₹28,43,257, therefore, includes only the cost of restorations and distributaries.

The net profits and percentage were—

Year.	Net profits.	Percentage.
	₹	
1876-77	5,86,270	22·97
1877-78	6,25,485	23·94
1878-79	8,05,588	30·63
1879-80	7,35,863	27·01
1880-81	7,13,640	25·56
188 82	8,09,183	28·46

13. The Minor Irrigation Works are the Rohilkhand, Bijnor, and Dún Canals, and the Bundelkhand Lakes.

The capital outlay on the Rohilkhand Canals to the end of 1881-82 was ₹15,88,763. Including direct and indirect revenue as on other canals, the income was ₹1,17,280 or ₹29 less than the working expenses. The annual interest charge at debit of the canal was ₹63,550; there was therefore a distinct loss on these works; which in one form or another have been in existence for upwards of 60 years, but which are obliged to be maintained owing to the large amount of land revenue dependent on them. The water-rate charged is very low, amounting on an average to less than 8 annas an acre for the whole year.

The capital account of the Bijnor Canals was ₹69,963, and the net profits during the year ₹9,978, or 14 per cent. on the capital.

The capital of the Dún Canals was ₹6,37,142 and net revenue ₹28,815 (or 4·52 per cent). which more than covers the interest charge of ₹24,895.

₹82,916 had been expended up to the end of 1881-82 on the Bundelkhand Lakes; the net profit during the year was ₹2,446, which does not cover the interest of ₹2,995 charged on the capital.

14. The following table shows the net profits and percentage on total capital outlay (including Productive, Minor, Famine, and Survey Works) of all the Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces, including the indirect return or the enhanced land revenue due to canals. The table also shows the net profits and percentage of direct returns, *i.e.*, water-rate and miscellaneous revenue on account of navigation receipts, water-power, &c..—

Year.	Capital at end of year.	Profit from Direct Income.		Profit from Total Income.	
		Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	₹	₹		₹	
1875-76	3,98,56,300	15,03,069	3·77	24,26,186	6·08
1876-77	4,20,12,822	15,82,422	3·77	25,76,406	6·10
1877-78	4,34,66,488	21,52,911	4·95	31,55,858	7·26
1878-79	4,46,21,616	27,50,736	6·16	38,28,437	8·57
1879-80	4,60,85,3[illegible]0	18,40,294	3·99	28,06,240	6·09
1880-81	6,45,61,716	25,88,194	4·01	35,38,941	5·48
1881-82	6,65,84,271	31,38,119	4·71	40,82,75	6·13

15. The receipts for navigation amounted during the year to ₹29,512; water-power realised ₹57,860; plantations, ₹1,10,597; and miscellaneous items, ₹37,815. The operations under "Navigation" and "Plantations" will be reviewed in their separate reports.

16. As regards the question of the rise in the spring level of water in wells owing to the introduction of canals, the only data as yet obtained are on the Agra Canal. These show that within the last four years the spring level has been raised 5·70 feet in a width of 1,500 feet on either bank, and 4·60 in a similar width, extending up to 3,000 feet from the canal. In the western depression a natural hollow which runs at a lower level than, and parallel to, the canal at an average distance of three miles, the rise is so inappreciable that it has been determined to postpone the construction of the drainage cut originally estimated for,

on the supposition that there might possibly be a sensible rise of spring level. Surface percolation has shown itself in excess on the upper portion of the Lower Ganges Canal, where it runs in heavy embankment through the lowlying valley of the river. The damaged land has been taken up by the Irrigation Department, and drainage cuts are being made, and other remidial measures adopted as usual.

The number of miles of drainage cuts actually constructed up to end of 1881-82 were—

	Miles.	Per mile of Canal.
Upper Ganges Canal ..	850	1·90
Lower Ganges Canal	252	·47
Agra Canal	10	·06
Eastern Jumna Canal	261	2·00

Complaints have been made on the Upper Ganges ond Eastern Jumna Canals that the country is being overdrained, and that the pasture lands are suffering in consequence. More drainage cuts will undoubtedly have to be constructed in certain places, but it will be necessary to act with caution, so as to avoid any possible damage, as is now alleged to occur, to pasture lands.

17. With the exception of a few parganas where the returns had to be sent back for explanation, a map has been prepared by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, showing the extent of "*úsar*" in every village of the Duáb and in a part of Rohilkhand. Elaborate measurements have been made by the same department in 65 villages in the Akrabad pargana, at the lower end of the Upper Ganges Canal, with the view of ascertaining whether "*reh*" is increasing. The Director reports that "the change, if any, is very slow, and trustworthy results cannot be expected from the measurements of only a few years."

The officer of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in charge of the Agricultural experiments in connection with the deterioration of soil by "*reh*," &c., states that in consequence of the plantations at Sikandara Rao, on the Upper Ganges Canal, having shown that where canal water and silt were available a "*kikar*" plantation could be raised in bad "*úsar*," it was decided to recommend the preservation of a large area of "*úsar*" land for arboricultural purposes, and to limit operations to land irrigable from canals. A previous experiment had shown that the system of watering by hand was too expensive, and that the young trees did not thrive so well as when canal water was used.

It is further added that, "although it does not appear that flooding land with canal water, and leaving it to be absorbed by the soil, or evaporated, does much good to bad '*úsar*;' considerable benefit results from allowing water carrying silt to flow over the ground, so that the silt may be deposited. There are some small plots of *úsar* between a new channel and the Etawah Branch of the Ganges Canal, which a year ago were covered with efflorescence, but are now covered with silt, with *dub* grass growing on it."

18. Silting operations were first commenced on the Eastern Jumna Canal by the officers of the Irrigation Department in 1855; since which time these works have been continuously carried on. It is, however, only within the last ten years that funds have been freely allotted for the vigorous prosecution of these important reclamations on all the main canals.

As a general rule, the work has been confined to the land within canal boundaries, although in some cases outside tracts have thus been reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

There are now many miles of the canals covered with fine plantations of trees, some of which are upwards of twenty years old, grown on these silt banks, as also some acres of thriving wheat crops growing on the spots which four or five years previously were barren *úsar*.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information, and that it be published in *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette*.

Ordered also, that it be circulated as usual to other Governments and Departments.

J. G. FORBES, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Joint Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

THROUGH RATES FOR GRAINS FROM DELHI AND AGRA TO CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

No. 162 R. T., dated Fort William, the 2nd March 1883.

From—Colonel W. S. Trevor, R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters specified in the margin, communicating the views of the Government of Bombay, and forwarding communications from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, on the subject of through rates for grain from Delhi and Agra to Calcutta and Bombay.

No. 1476, dated 22nd July 1882.
No. 2056, „ 20th October 1882.

2. As the questions involved in a due consideration of this subject are of not merely individual, but general, application, His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers it necessary to take the present opportunity of explaining fully the principles according to which, in the opinion of the Government of India, Railway rates and fares should be regulated. This course is the more desirable in view of the probable extension of Railway enterprise in India with a minimum of State support and control, and of the need of some assurance to the promoters and proprietary of such private lines in respect of the attitude which will be assumed by the State towards them.

3. As regards rates in general, the fundamental aim of the management of a Railway obviously should be to attract the maximum quantity of traffic the line can carry, at the best rates obtainable. These rates must be determined in each case. All rates will be in one sense special, though they may be capable of classification into groups, and each rate will depend on what the article will bear, what quantity of it is obtainable, and what is the approximate cost of hauling it. In other words, as correctly remarked in your letter under reply, "the cost of carriage is one of the limits within which rates may vary, the tax which the trade will bear being the other." But, in determining any particular rate, the whole circumstances of the traffic must be considered, the empty as well as the full running, the intermissions according to season, if any, and the competition, if any, of other modes of conveyance. Hence, though every rate must contribute to the general remunerativeness of the line as a whole, more profit may accrue out of one rate than another, a particular rate may be remunerative only indirectly, by filling rolling stock which would otherwise inevitably run empty in one direction, or, in other words, it may yield less than the average cost of carrying a unit of goods.

4. Two points of importance in working on such principles may here be incidentally mentioned. The theory of equal mileage rates, whether compulsory or not, has been repeatedly condemned by competent authorities—by the Royal Commission of 1867, the Joint Committee of 1872, and Mr. Ashley's Committee of 1881—while telescopic rates, that is, rates varying inversely as the distance, are recognized as legitimate in all cases where the favored traffic would be lost without such rates, and as financially feasible, owing to the lower proportionate cost of the longer lead.

5. Under conditions perfectly simple, where one Railway alone commands a province or given area, the proprietors obtain, under management such as has been described, the full advantage of their monopoly, the full possible amount of profit on their capital, except in so far as the State may interpose in the interest of the public, as, for instance, for the purpose of fixing maxima fares and rates for the conveyance of the poorer classes of passengers and of indispensable articles, such as salt, coal and food grains. The public at large, on the other hand, not unfrequently suffer severely in the cost [illegible] of Railway accommodation, even where rates may not be so excessive as to check materially, or to extinguish, its profitable use. But where the [illegible] monopoly, and competition of other Railways or modes of transit has to

be faced, the basis on which calculation of rates must proceed is materially changed. Capital cost of construction, gradients, cost of fuel and carrying capacity may, indeed, be borne in mind as elements affecting the profit earned, but the rates must eventually be governed, not by any arbitrary standard of profit to which it is thought fair to attain, but by the necessity of attracting traffic to the line. The Railway which has, for whatever reason, cost most to construct, or which has the steepest gradients, or the dearest fuel, or other natural disadvantage in comparison with its rival, will necessarily go to the wall, and suffer in dividend—possibly so far as to do little more than cover its working expenses. From this follows, moreover, that in any case when through traffic passes over more than one Railway, and the different administrations do not mutually agree upon any other method, the receipts from such traffic should be divided according to mileage run

6. It may next be considered whether these principles of action in cases where competition exists are affected by the State being either the proprietor, or vested with a certain interest in and control over one or more of the conflicting Railways. Clearly, they are not. The State ought not, and often could not, interfere to redress the inequalities of nature, of construction, or of management, and to put all upon a theoretically fair and equal footing. It cannot legitimately make a common purse among its Railways in order to support one at the expense of another, or still less, to drive an independent competitor from the field. Rival routes must be left alone, each to get the highest traffic it can upon the principles above set forth. The net result will be the greatest aggregate of traffic upon all combined which is consistent with a profit, the maximum of accommodation to traders and the public, and of gain to both producers and consumers, and the highest possible development of the resources of the country. Under only one class of circumstances will the State be justified in using such influence as it may in any case possess, namely, where competitive rates are unreasonably or unnecessarily lowered through either ignorance, recklessness, or idle rivalry, on the one hand, or the indifference which the security of a Government guarantee may induce, on the other.

7. From the preceding observations it will have been perceived that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, while recognizing the soundness of many of the views which have been put forward by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, by the Chamber of Commerce, or the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, is unable to meet the wish that the rate for grain traffic by the Calcutta route should be arbitrarily fixed by Government at the same amount as the rate *viâ* Rajputana, or at a lower amount proportioned so as to equalise the cost of coal. His Excellency in Council prefers to adopt the alternative recommendation of the Bombay Government in your letter under reply—"That a minimum rate should by fixed for the Bombay route, without reference to the East Indian charge."

8. What the rate on the Rajputana Railway ought to be, in accordance with the general principles enunciated, may next be examined. The rates per maund actually in force are those shown marginally. His Excellency the Governor General considers that there is reason to believe that a rate considerably lower would more than cover the outlay incurred in the particular case, and might possibly even yield a greater sum as net profit, through the larger dealings which may be expected. A reduction would thus be desirable, on sound commercial principles, irrespective of what might be the article concerned. But in this case strong additional reasons for such a course may be derived from the fact that the reduction will be in favor of grain for export, chiefly wheat. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is strongly impressed with the ability of India to furnish a much larger share than she now does of the vast quantity of this commodity required in Europe, and is determined that no legitimate efforts on

For grain booked through.	Baroda Railway charge.		Rajputana Railway charge.		Total.	
	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.
From Delhi	4	6	9	0	13	6
„ Agra	4	11	8	6	13	5
„ Bandikui	4	10	8	2	13	0
„ Ajmere	6	0	6	7	12	7
„ Chitrasani	6	0	2	10	9	4

the part of the State shall be wanting for the purpose of securing it. Independently of the direct gains from an increased aggregate of paying traffic, which have been mentioned in para. 6, the very important effects of an increase of exports upon the rate of exchange, and the reflex chain of advantages indirectly produced thereby, cannot be overlooked.

9. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is accordingly prepared to concur in a reduction of the through rates between Delhi and Bombay to 11 annas for wheat and 11½ annas for other grains and seeds of the same class, other stations being treated proportionally, the Rajputana A class scale being applied, and the proceeds divided according to mileage. This rate is apportioned between the Rajputana and Baroda Railways on the mileage principle, and it will be shaded off, for stations south of those named, on the principle, already applied, of giving greater favor to the longer leads. The opportunity may also be taken to abolish the restriction of the minimum load to which the through rates will apply. If the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, consents to these reductions, the necessary month's notice may be issued at once, and the Manager, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, informed by telegraph accordingly. Finally, in full concurrence with the representation contained in the letter dated 12th April 1882, from the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, as to the prejudicial effects of frequent changes and uncertainty, it seems desirable that the rates should be maintained until the 31st March 1884, any alteration which experience may shew to be necessary after that date being notified to the public not less than two months previously.

10. If the Agent of the East Indian Railway considers that any change in the existing rates for grain or coal, or as to the restriction of minimum loads, would now be desirable, His Excellency the Governor General in Council will be prepared to give full consideration to any proposals he may submit.

11. While thus disposing of the particular case under reference, His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to take this opportunity of making publicly known the principles upon which the Government of India will be guided generally in dealing with Railway rates. Subject to interposition such as has been described in para. 6, His Excellency in Council considers that Agents and Managers of Railways may, subject to general rules which will be communicated hereafter, be left as free as possible to fix, upon these principles, such rates as may seem most advantageous for their respective lines. To adopt the words of an able and exhaustive essay on the subject by Mr. T. H. Farrer—

"They may not be able to say exactly what is the cost and profit of each particular transaction; what is its share in the Capital account or in the expense of working; just as a manufacturer cannot say what is the exact cost of each parcel of goods he sends out. But they know generally whether a particular traffic brings them in a profit or not, and if it does not, they soon find out the truth, and cease to carry it."—*The Fortnightly Review*, August, 1882.

All Agents and Managers will now be invited to examine carefully their rates with the view of seeing how far they may be capable of modification, and especially, whether the rates on grain and other leading articles of export might not be reduced with advantage. The coaching traffic, and especially the fares for 3rd class passengers, might also be re-considered in the same sense.

12. In conclusion, I am to draw general attention to the fact that every expansion of the export trade will bring to bear a heavier strain upon the facilities for handling, warehousing, removing, and shipping produce at the Railway Stations and Ports. These facilities are believed to be even now in many cases inadequate, and their improvement will, His Excellency the Governor General in Council trusts, engage the serious attention of the several local authorities at an early date.

The Governments of Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and British Burma.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Biluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Copy forwarded to the local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information.

Copy also forwarded to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. III of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 28th January 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 27th January 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 28th January 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 27th January 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
3rd Feb. 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	84,953	494	193	1,00,295	520	45,26,894	607	49,33,806	657	4,06,912	...
3rd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,40,470	257	547	81,078	148	42,67,993	180	40,62,794	172	...	2,05,199
3rd ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,12,912	315	676	2,07,134	306	78,63,122	268	81,63,609	279	3,00,487	...
3rd ditto	Madras	858	1,22,962	143	861	1,17,039	136	51,86,220	139	56,18,516	151	4,32,296	...
3rd ditto	South Indian	655	63,794	97	655	68,581	105	30,96,758	109	31,55,029	111	58,271	...
3rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	8,90,386	615	1,458	8,52,136	584	2,73,52,767	436	2,63,40,771	419	...	10,11,996
3rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	2,05,165	445	461	2,07,242	450	77,97,059	405	81,48,400	410	3,51,341	...
	TOTAL	4,799	17,20,642	359	4,851	16,33,605	337	6,00,90,813	289	6,04,22,925	290	3,32,112	...
	State.												
3rd Feb. 1883	East Indian	1,504	11,67,439	776	1,507	8,67,982	576	3,80,53,764	585	3,68,57,165	566	...	11,96,599
3rd ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	4,850	173	43	7,260	169	1,24,676	102	1,79,977	123	55,301	...
3rd ditto	Nalhati	27	1,371	51	27	1,570	53	54,204	46	57,732	49	3,528	...
3rd ditto	Northern Bengal	233	45,792	197	230	55,174	240	15,80,393	156	18,16,473	183	2,36,080	...
3rd ditto	Tirhoot	85	12,174	143	85	11,517	135	4,73,044	128	5,38,598	152	65,554	...
3rd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	14,203	249	...	(a)	...	4,24,169	172	(a)	...	...	...
3rd ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,466	85	29	2,016	69	1,08,534	86	1,03,043	82	...	5,491
3rd ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	11,576	133	87	8,054	93	2,72,517	103	2,80,278	74	7,761	...
3rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,224	102	12	1,093	91	33,778	64	37,575	72	3,797	...
3rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,42,580	217	1,116	2,35,930	211	77,70,521	160	85,56,865	177	7,86,344	...
3rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,672	282	45	26,414	587	4,15,150	213	4,87,213	251	72,063	...
3rd ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	13,459	137	149	32,007	215	2,63,470	101	5,62,542	120	2,69,072	...
3rd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	28,217	175	161	38,432	239	10,97,397	157	11,57,953	167	60,556	...
3rd ditto	Sindia	75	10,198	136	75	4,857	65	2,65,379	81	2,56,047	79	...	9,332
28th Jan. 1883	Punjab Northern	363	74,573	205	422	39,234	94	24,96,750	158	24,13,414	137	...	83,336
28th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,24,336	188	650	1,03,964	160	42,39,587	148	41,87,458	147	...	52,129
3rd Feb. 1883	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,184	51	23	1,100	48	(b)11,521	45	55,714	56	44,193	...
3rd ditto	Kaunia-Dharla Tramway	19	2,255	119	32	3,347	105	(c)44,182	79	80,552	58	36,370	...
	TOTAL	3,119	6,03,130	193	3,186	5,71,969	179	1,96,75,272	148	2,07,41,434	153	(d)14,90,331	...
	Native States.												
3rd Feb. 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	17,232	89	193	12,990	67	6,40,814	90	6,69,658	80	28,844	...
3rd ditto	Nizam's	121	15,720	130	121	21,082	174	6,32,190	120	7,21,219	138	89,029	...
28th Jan. 1883	Mysore	68	1,731	30	86	5,210	61	1,25,227	50	2,51,890	67	1,26,663	...
3rd Feb. 1883	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	710	37	...	...	(e)18,070	30	18,070	...
	TOTAL	372	34,683	93	419	39,992	95	13,98,231	94	16,60,837	92	2,62,606	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,794	35,25,894	360	9,963	31,13,548	313	11,92,18,080	284	11,96,82,361	281	(d)8,88,450	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,99,42,778	142	5,77,29,007	135	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,92,75,302	142	6,19,53,354	146	(d)31,02,231	...

(a) Returns for 1883 have not been received.
(b) Total receipts from 13th November 1881 to 28th January 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 28th January 1882.
(d) Excluding Patna-Gya Railway figures.
(e) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 27th January 1883.

FORT WILLIAM,
[illegible] March 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major*, [illegible]
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajree), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Ganjam	8 13	7 6	13 5	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	17 13	21 3	20 6	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 3	41 0	35 3	33 5	40 0	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	12 0	Ganjam	MADRAS. PROVISIONS.
Vizagapatam	11 8	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 10	9 13	11 14	12 6	12 6	25 14 17	5 25	14 27	13	11	25 11	24 3	24 3	27 5	35 2	37 6	33 14	93 5	93 5	89 14	14 0	14 0	11 11	13 6	13 6	11 2	Vizagapatam	
Godavery	9 0	9 14	16 3	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 13	17 0	18 0	19 0	28 13	30 11	28 13	...	...	...	29 2	34 10	36 6	33 10	27 5	33 10	194 6	145 13	194 6	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	Godavery	
Kistna	10 5	9 13	13 11	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	20 8	18 11	18 8	21 11	25 0	26 8	32 3	...	...	...	31 5	32 5	39 3	30 13	28 8	34 3	155 8	145 13	145 13	16 5	15 6	12 14	15 11	15 3	12 13	Kistna	
Nellore	...	11 11	9 0	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	15 13	14 0	14 0	17 0	23 0	22 2	38 6	22 3	22 3	...	27 5	28 3	36 6	23 2	23 2	19 11	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 6	15 6	11 11	14 13	14 13	11 11	Nellore	
Cuddapah	14 11	14 11	15 6	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 11	13 5	14 2	30 0	29 3	31 10	33 5	30 6	37 11	33 0	31 8	34 8	37 13	32 11	39 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	14 6	16 10	16 10	13 14	Cuddapah	
Anantapur	13 6	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 14	15 2	15 2	15 2	33 0	33 0	37 2	30 2	30 2	18 13	34 14	34 14	34 14	35 13	32 8	39 3	...	...	...	15 8	14 5	11 14	14 5	14 5	11 14	Anantapur	
Bellary	19 3	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 13	13 8	13 8	13 0	41 3	41 3	35 0	30 2	33 1	30 2	33 0	38 13	31 0	38 2	35 13	33 10	94 13	94 13	97 3	15 13	15 13	12 13	15 8	15 8	12 8	Bellary	
Kurnool	13 5	13 5	15 3	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 13	37 0	37 0	34 3	31 3	31 3	30 2	...	...	26 3	26 3	26 3	31 8	198 3	190 8	202 3	14 13	14 13	12 14	14 6	14 6	12 8	Kurnool	
Madras	11 10	11 10	11 2	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 3	15 2	15 2	15 13	23 13	23 13	23 0	26 6	26 6	29 11	...	...	...	26 2	26 2	28 8	83 13	83 13	81 6	16 14	16 14	14 3	16 8	16 8	13 11	Madras	
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	13 8	15 0	17 5	15 2	16 10	...	...	...	...	21 2	...	29 2	29 2	30 2	26 2	26 2	28 8	92 5	92 5	77 13	17 5	17 5	14 5	16 14	16 14	13 14	Chingleput	
North Arcot	9 11	9 11	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 2	15 14	16 0	15 0	16 14	25 8	25 8	31 13	33 0	26 6	33 0	27 6	27 6	28 13	25 11	25 11	26 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	12 11	14 13	14 13	12 5	North Arcot	
South Arcot	9 0	9 0	9 6	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	14 13	18 6	18 6	18 13	...	...	...	35 13	35 6	33 2	34 3	34 3	34 3	32 8	33 8	36 6	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 14	18 14	15 11	18 6	18 6	15 5	South Arcot	
Tanjore	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	20 11	19 14	21 3	...	...	22 8	41 5	38 3	44 8	37 11	43 8	39 2	37 6	37 6	32 10	32 0	29 11	24 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 10	16 2	12 14	15 3	15 10	12 14	Tanjore	
Trichinopoly	8 10	7 14	9 3	...	...	...	18 11	16 10	18 0	19 10	17 6	18 13	30 13	33 10	30 13	31 11	33 0	33 0	41 8	45 5	45 5	36 11	36 11	33 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 13	17 13	14 10	17 0	17 0	13 13	Trichinopoly	
Madura	11 5	10 14	10 2	...	...	...	17 3	16 13	16 13	18 3	19 6	17 11	34 0	32 6	30 0	32 5	33 13	32 5	36 11	35 6	36 11	37 0	29 5	32 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 5	17 5	14 3	16 13	16 13	14 0	Madura	
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	9 3	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	15 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 13	41 13	34 2	42 11	32 0	40 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	17 5	17 5	14 3	18 5	18 5	14 13	Tinnevelly	
Coimbatore	11 14	11 14	10 11	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	14 6	16 5	16 5	15 6	28 11	28 11	27 13	35 0	35 0	38 2	...	...	...	34 10	34 10	27 13	73 0	73 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	15 3	18 5	18 5	14 13	Coimbatore	
Nilgiris	8 8	9 3	10 10	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 10	12 0	12 0	12 13	20 0	20 0	22 5	19 10	18 3	22 6	32 13	32 13	32 13	38 0	38 0	36 2	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	12 11	14 10	14 10	12 3	Nilgiris	
Salem	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 14	15 0	16 0	16 8	17 8	30 14	26 6	27 5	26 8	26 8	23 0	21 10	23 0	21 10	21 10	23 3	23 3	161 13	161 13	121 8	13 0	13 0	9 3	12 0	12 0	9 3	Salem	
South Canara	9 3	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 11	15 11	15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 13	30 13	30 13	39 6	34 8	41 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	16 6	16 6	13 5	15 6	15 6	12 5	South Canara	
Malabar	8 10	9 6	9 0	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	16 10	17 3	17 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	22 0	24 3	24 3	22 3	109 5	109 5	109 5	16 14	15 5	11 11	14 6	14 6	10 13	Malabar	
Bombay	No return received																																	Bombay	BOMBAY.
Ahmedabad																																		Ahmedabad	
Kaira																																		Kaira	
Surat																																		Surat	
Broach																																		Broach	
Tanna (Salsette)																																		Tanna (Salsette)	
Colába (Alibág)																																		Colába (Alibág)	
Khandesh (Dhulia)																																		Khandesh (Dhulia)	
Násik																																		Násik	
Ahmednagar																																		Ahmednagar	
Poona																																		Poona	
Sholápur																																		Sholápur	
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)																																		Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
Satara																																		Satara	
Belgaum																																		Belgaum	
Dharwar (Hubli)																																		Dharwar (Hubli)	
Ratnágiri																																		Ratnágiri	
Kanara (Karwar)																																		Kanara (Karwar)	
Pánch Mahál (Godhra)																																		Pánch Mahál (Godhra)	
Aden																																		Aden	
Asirgarh																																		Asirgarh	
Baroda																																		Baroda	
Disa																																		Disa	
Nimach																																		Nimach	
Nasirabad																																		Nasirabad	
Rájkot																																		Rájkot	
Upper Sindh Frontier	14 4	14 4	14 8	23 8	22 0	26 8	13 0	13 0	11 4	19 0	20 0	21 5	30 0	30 0	35 8	28 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	40 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 13*	13 0*	10 2½*	12 8*	12 8*	10 0*	Upper Sindh Frontier	
Karachi	13 0	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	24 0	21 0	23 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	17 0	18 0	19 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	17 13	17 13	14 3	17 0	17 0	14 0	Karachi	
Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	18 4	18 0	20 0	27 0	26 12	27 0	25 12	26 12	26 8	24 0	24 0	...	17 0	16 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
Shikarpur	12 10	13 0	13 5	26 4	26 0	24 0	12 8	12 8	12 2	19 0	19 10	20 0	27 12	30 10	23 4	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	21 0	23 8	21 4	220 0	240 0	260 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	13 14	13 14	11 0	Shikarpur	
Sukkur	14 0	15 0	14 0	29 8	29 8	29 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	19 8	19 8	16 0	29 0	27 8	28 0	23 8	23 8	27 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	Sukkur	
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	14 8	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 5	11 5	9 10	11 5	11 5	9 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
Western Districts.																												Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	
																												R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Burdwan	18 0	18 0	12 0	30 0	40 0	60 0	20 8	26 0	29 0	23 12	27 12	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 8	3 0 0	3 13 0	12 6a	12 8	10 6	Burdwan	BENGAL.
Bancoorah	13 8	14 8	13 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 8	27 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	...	...	...	12 0b	13 0	9 0	Bancoorah	
Beerbhoom	13 12	13 12	12 0	...	...	...	16 8	20 0	24 0	22 8	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 3	4 3 6	12 0c	12 0	9 8	Beerbhoom	
Midnapore	13 0	13 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	21 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	13 0d	13 0	10 0	Midnapore	
Hooghly	15 8	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	13 9e	13 9	9 0	Hooghly	
Howrah	13 4	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 8	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	Howrah	

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Cuttwa 13-6 seers, Culna 15 seers, and Raneegunge 12-12 seers.
b Retail price of salt at Mejia, Bishenpore, Indas, Sonamukhi, and Kotulpore 13 seers, Raipore 11 seers, and at Onda 16 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers.
d In Grattal retail price of salt is 14-12 seers.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
* In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1883—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
	Central Districts.																																*Central Districts.*	
	Calcutta	14 0	13 5	14 0	20 0	23 2	29 0	10 12	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	24 8	26 10	30 4	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	14 9	14 9	8 0		Calcutta
	24-Pergunnahs	13 0	13 5	11 4	20 0	20 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 12	17 8	20 0	21 12	20 0	26 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	100 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	4 0 0	13 5*f*	13 5	9 0		24-Pergunnahs
	Nuddea	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	17 4	18 3½	22 15	18 12	20 0	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 15	21 5½	29 0	3 1 10	3 0 0	3 12 0	11 10*g*	11 10½	9 2		Nuddea
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	11 0*h*	11 0	...		Khoolna
	Jessore	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 4	25 8	24 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	11 8*i*	11 8	8 0		Jessore
	Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	20 0	23 8	23 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	12 8*j*	12 8	9 0		Moorshedabad
	Dinagepore	13 2	13 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	20 4	20 4	25 9	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	4 4 0	11 7*k*	12 0	9 0		Dinagepore
	Rajshahye	17 4	16 8	13 8 to 16 0	37 8	32 0	48 12	16 8 to 19 4	18 12 to 18 13	12 8 to 14 0	20 4 to 21 0	21 0 to 22 0	37 3 to 30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 9	26 4 to 28 2	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 6 0	12 12*l*	12 12	9 6		Rajshahye
	Rungpore	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 14	20 0	120 0	120 0	135 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	4 0 0	11 14*m*	11 14	10 0		Rungpore
	Bogra	13 8	12 0	20 4	...	...	...	15 12	12 0	18 12	28 2	30 0	33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 4 0	3 2 8	4 4 0	12 0	12 0	8 10		Bogra
	Pubna	16 8	15 0	22 8	..	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	4 1 6	12 12*n*	12 12	9 10		Pubna
	Darjeeling	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived		Darjeeling
	Jalpáiguri	11 8	11 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	128 0	128 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	11 0*o*	11 0	9 0		Jalpáiguri
	Eastern Districts.																																*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	14 8	16 0	14 8	27 8	27 8	53 4	20 8	21 8	26 12	25 0	27 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	22 0	25 4	90 0	80 0	91 4	3 1 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	12 8*p*	12 4	10 8		Dacca
	Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 1 8	12 0*q*	12 0	9 8		Furreedpore
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	23 0	25 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 11 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	13 0*r*	13 0	8 0		Backergunge
	Mymensingh	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	12 4*s*	12 4	9 8		Mymensingh
	Tipperah	13 4	13 8	11 8	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	27 4	29 0	30 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 3 0	4 2 0	12 0*s1*	12 0	9 8		Tipperah
	Chittagong	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	17 0	26 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	11 4*t*	10 0	10 0		Chittagong
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 6 0	10 0*u*	10 0	8 8		Noakholly
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 5	17 8	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		Chittagong Hill Tracts
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 0	30 0	32 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	11 0	11 0	8 0		Hill Tipperah
	Behar.																																*Behar.*	
	Patna	17 0	21 0	19 0	32 0	40 0	50 0	14 0	14 12	13 6	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	29 8	42 8	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 15 6	10 8	10 8	9 1		Patna
	Gya	20 0	20 8	15 0	22 0	22 0	34 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	31 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 3 0	12 0*v*	12 0	9 0		Gya
	Shahabad	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived		Shahabad
	Durbhunga	14 0	13 0	12 8	40 0	40 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	24 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 6 10	11 0*w*	11 0	9 0		Durbhunga
	Mozufferpore	16 0	18 0	13 0	32 0	35 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	12 0*x*	12 0	9 0		Mozufferpore
	Sarun	16 8	17 0	13 8	32 0	32 0	42 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	19 0	21 0	23 0	31 0	32 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	4 3 0	11 0*y*	11 8	9 0		Sarun
	Chumparun	16 0	16 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 0	4 8 0	11 0*z*	11 0	8 12		Chumparun
	Monghyr	18 12	19 15	16 0	32 0	33 9	30 0	16 0	16 13	16 0	18 12	19 15	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	26 4	32 0	100 0	105 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	4 0 0	12 4*z1*	12 9	8 0		Monghyr
	Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	11 9	...	32 13	...	18 5	18 15	25 4	21 7	20 3	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	25 4	29 4	151 8	138 14	138 12	3 3 0	3 2 9	4 0 1	12 10*z2*	12 10	9 7		Bhágalpur
	Purneah	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	22 0	21 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 5 0	10 0*z3*	10 8	8 0		Purneah
	Maldah	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	23 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	...	3 6 0	4 4 0	...	11 8	9 0		Maldah
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	15 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	4 8 0	11 0*z4*	11 0	8 0		Sonthal Pergunnahs
	Orissa.																																*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	11 13	11 13	17 1	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	19 11	27 9*	24 15	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	17 1	14 7	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0		Cuttack
	Pooree	13 0	13 2	14 12	...	...	...	27 9	27 9	22 12	32 8	32 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	120 0	105 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	11 4*z5*	11 4	11 0		Pooree
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	12 12*z6*	12 12	10 0		Balasore
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																																CHOTA NAGPUR.	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																																*South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribágh	14 0	15 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	30 0	39 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	4 2 0	10 0*z7*	11 0	8 0		Hazáribágh
	Lohardugga	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	44 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0		Lohardugga
	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 8 3	9 0	9 0	7 0		Singbhoom
	Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 6 0	10 8*z8*	10 8	8 8		Manbhoom

* In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 31-8 to 42 seers per rupee.
a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Baraset 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
b In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 10-4 seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, and Kanaghat 11-8 seers.
c In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Bagirhat 11 seers and Satkhira 12 seers.
d In Jhenidah, Magoorah, and Narail sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 10-14 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
k In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Raigange 11-8 seers and Nitpore 12 seers.
l In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Nattore 12 seers and Nowgong 11 seers.
m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 14 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.
n In Serajgunge retail price of salt is 13-4 seers.
o Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division is 10-8 seers.
p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 5½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Goalundo 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, Bhanga 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Patuakhali 10-8 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.
s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea and Jamalpore 12 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
s1 In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12-8 seers.
t Retail price of salt at Kumariah 10 seers, Hathazaree 9 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
u In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12-4 seers.
v In Aurungabad retail price of salt is 11-4 seers.
w In Madhubani and Tajpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
x In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.
y In Sewan retail price of salt is 11-4 seers.
z In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12-8 seers.
z1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Beguserai 11 seers, and Jumai 12-5 seers.
z2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Banka and Soopoole 10 seers, Mudehpoora 10-8 seers.
z3 Retail prices of salt at Uthri and Kissengunge 10 seers, and at Kusba 11 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow :—Deoghur 12-8 seers, and Godda 10 seers,
z5 In Khoorda retail price of salt is 13 seers.
z6 Retail price of salt at Bhadrak 12 seers.
z7 Retail price of salt at Chutra 10 seers, and Khurruckdiha 12 seers.
z8 Retail price of salt at Ragunathpore 12 seers and Burrabazar 11-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1883—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Suwee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Suwee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Suwee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	ℛ a. per maund.	ℛ a. per maund.	ℛ a. per maund.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 6	3 6	4 2	11 13	11 13	9 8	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	9 6	9 6	10 0	13 5	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 5	21 5	22 12	22 12	25 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 8	4 4	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	22 14	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 12½	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4	3 4	4 8	12 0	12 0	8 14	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	6 4	6 6	6 6	5 5	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 8	3 8	4 3	11 8	11 8	9 0	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 8	5 8	9 0	9 0	7 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	Nága Hills	
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	19 0	19 0	19 8	30 0	30 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
	Saháranpur	20 7	20 7	21 9	29 0½	29 0½	30 3	10 12	10 12	10 12	12 14½	12 14½	13 7	34 6½	34 6½	26 15	27 15	27 15	30 3	...	...	...	129 0	129 0	150 0	13 2½	13 2½	10 4	12 14½	12 14½	10 4	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 4	19 4	21 0	28 11	28 11	33 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 6	15 6	14 5	30 4	30 12	29 11	26 6	26 6	23 2	...	...	...	110 0	122 0	132 0	12 4	12 4	10 6	13 2	12 2	...	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	18 8	18 8	19 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	23 8	23 8	24 0	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	19 15	20 8	20 4	27 0	27 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 4	10 5	26 8	27 8	26 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	18 0	18 4	17 8	25 0	25 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	25 8	24 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	130 0	13 0	12 8	...	12 4	12 4	...	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	15 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	6 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	18 0	17 12	18 9	26 2	25 14	27 9	11 13	11 12	11 4	13 8	13 8	13 8	25 14	25 14	24 8	21 2	21 10	21 6	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	10 2	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	18 12	18 12	20 10	26 4	27 8	25 0	11 4	11 4	8 2	16 4	16 14	15 0	28 2	28 2	27 8	24 6	23 12	23 2	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 12	12 12	...	12 8	12 8	11 4	Moradabad	
	Budaun	18 14	18 14	18 14	27 0	24 0	...	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	16 12½	17 1½	15 9½	24 9½	26 6,22 12½	21 12	24 0	20 1½	...	...	...	...	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	11 6	9 14	10 12½	10 12½	10 12½	Budaun	
	Bareilly	17 8	17 8	17 13	22 8	23 2	26 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	16 14	17 8	15 0	23 12	26 4	21 4	21 4	24 6	20 10	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 14	11 14	10 0	Bareilly	
	Sháhjáhánpur	20 0	20 0	18 8	27 4	26 12	26 0	9 12	9 12	9 4	18 12	17 12	17 4	30 4	30 0	22 0	26 4	26 4	21 8	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	10 12	10 12	9 6	Sháhjáhánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	20 8	21 0	20 8	35 0	37 0	35 0	10 0	11 8	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	37 0	25 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	18 0	17 8	17 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	Muttra	
	Agra	16 12	17 8	17 4	25 0	26 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 12	10 12	9 10	Agra	
	Farukhabad	18 2	18 14	18 12	23 8	24 10½	27 6	7 5	7 5	7 2½	14 15	15 5	17 1	25 2½	26 2	24 1½	23 3	24 10½	23 4	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	...	12 8	12 0	10 8	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	19 0	19 12	17 0	23 8	23 8	23 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	18 0	18 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	25 8	6 0	6 0	4 8	15 0	14 8	14 0	24 0	27 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Etáwah	
	Etah	20 0	20 4	19 8	25 0	25 13	24 0	7 0	7 10	6 0	15 0	17 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	23 0	23 10	20 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	Etah	
	Jalaun	19 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 8	11 12	10 0	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	21 8	20 15	24 3½	40 0	39 7	33 10	10 8	10 8	9 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	27 0	26 7½	23 8	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	21 12	21 8	26 0	42 0	42 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	18 8	18 4	19 8	28 8	30 0	31 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	29 0	31 0	28 8	27 0	26 7½	23 8	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	12 8	...	10 12	10 12	9 10	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	16 14	16 10	15 12	27 0	28 4	28 0	12 0	12 0	10 10	18 0	18 4	19 4	30 0	31 0	31 0	28 4	27 8	28 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	12 0	...	12 8	12 0	10 8	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	18 0	18 4	22 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	36 0	42 0	36 0	32 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	Bánda	
	Allahabad	16 10	17 0	17 8	28 0	30 0	27 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	19 0	18 0	18 8	33 12	33 8	33 0	32 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 4	13 4	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	17 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	22 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	28 0	28 0	29 13	23 0	26 0	29 9	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	12 8	...	12 8	12 0	10 8	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	19 0	19 0	18 5	27 9	28 4	33 14	7 12	7 12	8 7	15 8	15 8	18 5	28 4	28 4	34 4	26 14	26 14	25 6	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	18 0	18 14	16 3	25 3	25 3	43 3	15 5	15 5	16 3	17 1½	18 0	21 9½	30 9½	27 0	36 0	...	14 6½	23 6½	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	19 8	19 8	18 8	24 0	28 0	46 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	49 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4	...	10 2	10 2	8 11½	Basti	
	Azamgarh	16 4	17 0	16 4	22 15	22 15	34 10	10 5	10 5	10 5	16 4	16 4	19 8	...	...	48 5	21 10	22 10	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4	...	10 2	10 2	8 11½	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	15 0	15 8	15 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 8	16 0	28 ...	29 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	103 0	103 0	103 0	11 9½	11 9½	9 10	10 5	10 5	9 0	Mirzapur	
	Benares	16 4	16 0	15 11½	22 3	22 3	27 10	11 15	11 2	12 7	19 4	19 0	18 15½	27 1	27 2	28 12	27 10	26 12	27 10	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	9 6	11 8	11 8	...	Benares	
	Gházipur	18 0	18 0	16 1½	25 12	24 5½	30 15	10 15½	10 15½	11 0	17 6½	17 6½	18 10½	33 7	33 7	41 3	25 12	25 12	29 11	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Gházipur	
	Balia	16 4	16 4	15 0	26 4	31 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balia	
	Pilibhít	18 2	18 5	18 12	31 0	30 0	29 12	16 4	16 4	15 1	18 0	19 14	17 8	28 0	27 11	22 10	25 0	23 12	28 8	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 0	11 0	9 2½	10 8	10 8	8 10½	Pilibhít	
Oudh.	Lucknow	18 0½	18 0	16 1½	27 8	27 12	28 4½	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 10	15 11	16 7	27 9	27 3	27 15	27 2	26 14	27 2½	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	8 10½	Lucknow	Oudh.
	Unáo	18 0	18 0	17 7½	25 0	28 0	28 15½	12 8	12 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	34 0	33 0	33 15½	27 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Unáo	
	Bára Banki	18 0	18 8	19 4	27 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	27 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Bára Banki	
	Sitapur	21 10	21 8	18 13	30 2	28 8	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 4	19 10	33 8	33 4	30 0	29 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Sitapur	
	Hardui	17 13	18 12	20 6	23 7	24 6	27 11	6 9	6 9	5 10	13 2	13 2	13 3	24 6	26 4	...	23 7	25 5	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 6	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 7	Hardui	
	Kheri	19 10	19 4	17 8	23 0	23 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	42 0	42 0	27 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Kheri	
	Fyzabad	16 10	16 14	16 8	24 0	25 0	29 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	17 10	17 12	17 0	35 8	32 0	35 0	22 0	22 4	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Fyzabad	
	Bharaich	16 8	16 0	15 0	27 0	28 0	37 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	42 0	42 0	45 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 4	Bharaich	
	Gonda	20 9	20 9	18 3	32 12	34 0	32 8	15 6	16 4	18 12	18 12	19 0	21 8	44 0	43 4	45 8	28 12	28 8	27 12	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 12	11 12	9 10	Gonda	
	Rai Bareli	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Rai Bareli	
	Sultánpur	20 0	20 0	20 0	31 0	30 0	33 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	12 4	11 12	10 0	Sultánpur	
	Partábgarh	18 4	18 10	18 1	33 0	31 12	30 8	18 5	18 9	17 6	19 8	19 11	19 6	33 12	30 13	29 6	21 6½	29 13	29 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 13	10 15	8 12	Partábgarh	
Punjab.	Delhi	19 0	19 0	19 8	28 0	27 0	27 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	28 8	28 0	26 4	23 0	23 0	23 8	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	Delhi	Punjab.
	Gurgaon	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Gurgaon	
	Karnál	19 8	20 0	20 8	30 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	23 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 0	...	12 0	11 12	10 4	Karnál	
	Hissar	19 0	19 0	20 0	37 0	35 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	Hissar	
	Rohtak	18 8	18 12	21 8	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	29 0	28 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 12	...	12 4	12 4	9 3	Rohtak	
	Sirsa	23 0	23 12	21 0	49 0	49 0	47 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	45 0	44 0	47 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	12 8	...	12 8	12 0	10 0	Sirsa	
	Umballa (*a*)	24 0	24 0	23 8	38 0	40 0	42 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 8	36 0	40 0	36 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	140 0	14 4	14 4	...	14 0	14 0	11 8	Umballa (*a*)	
	Ludhiana	26 0	26 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	41 0	41 0	39 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 8	14 8	11 12	Ludhiana	
	Simla	18 0	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 5	11 5	...	10 10	10 10	8 9	Simla	
	Jullundur	24 0	25 8	24 8	42 0	44 0	38 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 8	14 8	11 8	Jullundur	
	Hoshiárpur (*b*)	26 0	26 0	24 0	40 0	45 0	39 0	...	...	...	14 0	11 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	110 0	100 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	...	13 12	13 12	11 8	Hoshiarpur (*b*)	
	Kángra	24 0	24 0	22 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Kángra	

* Mandwa: present 30 seers, past 30 seers, and corresponding 35 seers.

(*a*) Jowar rising. (*b*) Barley rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1883 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	24 8	26 4	23 8	44 0	44 0	46 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	43 0	41 4	33 4	26 8	26 8	26 8	...	...	...	39 8	39 0	32 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 8	14 8	12 0	Amritsar	Punjab—*continued.*
	Siálkot	No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Siálkot	
	Gurdáspur	29 0	31 0	27 0	45 0	45 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	Gurdáspur	
	Lahore	22 0	23 0	22 0	45 0	45 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	48 0	48 0	35 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	35 0	36 0	30 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	Lahore	
	Ferozepore	23 0	22 8	22 0	44 0	44 0	42 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	46 0	48 0	40 0	38 0	40 0	29 0	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	35 0	90 0	100 0	90 0	13 0	13 4	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	Ferozepore	
	Gujránwála	25 0	25 4	22 8	46 0	45 0	45 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	Gujránwála	
	Ráwalpindi	22 0	23 0	17 12	40 0	39 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 1	17 0	9 4	...	35 0	31 0	42 0	40 8	21 0	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	22 12	100 0	95 0	80 0	16 0	15 12	...	...	...	12 0	Ráwalpindi	
	Jhelum (*a*)	28 0	27 0	19 0	43 0	39 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	43 0	40 0	23 0	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	90 0	16 8	16 8	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	Jhelum (*a*)	
	Gujrát	29 0	30 8	23 4	48 0	48 0	37 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 2	46 0	46 0	32 0	46 0	45 8	30 0	...	...	...	30 0	29 12	27 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	...	15 8	15 8	12 10	Gujrát	
	Shahpúr (*b*)	24 8	24 8	18 0	43 0	43 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	23 0	42 8	42 0	21 0	...	...	...	32 0	28 0	23 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	Shahpúr (*b*)	
	Mooltan	16 4	16 0	17 4	29 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	42 8	42 0	21 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 0	14 12	...	14 8	14 8	12 12	Mooltan	
	Jhang (*c*)	21 0	20 12	18 12	37 8	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	25 0	34 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 12	14 12	...	14 8	14 8	12 0	Jhang (*c*)	
	Montgomery	18 8	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	5 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	27 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 4	Montgomery	
	Muzaffargarh	18 0	18 8	19 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	...	13 8	14 0	12 0	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Ismail Khán	21 9	21 4	18 5	32 8	32 5	34 13	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	8 2	40 15	40 15	32 8	34 11	34 12	26 0	...	...	...	25 0	26 12	27 11	125 0	125 0	100 0	65 0	65 0	...	63 0	62 0	60 0	Dera Ismail Khán	
	Dera Ghází Khán	17 8	18 2	16 14	28 12	28 12	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	37 8	40 0	33 12	33 12	33 12	23 12	...	...	...	23 12	23 2	25 0	100 0	100 0	125 0	32 8	32 8	...	31 4	31 4	28 12	Dera Ghází Khán	
	Bannu	No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Bannu	
	Pesháwar	18 2	17 6	18 8	36 11	35 11	33 8	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 0	35 6	35 6	24 0	27 10	30 0	14 8	...	...	...	20 10	21 6	17 8	99 0	99 0	92 0	62 6	60 0	...	60 0	58 0	55 8	Pesháwar	
	Kohát	18 12	19 2	14 15	30 10	34 6	30 9	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	11 8	38 4	39 8	20 6	36 15	38 4	19 2	...	...	...	22 4	20 6	20 6	127 8	153 0	127 0	102 0	102 0	...	87 0	87 0	81 9	Kohát	
	Házára	...	...	...	48 0	44 0	27 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	14 0	...	40 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Házára	
Central Provinces.	Nágpur																																		Nágpur	Central Provinces.
	Bhandára																																		Bhandára	
	Chánda																																		Chánda	
	Wardha																																		Wardha	
	Bálaghát																																		Bálaghát	
	Jubbulpore																																		Jubbulpore	
	Saugor																																		Saugor	
	Damoh																																		Damoh	
	Seoni																																		Seoni	
	Mandla	No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Mandla	
	Betúl																																		Betúl	
	Chhindwára																																		Chhindwára	
	Hoshangabad																																		Hoshangabad	
	Narsinghpur																																		Narsinghpur	
	Nimár																																		Nimár	
	Raipur																																		Raipur	
	Sambalpur																																		Sambalpur	
	Bilaspur																																		Bilaspur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																																		*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	27 7	27 7	26 13	33 9	33 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	30 0	Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																																		*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town	15 5	15 5	9 10	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	15 4	15 4	15 4	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	19 7	18 1	324 0	324 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9 1/11	8 14 3/4	14 4 1/4	13 13 3/4	14 4 1/4	17 13 3/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 13 1/3	17 13 5/7	8 14 2/3	535 11 1/3	535 11 1/3	535 11 1/3	...	...	22 5	35 11 1/3	27 7 11/14	14 5	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	12 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	16 12	17 2	17 2	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	7 12	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	29 9	18 10	18 10	18 10	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																																		*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 14	17 15	17 15	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	13 0	17 4	20 2	19 0	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	13 0	10 6	241 5	241 5	173 4	28 6	35 7	39 0	21 4	30 2	35 6	Bassein	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	13 11	18 6	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 15	26 15	13 7	123 0	123 0	184 8	41 12	41 12	50 0	39 6	39 6	44 5	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	10 1	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	11 11	15 9	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	9 4	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 6	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																																		*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	13 14	12 2	12 4	15 10	15 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	32 5	32 5	50 6 1/2	22 12	22 12	22 6 1/2	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	...	15 8	21 12	...	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	...	399 3	24 5	...	24 2	14 7	...	16 1	Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 5	18 5	18 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 12	30 12	30 0	18 12	18 12	18 12	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	12 12	12 12	20 12	13 13	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	32 3	27 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16 12	17 4	18 13	...	...	...	7 11	7 8	6 8	10 3	9 13	9 13	25 14	28 4	20 11	...	...	29 9	...	29 0	27 0	21 0	18 3	22 3	130 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0	9 11	10 7	10 7	9 4	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum	18 1	17 6	21 9	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 6	9 9	9 9	9 13	29 9	29 9	30 3	...	...	...	...	29 9	22 9	20 10	27 0	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	9 10	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	15 0	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	27 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	34 0	33 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 12	Chudderghat	
	Amráoti	17 0	17 0	18 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	30 0	30 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	24 0	26 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amráoti	
	Akola	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	16 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	27 0	31 0	22 0	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	29 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldana	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	22 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Buldána	
	Wún	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	10 8	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	300 0	300 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Wún	
	Básim	20 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Básim	

(*a*) Barley falling. (*b*) Gram falling. (*c*) Bajra falling.

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1883 —*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Mysore	Bangalore	No return received																														Bangalore	Mysore
Mysore	Kolar																															Kolar	
Mysore	Túmkúr																															Túmkúr	
Mysore	Mysore				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		Mysore	
Mysore	Hassan																															Hassan	
Mysore	Shimoga																															Shimoga	
Mysore	Kadur																															Kadur	
Mysore	Chitaldroog																															Chitaldroog	
Coorg	Coorg	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		Coorg	Coorg
Rajpootana	Jeypore	16 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	23 4	22 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	14 4	14 4	12 8	Jeypore	Rajpootana
Rajpootana	Kishengurh	15 12	16 0	17 8	24 8	25 8	26 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	25 4	27 0	28 8	19 12	19 8	23 0	22 12	24 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 4	Kishengurh	
Rajpootana	Kerrowlee	18 12	20 10	17 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	13 12	13 12	13 8	16 4	16 4	15 0	30 10	30 10	21 8	25 10	25 10	18 0	23 12	30 0	30 10	20 0	...	...	15 3	...	...	14 10	13 12	10 8	Kerrowlee	
Rajpootana	Ulwur	19 5	18 14	17 9	28 2	29 6	21 13	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 14	27 0	27 7	21 15	25 3	25 2	19 8	26 15	28 12	20 9	...	...	...	15 12	15 13	...	15 4	15 6	12 11	Ulwur	
Rajpootana	Bhurtpore (City)	...*	19 3	16 0	*	32 12	23 0	*	8 2	6 8	*	11 4	7 0	*	27 8	22 0	*	27 4	21 0	*	30 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	12 4	11 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
Rajpootana	Ajmere	15 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	22 8	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	23 8	24 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	Ajmere	
Rajpootana	Deoli Cantonment	18 5	18 0	20 0	24 7	24 0	24 1	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	25 15	25 11	24 0	22 12	22 0	21 0	24 6	24 9	24 2	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	14 0	14 0	11 13	Deoli Cantonment	
																										R a. p.	*R a. p.* per md.	*R a. p.*					
Rajpootana	Erinpura	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		Erinpura	Rajpootana
Rajpootana	Sirohee																															Sirohee	
Rajpootana	Abu																															Abu	
Rajpootana	Anadra																															Anadra	
Rajpootana	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	18 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	37 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	32 0	†	†	†	3 6 0	3 1 3	...	12 0	13 0	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
																										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
Rajpootana	Meywar (Oodeypore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.* per md.	*R a. p.*	No return received			Meywar (Oodeypore)	
Rajpootana	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)																															Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
Rajpootana	Partábgarh („)																															Partábgarh („)	
Rajpootana	Marwar (Jodhpore)																									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				Marwar (Jodhpore)	
Rajpootana	Bikaneer	14 0	14 12	12 10	...	...	...	3 8	3 12	3 1	6 2	6 10	7 0	...	...	...	22 12	22 12	21 4	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
Rajpootana	Boondee	17 12	18 0	23 4	28 0	28 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	27 4	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	26 12	27 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	...	Boondee	
Rajpootana	Kotah	18 0	18 0	21 12	18 0	18 0	26 4	11 0	11 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	27 4	15 0	16 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 4	12 12	11 8	12 13	12 4	11 0	Kotah	
Rajpootana	Tonk	16 15	15 14	17 13	23 6	23 12	21 7	7 12	7 15	7 8	9 4	11 10	10 1	29 14	30 4	24 14	21 1½	23 2	22 12	22 10	22 11	21 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 10	13 8	11 8	13 6	13 4	...	Tonk	
Rajpootana	Jhallawar	17 2	17 2½	19 2½	8 0	8 0	23 14½	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	8 13	24 5	24 9	22 0	18 6	18 6	17 1	24 12	25 0	22 1½	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	10 10	10 10	9 6	Jhallawar	
Rajpootana	Shahpoora	16 4	16 3	21 1	21 2	21 12	24 4	13 1	13 4	10 1	16 4	16 0	12 8	22 0	21 14	23 8	16 6	16 12	18 12	23 0	24 0	21 15	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	11 15	14 4	14 4	...	Shahpoora	
Rajpootana	Dholpur	17 8	18 6	17 10	32 4	35 6	22 13	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 6	13 8	26 2	27 10	22 9	26 4	27 4	21 6	28 4	28 12	21 15	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 11	12 10	12 10	10 1	Dholpur	
Central India	Indore	15 0	16 13	17 2	...	...	...	10 0	9 3	8 14	12 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	22 13	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	17 12	20 0	28 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	11 14	10 1	Indore	Central India
Central India	Gwalior	16 15	16 15	18 13	21 8	20 2	20 9	7 13	7 13	7 11	10 5	10 5	10 3	26 4	25 4	21 15	23 9	21 0	18 4	25 13	25 4	21 2	109 8	109 8	118 11	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	Goona	
Central India	Goona	23 8	23 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	38 0	31 0	34 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	Goona	
Central India	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 0	19 7	22 9	36 4	35 0	35 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	23 0	22 12	22 0	40 0	41 4	35 0	35 0	35 0	24 7	35 0	35 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 12	11 12	10 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Not received.

† Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY.																				YEAR.
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SIND.			MADRAS.			BRITISH BURMA.			TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	Or other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Export Revenue.	Total Import Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 .	9,67	66,57	23,12	5,74	44,09	4,22	1,04	1,26	2,04	3,46	11,53	12,95	1,55	4,06	17,79	21,46	1,27,51	60,02	1,48,97	2,08,99	1871-72.
1872-73 .	10,92	63,46	25,56	5,11	40,48	3,39	97	1,16	1,84	3,56	11,27	10,37	2,78	4,77	28,32	23,34	1,21,14	69,45	1,44,48	2,13,93	1872-73.
1873-74 .	10,27	60,67	20,39	5,85	45,55	3,63	1,22	93	1,13	3,44	12,72	13,26	3,03	4,79	22,32	23,81	1,24,66	60,73	1,42,47	2,09,20	1873-74.
1874-75 .	10,86	70,33	17,53	6,51	45,29	4,23	1,04	83	1,48	3,37	12,30	12,41	3,49	6,30	15,44	25,27	1,35,05	51,09	1,60,32	2,11,41	1874-75.
1875-76 .	12,03	68,51	19,11	6,77	42,10	4,21	1,22	96	1,14	3,32	12,39	10,44	3,45	4,86	25,75	27,72	1,28,82	60,65	1,56,54	2,17,19	1875-76.
1876-77 .	12,01	60,19	18,90	7,78	39,36	1,09	1,34	71	31	4,93	10,96	6,20	3,81	5,04	22,10	29,87	1,16,26	48,60	1,46,13	1,94,73	1876-77.
1877-78 .	13,26	74,49	19,46	7,92	45,48	1,24	1,73	84	44	5,52	2,09	2,23	4,55	5,97	20,13	32,98	1,35,87	43,50	1,68,85	2,12,35	1877-78.
1878-79 .	11,87	68,82	19,35	7,78	41,56	2,17	1,75	57	29	4,98	8,56	4,41	6,03	6,56	22,33	32,41	1,16,07	48,55	1,48,48	1,97,03	1878-79.
1879-80 .	11,39	54,65	13,86	8,73	36,93	2,23	3,02	70	32	4,66	8,46	7,43	6,34	6,54	26,01	34,14	1,07,28	49,85	1,41,42	1,91,27	1879-80.
1880-81 .	12,10	54,84	15,27	8,11	51,41	2,41	4,50	1,14	23	4,80	9,62	7,08	4,42	7,72	31,74	33,93	1,24,73	56,73	1,58,66	2,15,39	1880-81.
1881-82 .	12,31	47,15	17,23	9,35	44,14	1,77	3,65	1,21	40	4,58	8,88	4,37	6,79	7,50	33,52	36,68	1,08,88	57,29	1,45,56	2,02,85	1881-82.
1882-83 .	13,08	14	18,11	9,59	—97*	1,77	3,16	5	55	5,02	6	3,53	7,30	8	40,95	38,14	—64*	64,91	37,50	1,02,41	1882-83.
												8,61			48,33						

* The amount refunded is greater than the duties collected.

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 2nd March 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROCEDURE REGULATING THE SUBMISSION BY PUBLIC BODIES OF ADDRESSES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—No. 12—408-424, under date, Fort William, the 16th March 1883.

RESOLUTION.

Inconvenience having been found to result in some cases from the absence of any distinct rules regulating the submission by public bodies of addresses to the Government of India, the Governor General in Council considers it desirable to prescribe a procedure for general observance.

The following rules are in accordance with principles laid down by the Government* of India in 1872:—

* Letter to British Indian Association, Calcutta, No. 2001 of 31st October 1872.

I.—An address, the sole or principal object of which is to promote or oppose a measure of Imperial legislation, or one which bears immediately upon general questions of Imperial policy, may be submitted direct to the Governor General in Council.

II.—When the object of an address is to induce the Governor General to give his assent to, or to withhold his assent from, a law passed by a Provincial Legislature, it should be transmitted through the Local Government concerned.

III.—An address intended to obtain the reversal of an executive act, or one which bears directly upon the executive action of a Local Government, should be transmitted through the Local Government in respect of whose action complaint is made. This procedure should be followed in all cases in which the jurisdiction to be exercised by the Government of India is of an appellate character or necessarily involves a reference to the Local Government.

IV.—In the case of an address relating to a law passed by a Provincial Legislature, it will be convenient that a copy of the address should simultaneously be sent to the Governor General. In other cases it will be at the option of the writers to send direct to the Government of India duplicates of representations submitted to the Local Government.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay with reference to the letter from that Government, No. 11, dated 3rd January 1883, and to the other* Local Governments and Administrations for information and publication in local Gazettes;

* Madras. Bengal. N. W. Provs. & Oudh. Punjab. Central Provinces. British Burma. Assam. Coorg. Hyderabad.

that a copy be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India for information and guidance; and

that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20th MARCH 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain is reported in most districts of the Madras Presidency, also in Sind and the Southern Mahratta Country of the Bombay Presidency. In Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab hot settled weather with westerly winds has generally set in, though a few local falls of rain and hail are reported. The same applies to the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and the Central India States. In Mysore and Coorg timely showers have benefited the coffee blossom.

Agricultural prospects continue generally favourable. Throughout Northern India the *rabi* harvest is rapidly progressing, and in Southern India it has been completed. In Bengal the poppy and mustard crops will probably be short, owing to the heavy winter rains, and other crops have here and also in the North-Western Provinces partially suffered from the same cause. Hailstorms also have done serious injury in many places throughout India, both to the standing crops and to the mango and *mahua* blossom. Sugarcane planting is everywhere in progress, and in Bengal jute and early rice is being sown. Prices show a slight tendency to fall. The public health is generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Mar. 21st)		
Bellary	·26 (average of 2 stations.)	Standing crops generally good, but cotton diseased in parts; harvest sugarcane and dry grains, yield average.
Kurnool	·53 (average of 5 stations.)	Standing crops affected by blight in parts, elsewhere in good condition; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam	·56 (average of 11 stations.)	Standing crops cotton and summer *ragi* thriving; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue.
Kistna	. . . .	Standing crops in parts affected by grubs and blight, elsewhere in good condition; harvest dry grains and castor, outturn below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras)	. . . .	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore	·32 (average of 5 stations.)	Standing crops good, but cotton in one taluk requires rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore	1·10 (one station)	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; cholera abating.
Madura	·40 (average of 3 stations).	Standing crops failed in parts; harvest paddy; fever and slight cholera in parts.
Malabar	1·33 (average of 12 stations).	Sowing of third crop paddy completed; small-pox general; fever and slight cholera in parts.
Travancore	1·53	Ploughing commenced; small-pox and fever continue.
		General Remarks.—No rain in Kistna and Chingleput; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Mar. 21st)		
Kurrachee	·20 (average of 12 stations); greatest fall in Jati 1·05; least Johi ·02.	River at Kotri on 15th 2 feet 9 inches against 3 feet 4 inches on corresponding date last year; small-pox in Kurrachee; 56 fresh cases, 17 deaths from 7th to 17th instant, total to latter date 367 cases, 97 deaths, remaining sick 146, also 122 cases, 5 deaths, in the districts; fever in 9 taluks; cattle disease in 4 taluks; wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 32, and 34. Kotri 30, 32, and 50, Sakro 16, 34, and 48, and Jati 20, 34, and 38 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	Rain in 4 talukas—average fall 31 with hail in Tandoo Allahyar.	*Rabi* crops flourishing; outturn of cotton crop reported to be 13 annas in the rupee; small-pox in 8, fever in 6, and cattle disease in 6 talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *jowari* 48, red rice 28 and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad	. . . .	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues; public health good; wheat 27½ and *bajri* 31 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	. . . .	*Rabi* crops fair in Amreli; reaping of wheat completed and sugar prospering; fever prevailing in Rani Mahals; small-pox in the town and taluka of Nausari; cattle disease in Kadi and Pattan talukas; *bajri* 30 and common rice 25½ lbs. per British rupee.
Surat	. . . .	*Rabi* harvest continues; small-pox in the city, average daily deaths 8; *jowari* 41 and *nagli* 54 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik	. . . .	Weather occasionally cloudy; harvesting *rabi* continued; small-pox in Nasik and Trimbak; wheat 28½, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay)	. . . .	Average abnormal temperature 1° warm from 14th to 16th, *nil* on 17th and 18th and 1° cool on 19th and 20th; vapour in air in excess of normal on 15th, normal from 15th to 18th, and in defect of normal on all other days; abnormal wind southerly on 14th and northerly on 20th; wind normal from 15th to 19th.
Poona	Dust-storm and slight shower in Poona.	*Bajri* 44 and *jowari* 57 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 45 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	. . . .	*Rabi* harvesting finished; *bajri* maximum 60 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 42 lbs. in Kopargaon, *jowari* maximum 72 lbs. in Jamkhed; minimum 54 lbs. in Sangamner.
Sholapore	·14	*Rabi* harvest almost completed; a few cases of small-pox in Karmala taluka and Sholapur city; *jowari* 69 lbs. 34 tolas and *bajri* 55 lbs. 25 tolas.
Dharwar	Rain in 3 talukas, maximum Ranibennur 2·50	Wheat and gram being harvested; reaping of late *jowari* in progress; scarcity of drinking water in Nargund petha; fever in two talukas, small-pox in Kod taluka; rice minimum 30 and *jowari* 49 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Partial rain above Ghât.	Second crop harvest on coast; preparing of ground for monsoon crop above Ghât; small-pox in Sirsi, Sidapur and Karwar; fever less, cattle disease slight in two talukas; rice common Karwar 13¼, district average 15 seers per rupee; weather hot.
Rajkot	. . . .	Weather warm; general health good; cholera continues in Khakrocht under Malia; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 36 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Sind and of Southern Mahratta Country; *rabi* harvest in progress; scarcity of drinking water in Nargand; some injury to crops by locusts in Ratnagiri, in Satara locusts coming from west and settling in jungles of Jaoli taluka; fever, small-pox and cattle disease in a few districts.
Bengal—(Mar. 20th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather bright and seasonable; prospects of crops not good; prices steady; cholera, small-pox and, cattle disease continue.
Dacca	*Nil*	Weather hot; sugarcane still being pressed; harvesting of mustard seed and safflower continues; prospects of *boro* paddy and other standing crops good; jute, *til* and early rice being sown.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly finished, yield estimated at about from 12 to 14 annas; low lands being prepared for *amun* paddy; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good, though isolated cases of cholera reported from Bussirhat and Barrackpore sub-divisions.
Moorshedabad	1·65	Winter crops being cut, and generally reported to be good; ploughing for *aus* crop going on everywhere; except a few cases of small pox here and there, health of district generally good.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Outturn of *rabi* crops generally satisfactory; ploughing and sowing of early paddy proceeding vigorously public health fair.
Burdwan	Burdwan ·22 Cutwa ·35 Raneegunge 1·06	*Rabi* crops nearly harvested; cases of cholera reported.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather hot during the day, cool at night; early rice being sown; prospects of tobacco and ginger good; harvesting of sugarcane, mustard, and in some places of wheat continues; cholera reported from south of district.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	Prospects good; *rabi* harvest in progress; outturn poor in Muddehpoorah sub-division, but promising well elsewhere; public health good.
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; *toorg* oilseed harvested; tobacco being cut; public health good.
Patna	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress; pressing of sugarcane continues; public health good.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	Local winds blowing; weather getting warm; *rabi* harvest beginning; prices stationary; public health fair.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather warm and seasonable; harvesting of *rabi* crops going on; small-pox reported from a few places; general health good.
Cuttack	0·01	Weather hot; ploughing commenced; wheat being reaped; *dalua* rice in ear; public health good; cases of cholera reported from the interior.
		General Remarks.—There was some rain in Burdwan and Moorshedabad and a light shower in Cuttack during the week, but none in the other reporting districts; *rabi* harvest is in full progress and is generally expected to turn out fair, though in some places the crops have been damaged by the late heavy rain; mustard is said to have fallen below the average in some districts, and poppy will give a short crop in Behar; mango and *mahua* also are said to have been more or less injured by rain and hail in some districts; pressing of sugarcane is rapidly being completed, and is generally reported to have yielded a good outturn; ploughing is vigorously proceeding, and sowing of autumn crops has commenced in some parts; *boro* or spring rice is promising; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox reported from some districts, and fever, though diminished, still lingers in a few districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Mar. 20th)	No rain	Barley being cut; prospects good; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 21st)	No rain	High wind; hot weather setting in; *rabi* crop in great part cut; prices slightly falling; grain exported to east; health good.
Gorakhpur („ 19th)	. . . .	Weather clear at close of week; crops being reaped; some small-pox and cattle disease; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ „)	Occasional showers during the week.	Injury by hail is reported from all parganas except Jhansi; and enquiry as to its extent is in progress; gram is being cut; wheat and barley are ripening; prices fluctuating; small-pox amongst children continues; cattle disease continues.
Cawnpore („ „)	No rain, except 6 at Rasulabad.	Weather clear with high wind; sowing of sugarcane and extra crops begun; small-pox in Cawnpore; general health good; prices stationary.
Agra („ 20th)	No rain	Barley and *sarson* has begun to be cut; wheat being irrigated; small-pox in five and fever in three parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	. . . .	*Rabi* harvest begun, outturn excellent; weather getting hot.
Meerut („ „)	. . . .	Weather clear and settled; heat increasing; crops flourishing and beginning to ripen; health good; prices steady.
Kumaon („ „)	. . . .	Weather fine; crops doing well; health good; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Rae Bareli („ 19th)	. . . .	During the last four days high westerly wind blowing; weather clear; *rabi* crops ripening; small-pox in two tahsils; prices slightly rising.
Lucknow („ 20th)	No rain	Wind strong from the west; prospects of crops good; but slight injury to wheat by blight reported from some parts of the district; people healthy; small-pox in Malihabad.
Partabgarh („ „)	. . . .	Slight fall in prices; wheat being reaped; weather seasonable; small-pox reported from Kunda tahsil.
Sitapur („ „)	. . . .	Warm west wind rapidly ripening crops, the condition of which has much improved; no further reports of blight; fall in prices of most grains, but gram 23 seers.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Wheat and barley are being cut; health good; prices almost stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	. . . .	Clear sunshining; weather seasonable; prices steady; health on the whole good, but slight fever prevalent in the Chibramau and Sadr tahsils. *General Remarks.*—The weather has become suddenly warmer, and high west winds have set in several districts; the harvest is progressing well, and prospects are good; in Jhansi considerable damage has been done by hail; small-pox and cattle disease continue in several districts, otherwise the general health is good; prices are fluctuating in a few districts, but there is no marked change.
Punjab—(Mar. 21st)		
Delhi	·1	Small-pox abating; harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Hissar	1·2 at Sadr	Health good; grain crop in three tahsils of the Hissar district and in the Dhawali tahsil of the Sirsa district injured by hail; prices stationary.
Umballa . . .	*Nil*	Health good; yield of the *rabi* crop expected to be below the average; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	*Nil*	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Amritsar . . .	*Nil*	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Lahore	Slight rain	Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Ferozepore . . .	Sadr . ·1 Muktsar . ·4 Jelalabad . 1·4	Health good; some damage has been caused by hail to the crops in the Moga and Muktsar tahsils; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot	1·8	Health and condition of crops good; prices slightly fluctuating.
Rawalpindi . . .	1·50 in district and 2 inches of snow at Murree.	A few cases of fever in the Kahuta tahsil; *rabi* prospects good; slight rise in prices.
Peshawar . . .	. . . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health and condition of crops good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	*Nil*	Health good; *rabi* prospects fair; prices steady. *General Remarks.*—Health and harvest prospects generally good; but crops in parts of the Hissar and Ferozpur districts have been injured by hail.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Mar. 21st)	. . . .	Hot, occasional clouds; *rabi* harvested; prospects good; small-pox slight in Nagpur and Ramteak tahsils; cattle disease prevalent; prices steady.
Jubbulpore . . .	. . . . .	Cloudy, cool; harvesting of *rabi* continues; prospects good; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor (Mar. 19th)	. . . .	Seasonable; crops excellent; *rabi* harvest in progress; health good; prices steady.
Seoni („ 20th)	. . . .	Cloudy, very hot; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	. . . .	Seasonable; harvesting of wheat in progress; small-pox prevalent; wheat 18, rice 10¾, *jowar* 19 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provs.—*contd.*		
Raipur (Mar. 17th)	·33	Cloudy; considerable damage to standing crops by hail of previous week; cattle disease prevalent; rice 32 and wheat 24 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 15th)	1·55	Sugarcane planting in progress; fever continue; common rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa . . .	. . . .	Days warm; nights and mornings pleasant; preparations for *kharif* sowings progressing; 283 cases of small-pox, 52 deaths; wheat 16, rice 15 and *jowar* 24 seers per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Hailstorms in Chanda and Mandla and rain in four other districts; *rabi* harvested in few districts, in others nearly so; standing crops damaged in places where hail fell, otherwise prospects good; health unchanged; prices steady.
British Burma— (Mar. 20th)		
Akyab („ 17th)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 1·35 inches; three deaths from cholera and one from small-pox in town; sixteen deaths from small-pox in district; cattle disease in one township.
Rangoon . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall ·14 inch; 8 cases of small-pox; 3 proved fatal, otherwise public health good.
Bassein . . .	. . . .	Four deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good.
Prome	. . . .	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Total rainfall ·27 inch; public health in Moulmein and district good.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall ·03 inch; 4 deaths from small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good. *General Remarks.*—A little small-pox and cholera, otherwise public health good.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Mar. 20th)	No rain	Weather getting hot; sowing of *aus* crop commenced; gathering of mustard over; public health good.
Sylhet . .	No rain	The outturn of *aman* and *sali dhan* this year was as follows: *aman* 12 to 14 annas and *sali* 10 to 13 annas of the yield of 1881-82; ploughing for *aman* and *sali* going on, sugarcanes are still being pressed; prospect of *boro* crops good; deaths from cholera and small-pox reported from Sunamganj and Karunganj sub-divisions.
Cachar	·06	Weather very warm in the day but cool at night; common rice 26⅝ seers per rupee; general health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	·28	Weather cloudy; crushing of sugarcane commenced; mustard harvested; ploughing for *ahu* going on; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore . . .	·05	Crops in good condition; prospects satisfactory.
Mysore . . .	1·55	Crops in good condition; prospects satisfactory.
Mercara . . .	·66	Blossom showers all that could be wished in South Coorg, more needed in Mudegerinad; *vishaka* crop in the Surlabina coming into ear; slight fall in price of food grain; small-pox prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in several parts of the province; crops in good condition; prospects good; public health satisfactory; prices unaltered.
Berar and Hyderabad- (Mar. 21st		
Amraoti . . .	. . . .	Weather hot; threshing still continues; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . .	Threshing of *rabi* crops in progress; prospects good.
Hyderabad . . .	. . . .	Heavy hailstorm dearing the week; *mohowa* crop injured; dry crops in some villages damaged; *rabi* reaping commenced in some talukas; small-pox and cholera still prevalent; prices: wheat 17½, coarse rice 11⅓, white *juari* 25¼, yellow *juari* 13¾, *tur* 23¼ seers per current *sicca* rupee.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Mar. 21st)	. . . .	Weather clear and seasonable.
Sirohi („ 18th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and sensibly warm; wells full; health and crops good.
Marwar („ 16th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and warm; tanks all empty; water obtainable from wells; small-pox prevails; crops ripening; prospects good; prices rising slowly.
Meywar („ „)	Some rain	Wells and tanks fair; health very good; crops good.
Harowtee („ 17th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and warm; gram being harvested; high winds; health good.
Jhallawar („ 19th)	·39	Weather cool; crops damaged by hail in many villages.
Ajmere („ 20th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable and cold; winds caused loss to crops; small-pox prevalent.
Jeypore („ „)	. . . .	Prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Ulwur („ „)	Rain in three tehsils	Barley harvesting continues; health good; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(Mar. 21st)		
Indore		Weather warmer; health good; agricultural prospects generally favourable.
Morar (Gwalior)		Health and prospects good; some damage has been done to the crops by the late rain; weather changeable.
Sutna		Health and prospects good.
Sehore		Weather seasonable; prospects and public health good.
Neemuch		Weather seasonable; public health good.
Goona		Health and crops good; wheat 23 seers per rupee.
Agar		Health and prospects good.
Nowgong	·3	*Rabi* crops are being reaped.
Manpur	*Nil*	Prospects good.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 13.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27th MARCH 1883.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Mar. 28th)		
Bellary		Standing crops generally good, but cotton diseased in parts; harvest sugarcane and dry grains, yield average.
Kurnool		Standing crops in good condition; harvest cotton, yield below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam	·53 (average of two stations.)	Standing crops cotton and summer *ragi* thriving; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue.
Kistna		Standing crops fail; harvest pulses in progress; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore	·52 (average of seven stations.)	Standing crops in good condition, but cotton in two taluks requires rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; small-pox, cholera and cattle disease in parts; fever more general.
Tanjore		Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn below average; cholera abating.
Madura	·13 (average of three stations.)	Harvest paddy; standing crops failed in parts; fever and slight cholera in parts.
Malabar	·51 (average of two stations.)	Third crop paddy growing; small-pox general, fever and slight cholera in parts.
Travancore		Ploughing going on; fever prevails.
		General Remarks.—No rain except in Ganjam, Madura, Coimbatore, and Malabar; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Mar. 28th)		
Kurrachee	No rain	River at Kotri on 25th 2 feet 10 inches; small-pox continues in Kurrachee, the disease is also in the districts; 29 cases, 4 deaths in 8 villages; cattle disease in 3 talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 32, and 34, Dadu 32 and 50, Ghorabari 20, 44 and 44, and Shahbander 22, 44, and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad		*Rabi* harvesting has commenced in some parts; small-pox, fever, and cattle disease in 7 talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *jowari* 48, red rice 30, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad		Reaping of *rabi* crops nearly over; public health good; wheat 27½ and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda		Harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress; fever and small-pox prevailing in the Nausari taluka; *bajri* 30 and common rice 25½ lbs. per rupee.
Surat		*Rabi* harvest nearly completed; small-pox in the city, daily average deaths 7; *jowari* 42 and *nagli* 51 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik		*Rabi* harvesting nearly completed; hot in afternoon; small-pox continues in Nasik; wheat 28½, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Abnormal temperature rose from 2° cool on 21st to 3° warm on 26th and then fell to *nil* on 27th; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal; wind normal on 21st, 22nd, and 27th; abnormal wind northerly from 23rd to 26th.
Poona		Public health good; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 57 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar		*Rabi* crops harvested; *bajri* maximum 60 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 42 lbs. in Kopargaon; *jowari* maximum 72 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 54 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapore		*Rabi* harvest almost completed; small-pox prevails in a few villages in Karmala taluka only; *jowari* 69 lbs. 28 tolas and *bajri* 55 lbs. 9 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	·52 in Hubli	Harvesting of late crops in progress; scarcity of drinking water in six villages of Nargund; fever in two and small-pox in one taluka; rice minimum 30 and *jowari* 49 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara		Second crop harvest continues on coast; small-pox in Sirsi and Sidapur, subsiding in Karwar; fever and cattle disease slight; common rice in Karwar 23½, district average 15⅞ seers per rupee; weather hot.
Rajkot		Weather warm; general health good; small-pox at Rafla under Bantwa; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 36 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—***Rabi*** **harvest generally over; scarcity of drinking water in parts of Dharwar; locusts in parts of Ratnagiri and Belgaum, and also in the hills in Satara; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in a few districts.**
Bengal—(Mar. 27th)		
Chittagong	·05	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops somewhat improving prices stationary; cases of cholera and small-pox reported; cattle disease getting worse.
Dacca	*Nil*	Weather hot; cutting of sugarcane completed; harvesting of mustard seed and safflower continues; wheat and barley being gathered; prospects of standing crops good; *til* and *aus* rice being sown.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	There are no crops on the ground; lowlands being prepared for late rice; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good; isolated cases of cholera reported from Basirhat and Barrackpur sub-divisions.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	*Boro* rice doing well; winter crops being harvested; ploughing *aus* crops going on; small-pox reported from Harkurpara, Sagowas, Jellinghee, and Dowlatabad, and cholera from Burwa.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Ploughing and sowing of paddy continues; public health fair.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Nothing to record regarding crops; cholera still reported in localities; fever lingers.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather hot; prospects of standing crops favourable; *aus* being sown; cases of cholera reported from Kurigram sub-div., otherwise public health good.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	*Rabi* being harvested with good results; sugarcane being planted; fields being prepared for early rice, for which, and for sowing indigo, rain is needed.
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects of crops fair; yield of *rabi* about eleven annas; reaping progressing; high lands very dry; public health fair; fever still lingers.
Patna	*Nil*	West wind prevailing; harvesting of *rabi* crops continues; public health good.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	*Rabi* being harvested; paddy fields being prepared; mango promising; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather fair and bright; *rabi* crops cut and harvested; *mohua* crop doing well; prices steady; general health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather clear and warm; wheat and other standing crops doing well; ploughing commenced; public health generally good; scattered cases of cholera and small-pox reported.
		General Remarks.—There was no rain during the week, except insignificant showers in Chittagong and Gya; ploughing is generally proceeding, and in some parts sowing of autumn crops and indigo, and planting of sugarcane are going on, but rain is wanted in some of the districts; in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri rain is much needed for tea, which is said to be backward; spring rice generally doing well, and prospects of *mohua* and mango crops are said to be uncertain in some parts, but promising elsewhere; *rabi*

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		harvest is still in progress, and is generally expected to yield a fair average outturn, in spite of the damage caused by the late rain and hail in some localities; isolated cases of cholera and small-pox are reported from several districts, and fever still lingers in Nuddea and in two or three other districts; cattle disease is said to be getting worse in Chittagong.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Mar. 27th)	No rain	Weather hot; wheat slightly injured by high winds; harvest operations commenced; sugarcane being planted in Chandauli.
Allahabad („ 28th)	No rain	Crops nearly all cut; prices falling slightly; a little small-pox in city and district, otherwise health good.
Gorakhpur („ 26th)		Weather clear and hot; harvesting in progress; health good; slight cattle disease; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ „)	Slight shower on the 23rd instant.	Three-fourths gram and ¼th wheat are being cut; investigation as to the extent of injury done by hail is going on; prices fluctuating; small-pox amongst children, and foot or mouth disease amongst cattle continue.
[illegible]npore („ 27th)	No rain	Weather clear, high winds; small-pox in town; general health good; *rabi* harvesting in progress; sugarcane, *ghuyan*, and extra crops being sown; no cattle disease; markets well supplied with food-grains; prices almost stationary.
Agra („ „)	No rain	Heat increasing; barley and gram being cut; small-pox and fever in four parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
[illegible]areilly („ „)		Harvest continuing; health of people and cattle good.
[illegible]erut („ „)		Weather clear; crops ripening; barley being harvested; occasional small-pox still reported; prices steady.
[illegible]npur („ „)		Weather fair; crops good; general health good; report of three fatal cases of *mahamari* in Danpur; cattle disease continues; prices same.
Rae Bareli („ 26th)		High westerly winds continue; *rabi* crops being cut; some small-pox in two tahsils; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ 27th)	No rain	High west winds; prospects of crops good, but slight injury to wheat by blight in some parts of the district; harvesting of *rabi* going on; people healthy; small-pox in Malihabad abating.
Partabgarh („ „)		Prices still falling; crops being cut; general health good; slight small-pox at Kunda.
Sitapur („ „)		Reports from all tahsils favourable; gram and wheat dear; *juar* cheaper; other grains stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Wind strong from the west; prospects of crops good; public health good; prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)		Weather seasonable; prices steady; health of the people good, but small-pox is prevalent in the sadr tahsil.
		General Remarks.—There has been no rain during the week, except a slight shower in Jhansi; the high west winds which have prevailed are reported to have injured the crops slightly in some districts; the *rabi* harvest is progressing well; slight small-pox is reported from Allahabad, in addition to districts, which previously reported it, and cattle disease still continues in some places; generally however the public health is good; prices are generally steady, but in one or two districts are falling.
[illegible]b—(Mar. 29th)		
[illegible]i	No rain	Small-pox abating; harvest prospects good; slight fall in prices.
[illegible]sar	No rain	Health good; crops thriving; the injury to the grain crop reported last week was slight; prices fluctuating.
Umballa	No rain	Health good; *rabi* crops generally poor and yield expected to be below the average; prices stationary.
Jullundur	No rain	Health and state of crops good; prices falling.
Amritsar	·1	Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Lahore	Slight rain	Health and state of crops good; slight fall in prices.
Ferozepore	No rain	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Sialkot	·1	Health and condition of crops good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	Slight rain	Health and state of crops good; prices stationary.
Peshawar	·4	Health good; harvest prospects improving; prices stationary.
Mooltan	Drizzle at sadr	Health and condition of crops good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan	Slight rain	More rain is wanted; health good; harvest prospects fair; prices almost stationary.
		General Remarks.—Health and harvest prospects are generally good.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Mar. 28th)		Hot; prospects good; few cases small-pox; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ 27th)		Clear, cool; reaping *rabi* continues; prospects good; small-pox in few places; wheat 20 and rice 16 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 26th)		Crops excellent; *rabi* harvest progressing; health good; prices falling.
Seoni („ 27th)		Seasonable, clouds disappeared; threshing in progress; health good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provs.—*contd.*		
Hoshangabad (Mar. 27th)	. . . .	Seasonable; harvesting in progress; fever prevalent; wheat 18, rice 10¾ seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 24th)	. . . .	Warm; harvesting *rabi* completed; threshing in progress; cattle disease still prevalent.
Sambalpur („ 22nd)	. . . .	Warm; sugarcane plantation continues; fever still prevalent; common rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa . . .	. . . .	Very warm; 271 cases small-pox, 40 deaths; wheat 14, *jowar* 24 and rice 15 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather warm and dry; harvesting and threshing of *rabi* continue; prospects good; small-pox in few districts, otherwise health generally good; prices show tendency to fall.
British Burma—		
Akyab (Mar. 24th)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 1·35 inches; three cases of cholera in town, one of which fatal, and one from small-pox, also five deaths from cholera in district, otherwise public health good.
Rangoon . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall ·14 inch; six cases of small-pox, of which one fatal, otherwise public health good.
Bassein . . .	. . . .	Two deaths from cholera in town and one in district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township.
Prome	. . . .	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Total rainfall ·27 inch; public health in Moulmein and district good; slight cattle disease.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall ·03 inch; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Mar. 28th)	*Nil*	Weather getting hot; sowing of *aus* crop in progress; rain much wanted; some cases of cholera in Gauhati.
Sylhet („ „)	·09	*Boro* paddy reported promising; cultivation for other paddy crops proceeding; sugar, linseed, mustard harvest over; public health fair.
Cachar („ „)	1·62	Weather warm and cloudy with storm and hail on 25th and 26th instant; common rice 26¾ seers per rupee; one death from cholera and one from small-pox reported from Katigara.
Dibrugarh („ „)	1·18	Weather seasonable; ploughing for *aus*; sugarcane crushing; mustard harvested; cholera and small-pox reported from North Lakhimpur sub-division.
Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 28th)		
Bangalore . . .	. . . .	Crops in good condition; prospects fair; general slight rain has fallen at Kolar and Chickmagalur; crops in good condition; cultivation of sugarcane progressing satisfactorily; prospects favourable; public health good; no material change in prices.
Mysore . . .		
Mercara . . .	*Nil*	The *vyshaka* rice crop raised in few villages has come into ear; price of coffee, which had fallen low, has risen greatly in home and local markets; more rain needed in North Coorg for blossom showers; small-pox and fever prevalent.
Berar and Hyderabad— (Mar. 28th)		
Amraoti . . .	. . . .	Threshing of *rabi* completed; preparations for *kharif* sowings commenced; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . .	Weather warm; threshing of *rabi* crops nearly completed, outturn good.
Hyderabad . . .	. . . .	*Tubi* crops prospering; *rabi* reapings continue; small-pox and cholera still prevail; prices—wheat 17, coarse rice 11¼, white *jowari* 25¼, yellow *jowari* 30¼, and *tur* 33¾ seers per halli sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Mar. 28th)		
Indore	. . . .	No change since last report.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good; weather getting warm.
Sutna	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	. . . .	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Goona	. . . .	Health and crops good; wheat 23 seers 8 chataks.
Agar	No rain	Opium is being collected; public health good.
Nowgong . . .	·01	Weather cloudy and hot; *rabi* crop is being reaped; prices steady; health good.
Manpur	. . . .	Health and prospects good; weather getting hot.
Sehore	. . . .	Weather seasonable; crops and public health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Mar. 28th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi („ 25th)	. . . .	Wells full; health good; prospects of crops good; barley and corn now being cut; weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 23rd)	. . . .	Tanks empty, water obtained from wells; small-pox prevails; crops ripening; prospects good; partially cloudy and warm; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*contd.*		
Meywar (Mar. 23rd)	. . . .	Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops being harvested; much warmer.
Harowtee („ 24th)	·12 in Shahpura, previous week.	Wheat reaping; gram and barley being harvested; weather hot; health good.
Jhallawar („ 21st)	. . . .	Health good; weather seasonable.
Ajmere („ 27th)	. . . .	Crops ripening; harvest commencing; small-pox increasing.
Jeypore („ „)	. . . .	Crops and health good; prices stationary.
Ulwur („ „)	. . . .	Harvesting general; small-pox continues; otherwise health good; weather seasonable.

E. C. BUCK,
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 FEBRUARY 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 690, 691, 698 AND 699 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th MARCH 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Bombay	Bombay	10 2	10 0	13 7	17 0	19 2	20 13	7 8	8 3	7 15	13 13	13 2	13 13	18 14	17 14	20 0	20 2	19 8	16 14	18 14	18 14	13 9	18 12	18 12	20 9	62 6	58 3	61 7	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	11 2
	Ahmedabad	13 8	13 8	15 0	26 8	25 0	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	15 0	14 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	26 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	13 4	16 0	16 0	13 0
	Kaira	14 11	14 11	13 5	21 5	21 5	24 9	10 0	10 0	9 2	16 0	15 4	15 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	12 13
	Surat	12 1	12 1	13 6	12 8	12 8	6 3	7 4	7 4	7 7	8 7	8 7	8 5	18 13	18 13	16 14	14 3	14 3	11 3	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	15 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	11 6	13 9	13 9	11 6
	Broach	11 12	11 12	15 3¾	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 9¼	14 8	14 8	12 5	17 8	17 8	17 12	14 8	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	19 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8	14 8	12 12½	14 6	14 6	12 12¼
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 0	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	17 11	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 4	13 4	15 10	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	11 7	13 4	13 4	10 2
	Colába (Alibág)	9 0	9 8	8 15	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	9 4	14 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 8
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 14	15 8	19 7	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	12 10	14 4	10 15	20 4	20 4	27 3	16 0	16 0	26 6½	...	...	...	19 10	21 0	25 2½	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0	13 2	14 12	14 12	13 0
	Násik	11 6	11 6	17 2	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 10	22 6	22 6	...	18 6	18 6	22 9	28 6	28 6	34 8	16 15	16 15	23 8	128 0	128 0	114 0	14 8	14 8	12 4	14 4	14 4	12 0
	Ahmednagar	13 8	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 1	11 1	12 4	11 14	11 12	27 4	27 4	29 12	20 6	21 11	24 12	...	...	...	22 11	24 0	28 4	85 1	85 1	98 4	14 14	14 11	14 5	14 10	14 7	14 3
	Poona	14 15	12 10	12 10	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 9	11 9	12 4	22 13	22 13	26 2	18 6	18 6	20 11	...	...	...	18 6	17 4	23 0	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	11 15	14 7	14 7	11 11
	Sholápur	14 8	14 8	16 15	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	11 7	11 9	11 13	12 0	32 5	32 12	34 8	26 10	27 9	28 8	...	...	...	25 1	20 8	25 1	94 15	91 7	106 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 12
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	19 8	19 8	22 0	17 8	17 8	14 8	6 12	6 12	6 8	12 8	12 8	9 0	31 0	31 0	35 0	29 8	29 8	32 8	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	15 0	100 0	130 0	110 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 0
	Satara	13 6	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 11	11 7	11 7	11 7	21 5	21 5	27 9	19 6	19 6	24 9	...	...	...	19 8	18 3	18 3	129 7	129 7	137 1	13 13	13 13	13 12	13 2	13 2	11 10
	Belgaum	18 6	19 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	32 6	33 0	35 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	75 0	75 0	70 0	12 11	12 12	8 11	12 2	12 2	10 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	11 0	17 0	15 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	89 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	8 9	5 9	8 9	9 0	9 0
	Ratnágiri	11 3	11 3	11 13	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 6	16 4	16 4	16 15	20 13	20 13	20 13	15 15	15 15	19 10	21 2	21 2	25 14	15 6	15 6	14 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	11 0	14 4	14 4	11 0
	Kanara (Karwar)	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	16 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	11 0
	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)	10 0	10 11	6 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	26 10	26 10	32 0	17 12	17 12	17 12	26 10	26 10	32 0	26 10	26 10	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	12 13	15 4	15 4	12 4
	Aden	9 5	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 3	11 3	9 5	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	5 ...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Asirgarh	15 2	15 4	16 4	...	...	...	12 2	12 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 13	22 14	35 0	23 3	23 11	28 0	...	...	...	19 10	17 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	12 0	12 0	11 4
	Baroda	9 11	9 7	12 0	11 7	14 5	14 5	9 11	9 2	8 0	11 7	12 0	12 0	...	16 9	16 0	14 5	14 5	14 14	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	17 11	80 0	80 0	85 0	14 15	14 15	12 9	14 14	14 14	12 9
	Disa	15 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 6	22 0	22 0	18 0	20 4	20 4	17 0	...	...	...	19 12	20 9	16 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	10 8
	Nimach	15 0	15 0	17 8	13 0	13 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	10 0
	Nasirabad	16 11	17 0	18 8	22 11	22 8	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	25 6½	26 0	28 0	19 0	19 0	19 5	...	...	...	24 15	26 0	24 11	86 2½	80 0	83 1¼	16 2*	16 2*	13 10*	15 12*	15 12*	13 0*
	Bájkot	17 14	17 12	14 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	20 8	20 4	19 0	17 0	17 0	16 4	...	...	...	21 4	21 8	20 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	50 0	50 0	50 0
Mysore	Bangalore	11 6	11 11	11 9	12 12	12 15	13 10	10 2	10 4	10 4	11 2	11 8	12 2	31 5	32 6	24 11	...	...	...	35 1	32 15	24 6	33 3	30 6	34 0	96 0	96 0	90 0	13 0†	13 0†	10 14†	12 12†	12 12†	10 0†
	Kolar	...	...	..	11 2	11 2	11 2	13 7	12 14	12 14	17 6	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 1	35 1	29 0	32 0	32 0	41 1	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8†	13 8†	11 1†	13 3†	13 3†	10 13†
	Támkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	41 0	37 0	26 0	38 0	37 0	40 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8†	11 8†	10 0†	11 0†	11 0†	9 8†
	Mysore	12 8	12 0	10 8	8 ...	...	...	12 12	12 0	10 8	13 12	14 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	26 8	25 0	19 8	33 0	36 0	33 0	78 0	78 0	84 0	10 0†	8 12†	8 4†	9 12†	8 8†	8 0†
	Shimoga	14 11	15 12	15 12	16 13	17 14	16 13	15 12	13 10	12 10	18 14	16 13	14 11	40 15	42 0	29 6	...	...	...	36 12	38 5	28 6	36 12	35 11	29 6	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 *0†	11 9†	9 7†	10 8†	10 8†	8 15†
	Kadur	16 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 0	32 0	22 0	33 0	32 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0†	10 0†	8 0†

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Rajputana	Erinpura	17 4	17 12	17 4	28 8	31 4	31 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	23 4	23 6	20 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	Ra.p. per 2 13	Ra.p. per 2 13	Ra.p. nd. ...	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Sirohee	16 0	16 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0	3 0	2 0 0	...	12 5	12 5	11 7
	Abu	13 12	14 12	16 0	21 0	21 0	23 8	6 8	6 12	6 0	8 0	8 6	8 2	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	18 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 12	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8	3 8	3 0 0	...	11 8	11 8	10 8
	Anadra	15 10	16 12	18 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	19 12	20 0	19 4	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	0 0	...	12 4	12 4	11 8
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 10½	13 14½	15 10	18 12	18 12	18 5½	10 8½	10 15	10 15	15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 3	17 3	16 12½	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. C. 0 11 5¼	S. C. 11 11½	S. C. ...	10 15	11 5¼	8 12½
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 9	16 4	16 4	21 4	22 8	25 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	8 9	7 8	21 4	22 8	25 0	18 12	20 0	19 6	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	20 0	...	...	...	2 8	0 2 8	0 ...	15 10	15 10	14 6

* Sambhar. † Sea Salt.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
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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 3rd APRIL 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report there has been slight rain in most districts of the Punjab, in two or three districts of Central and Eastern Bengal, in Assam, and in South Coorg. Light showers also fell in three districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in two districts of the Madras Presidency, and at Bhopal. Elsewhere there has been no rain to report, and dry, hot weather has generally set in.

In the Madras Presidency cotton, sugarcane, and dry grains are still being harvested, and general prospects are good. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* harvest is generally over. In the Punjab crops are ripening and harvest prospects are good, except in Umballa, where the *rabi* is expected to be below the average. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* crops are either being cut or have been harvested in most districts, and prospects are generally good. In the Central Provinces the harvest is almost completed, and threshing is well in hand. In Bengal the *rabi* harvest is still progressing generally with a fair outturn; the crops on the ground are doing well, though in North Bengal and in a few other parts rain is said to be much wanted. From Burma the reports of the paddy crop are favourable. In Berar the threshing of *rabi* has been completed, while in the Nizam's territories the *rabi* crops are still being reaped. In the Central India States and in Rajputana the *rabi* crop has been generally a good one, and prospects are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 4th)		
Bellary ...	·75 (one station)	Standing crops generally good, but cotton diseased in parts; harvest dry grains, sugarcane, and cotton, yield average.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest cotton, yield below average; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	.....	No report received.
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops affected by blight and grubs in parts, elsewhere in good condition; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; small-pox in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn below average; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	.....	No report received.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; cholera abating.
Madura ...	.....	Harvest paddy; standing crops paddy failed in parts; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	.....	Third crop paddy growing; small-pox general; fever and slight cholera in parts.
Travancore ...	·05	Preparations for cultivation commenced; fever and small-pox continue.
		General Remarks.—No rain, except in Bellary and Travancore; general prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(April 4th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River at Kotri on 1st, 2 feet 7 inches against 3 feet 4 inches on same date last year; *rabi* harvesting going on; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in six talukas; small-pox prevalent in following localities in Kurrachee—Bagdadi lines, old town, and Rambagh quarters, 60 fresh cases, 10 deaths from 18th to 31st March, total to latter date 427 cases, 109 deaths, 128 remaining sick; also 22 cases in eight villages in district; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 25, 32 and 34 lbs., in Dadu 32 and 50 lbs., in Tatta 24, 32 and 40 lbs., and in Mirpur Botoro 20, 36 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Rabi* harvesting continues; small-pox in seven, fever in four, and cattle-disease in three talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *juari* 48, red rice 30, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops over; public health good; wheat 27½ and *bajri* 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Harvesting of *rabi* completed in some places; slight fever in Naosari and Kadi divisions; small-pox in Naosari and Baroda cities; cattle-disease in Kalol and Sidhpur; *bajri* 30 and common rice 25¾ lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest mostly completed; preparations for *kharif* commenced; small-pox in Surat, daily average deaths 5; *juari* 42 and *nagli* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ..	.....	*Rabi* harvesting almost completed; 6 persons died from cholera in Násik, most of them attacked in neighbouring villages; wheat 28½, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature rose from 1° cool on 28th to degree warm on 31st, and then gradually fell to 2° cool on 3rd; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly on 31st and 1st; wind normal on all other days.
Poona ...	.....	Public health good; *bajri* 42 and *juari* 56 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 37 and *juari* 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	*Bajri*—maximum 57 lbs. per rupee in Sheogaon, minimum 39 lbs. in Sangamner; *juari*—maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 54 lbs. in Akola; cattle-disease in taluka Parner.
Sholapur ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest almost completed; small-pox continues in Kurmala taluka; *juari* 69 lbs. 38 tolas, and *bajri* 56 lbs. 10 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	.....	Harvesting of late crops in progress; scarcity of drinking-water in six villages of Nargund; fever and small-pox in one taluka; rice minimum 30 and *juari* 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Second crop harvest continues; preparing grounds for monsoon crop above ghát; small-pox in Sirsi and Sidhapur; fever and cattle-disease partial; common rice in Karwar 13¾ seers per rupee, in district, average 15⅓ seers per rupee; weather hot and cloudy.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather warm; some cases of measles in Rajkot; small-pox in Rajula, Und, and Bantwa; cholera in Katda Nayani, Und, and Lodhika thanas, 19 cases, 8 fatal; *bajri* 29 and *juari* 37 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest generally over; scarcity of drinking-water in parts of taluka Nargund in Dharwar; locusts in parts of Belgaum, Ratnagiri, and Satara, in which last district they are stated to be troubling cattle; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in a few districts.
Bengal—(April 4th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and seasonable; prospects of crops improving; prices steady; cattle-disease and small-pox still continue; public health generally good.
Dacca ...	·06	Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues; prospects of standing crops good; early rice and *til* being sown.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore, ·42	No crops on the ground; low lands being prepared for *amun* paddy; price of common rice stationary; public health good, though isolated cases of cholera reported from Barrackpore and Basirhat subdivisions.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; harvesting of winter crops continue, and land being prepared for *aus* rice; health generally good, except a few cases of small-pox and cholera.
Rajshahye ...	·81; Nattore, 83	Hailstones on 29th, did slight damage; ploughing and sowing of paddy and jute continue; slight cholera here and there.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; outturn of sugarcane very fair; cholera reported from various parts of the district.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, rain wanted; prospects of crops favourable; early rice still being sown; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest continues with excellent results, but outturn of peas poor; *mohwa* and mango blossoms suffered from cloudy weather in beginning of March; rain much needed for rice and indigo sowings; public health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops very fair; *kaon* millet and *bhadoi* paddy being sown; mango crop promising; health good.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; *rabi* harvest in progress; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy with lightning in the north; prospects of crops fair; health also fair; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Hazáribágh ...	Slight shower on night of 2nd.	Weather fair and seasonable, very high winds; *mohwa* crop being gathered; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; ploughing commenced; *dalua* rice in ear and in some places being cut; wheat being reaped; cases of cholera reported; public health generally good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain fell in parts of Central and Eastern Bengal attended by hail in Rajshahye, Pubna, and Furreedpore; ploughing and sowing making good progress, and crops on the ground doing well, but in North Bengal and a few other parts rain is said to be much wanted; *rabi* harvest is still progressing, generally with a fair outturn; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox reported from several districts, and fever lingers in Nuddea.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (April 3rd)	No rain	All crops good average, except mustard; no sickness; prices steady; bazars well supplied.
Allahabad („ 4th)	No rain	Crops harvested, average outturn 14 to 16 annas, except *sarson* which is only 7 annas; prices of *rabi* products falling slightly.
Gorakhpur („ 2nd)	.....	Weather fine; harvesting in progress, outturn good except for barley and oilseeds; sporadic small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Jhánsi („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; harvesting in progress; slight injury is reported from hail, investigations as to its extent are still in progress; health good; cattle-disease of a mild form continues; prices fluctuating.
Agra („ 3rd)	Slight hail and rain on 2nd.	*Rabi* harvest progressing; small-pox in five and fever in three parganas; general health good; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	Harvest proceeding; prices stationary; condition of people and cattle good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Weather cool; health good; crops ripening; harvest promising.
Kumaun („ „)	.....	Clouds gathered but have gone off, giving only a sprinkle of rain; crops ripening; barley being reaped in warm valleys; prospects fair, but a fall of rain would be beneficial; health good, but *mahamari* reported in two villages; prices rising.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Strong west wind; prospects of crops good; harvesting of *rabi* going on; people healthy; small-pox in Maliabad disappearing.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Prices stationary; barley and wheat cut; general health good.
Sitapur („ „)	.....	The *rabi* outturn promises to be a good average; supplies plentiful; prices slightly fluctuating; small-pox in Sitapur tahsil.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Prospects of crops good; prices stationary; public health good.
Rae Bareli („ 2nd)	.....	Weather seasonable, heat increasing; harvesting of *rabi* crops going on; small-pox abating; condition of cattle good; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 3rd)	No rain	Weather clear; small-pox in town and in two parganas; indigo, sugarcane, *ghuran*, and extra crops being sown; markets well supplied with food-grain; prices almost stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; prices steady; health of the people good, though small-pox still prevails in some parts; harvest nearly over.
		General Remarks.—A little rain has fallen in Kumaun, Agra, and Jhánsi, with slight hail in two latter districts; the *rabi* crops are either being cut or have been harvested in most districts; prices are normal; prospects and health are generally good.
Punjab—(April 3rd)		
Delhi ...	·10	Health fair; reaping commenced; prices stationary.
Hissar ...	No rain	Weather cloudy; health good; crops ripening; prices almost stationary.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health good; *rabi* harvest expected to be below the average; standing crops somewhat injured by recent wind; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	·50	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	Slight rain	Health and state of crops good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	·10 at Sadr	Health and harvest prospects good; slight rise in prices.
Sialkot ...	·20 at Zafarwal	Health and condition of crops good; slight fall in prices.
Rawalpindi ...	Slight rain	A few cases of fever in Kahuta tahsil; state of crops good; prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	·10	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices stationary.
Mooltan ...	Drizzle at Sadr	Health and condition of crops good; slight fall in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Slight rain	Health good; harvest prospects fair; prices almost stationary.
		General Remarks.—Health and harvest prospects are generally good; most districts have had slight rain during the week.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (April 4th)	.....	Weather warm; *rabi* harvested; health unchanged; prices falling.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather hot; reaping progressing; threshing begun; prospects good; small-pox slight; prices steady.
Saugor (April 2nd)	.....	Crops excellent; harvesting almost finished; winnowing in progress; health good; prices falling.
Seoni („ 3rd)	.....	Weather very hot; threshing and winnowing progressing; health good; prices of wheat fallen, rice stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	.....	Weather hot and windy; winnowing progressing; fever prevalent; 144 cases of small-pox; wheat 16 and rice 10¾ seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Raipur (March 31st)	.....	Weather warm; health good; prices rising.
Sambalpur („ 29th)	.....	Weather sultry, with thunderstorm at close of week; sugarcane-planting nearly completed; fever and ague diminishing; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects good; 199 cases of small-pox, 23 deaths; prices of wheat fallen, *juar* and rice stationary. *General Remarks.*—Weather warm and dry; harvesting of *rabi* almost completed; threshing well in hand; prospects favourable; small-pox in few districts, otherwise health generally good; prices show a tendency to fall.
British Burma— (March 31st)—		
Akyab ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 1·35 inches; 11 cases of cholera in town, of which 10 fatal; 1 death from small-pox in district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township.
Rangoon ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall ·14 inches; 6 deaths from small-pox and 1 from cholera, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	.....	Eight deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	.....	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall ·27; 1 death from cholera in Moulmein, otherwise public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle-disease in one township.
Toungoo ...	.....	Total rainfall ·03 inch; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Sharp cholera in Akyab, but as yet limited in extent, with this exception and slight small-pox, public health is good; cattle-disease insignificant; reports of paddy crop favourable, more extended and detailed enquiries being made.
Assam—		
Gauhati (April 3rd)	1·14	Weather warm in the day but cool at night; cholera still in Gauhati; sowing of *aus* crop in progress.
Sylhet („ 4th)	3·49	Cultivation going on; more rain wanted in south-west; cholera and small-pox still reported; *boro* paddy promising well.
Cachar („ „)	4·02	Common rice 22¾ seers per rupee; much small-pox prevails in the south of the district, but only 2 deaths are reported; a few cases of cholera with 1 death reported.
Dibrugarh ...	0·27	Weather seasonable; ploughing for *aus*; sugarcane crushing in progress; cholera and small-pox reported.
Mysore and Coorg— (April 4th)		
Bangalore ...	.....	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	Tumkur, ·11	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	.....	Heavy shower of rain in South Coorg, was useful for coffee blossoms, but more rain is needed in North Coorg; prices of food-grains falling; small-pox prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Crops in good condition; planting of sugarcane continues in some districts; prospects favourable; public health good; no material change in prices.
Berar & Hyderabad— (April 4th)		
Amráoti ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Threshing of *rabi* completed; preparations for *kharif* sowings commenced.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Tabi* crops prospering; *rabi* reapings continue; small-pox still prevalent; cholera increasing; prices—wheat 16¾, coarse rice 10½, white *juari* 24¼, yellow *juari* 28¾, and *tur* 23 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (April 4th)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather seasonable; the *rabi* crop generally has been a good one; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health and prospects good; weather hot and cloudy.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather seasonable; public health good; wheat crops gathered; grain being gathered.
Goona ...	.....	Weather warmer; health and crops good.
Bhopal ...	·39	Weather seasonable; crops and public health good.
Agar ...	.....	Opium being collected; agricultural prospects and public health good.
Sutna ...	.....	No rain; cholera at Rewah.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot; *rabi* crop is being reaped; prices steady; health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No rain; prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 4th)	.....	Weather pleasant and seasonable.
Sirohi („ 1st)	.....	Weather warm and seasonable; wells full; health good; barley and corn nearly all cut.
Marwar (March 30th)	.....	Weather partially cloudy, heat increasing; tanks all empty, water obtained from wells; small-pox prevails; crops good; prices stationary.
Meywar („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; wells and tanks fair; health good; crops being harvested.
Harowti („ 31st)	.....	Weather hot, high winds; wheat being harvested.
Jhallawar („ 28th)	.....	Northerly cool winds; health good.
Ajmere (April 3rd)	.....	Weather seasonable; harvest proceeding.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Harvesting commenced in some districts; prospects and health good; prices lower.
Ulwur („ „)	.....	*Rabi* crops being harvested; small-pox in three tahsils; wells failing.
Nepal (March 29th)		
Katmandu ...	*Nil*	Weather rapidly becoming warm; prospects good.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1883.

No. I.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.				Mauritius.				French W. I. Colonies.				Total.		
	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.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	16	10	26	40·36 women to every 100 men.	6	6	12	48·95 women to every 100 men.	5	7	12	40 women to every 100 men.	27	23	50
From 2 to 10 years	26	15	41		15	7	22		15	7	22		56	29	85
„ 10 „ 20 „	83	29	112		42	16	58		83	20	103		208	65	273
„ 20 „ 30 „	229	93	322		122	54	176		220	101	321		571	248	819
„ 30 „ 40 „	14	11	25		27	19	46		2	1	3		43	31	74
„ 40 „ 50 „	6	1	7		1	5	6		...	...	...		7	6	13
Above 50	....	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total ...	374	159	533		213	107	320		325	136	461		912	402	1,314

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1883.

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Demerara.			Mauritius.			French W. I. Colonies.			Total.		
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	4
Central ditto	2	1	3	10	17	27	4	2	6	16	20	36
Eastern ditto	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	3
Behar	51	19	70	73	25	98	21	15	36	145	59	204
North-Western Provinces ...	137	66	203	89	40	129	184	88	272	410	194	604
Oudh	73	18	91	32	22	54	68	20	88	173	60	233
Central India	17	4	21	...	...	...	29	8	37	46	12	58
Punjab	7	1	8	3	...	3	8	2	10	18	3	21
Nepal	14	1	15	1	...	1	8	1	9	23	2	25
Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c....	73	48	121	1	1	2	3	...	3	77	49	126
Grand Total ...	374	159	533	213	107	320	325	136	461	912	402	1,314

No. III.—As to caste and religion.

	Demerara.			Mauritius.			French W. I. Colonies.			Total.		
Brahmins, high caste ...	78	27	105	51	15	66	66	26	92	195	68	263
Agriculturist ... } Hindoos ...	86	29	115	62	19	81	98	27	125	246	75	321
Artisans ... } Hindoos ...	20	3	23	11	5	16	23	5	28	54	13	67
Low castes ... } Hindoos ...	139	76	215	57	48	105	84	31	115	280	155	435
Musulmans	51	24	75	32	20	52	54	47	101	137	91	228
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	374	159	533	213	107	320	325	136	461	912	402	1,314

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindoos	775	311	1,086
2. Musulmans	137	91	228
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total ...	912	402	1,314

Abstract showing the Result of Emigration from the Port of Calcutta during the month of February 1883.

No. I.—As to age and sex.

	Jamaica.				Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	5	7	12	37·07 women to every 100 men.	5	7	12
From 2 to 10 years	12	8	20		12	8	20
„ 10 „ 20 „	94	30	124		94	30	124
„ 20 „ 30 „	171	66	237		171	66	237
„ 30 „ 40 „	2	3	5		2	3	5
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...
Above 50	...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	284	114	398	...	284	114	398

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Jamaica.			Total.		
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	4	5	9	4	5	9
North-Western Provinces	151	54	205	151	54	205
Oudh	76	37	113	76	37	113
Central India	12	5	17	12	5	17
Punjab	39	13	52	39	13	52
Nepal	2	...	2	2	...	2
Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	284	114	398	284	114	398

No. III.—As to caste and religion.

	Jamaica.			Total.		
Brahmins, high caste	92	22	114	92	22	114
Agriculturist ... } Hindoos ...	50	24	74	50	24	74
Artisans ... } Hindoos ...	17	2	19	17	2	19
Low castes ... } Hindoos ...	74	27	101	74	27	101
Musulmans	49	38	87	49	38	87
Christians	2	1	3	2	1	3
Grand Total ...	284	114	398	284	114	398

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindoos	233	75	308
2. Musulmans	49	38	87
3. Christians	2	1	3
Total ...	284	114	398

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

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Nº 15.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1882.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																				TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.													
	Via Teheran.		Via Turkey.		Persian Gulf.		Via Suez.		Via Amoy.		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.
		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.
INDIAN.																				
Sent	1,884	8,816 9	105	334 9	45	341 0	4,967	11,238 1	10	18 2	818	2,891 11	163	431 4	345	507 10	1,603	3,144 12	9,940	27,723 10
Received	1,826	10,208 14	161	540 4	58	171 12	4,442	17,963 9	12	32 11	789	2,280 10	234	282 14	...	...	1,712	3,248 8	9,234	34,789 2
TOTAL	3,710	19,025 7	266	874 13	103	512 12	9,409	29,201 10	22	50 13	1,607	5,172 5	397	714 2	345	507 10	3,315	6,393 4	19,174	[illegible]
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Received. Vid Madras	210	1,203 12	3	8 14	11	37 5	4,470	18,015 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,694	19,265 12
" Rangoon	6	35 8	...	...	...	...	103	352 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	387 9
" Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paumben	194	648 6	2	7 3	...	...	234	764 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430	1,420 9
From West to East—																				
Sent. Vid Madras	2,663	10,648 14	95	275 2	3	5 10	1,827	7,530 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,588	18,459 12
" Rangoon	2	4 14	...	...	...	...	2	8 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13 13
" Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paumben	89	296 14	14	46 7	...	...	238	796 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	1,139 9
From West to West—																				
Vid Bombay and Karachi.	...	...	4	16 5	6	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	41 1
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	2	5 3	2	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15 9
[illegible] to																				
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	331 9	2	6 6	...	...	...	...	68	337 15
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	217 10	58	217 10
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 15	...	...	1	1 15
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,164	12,838 4	120	359 2	22	78 1	6,874	27,467 10	...	...	66	331 9	2	6 6	1	1 15	58	217 10	10,307	41,300 9
GRAND TOTAL																			29,481	1,03,753 5

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

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 { *Vid* Teheran	1,826	1,884	3,710	28·15	26·91	27·51
" Turkey	161	105	266	2·48	1·50	1·97
Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	58	45	103	0·89	0·64	0·76
Red Sea . *Vid* Suez	4,442	4,967	9,409	68·48	70·95	69·76
TOTAL	6,487	7,001	13,488	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Madras	Ganjam	8 13	8 13	13 5	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	16 3	24 6	21 3	21 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 10	33 5	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	10 5	13 13	12 0	Ganjam	Madras	
	Vizagapatam	12 0	11 8	16 0	...	...	...	10 2	9 0	9 0	12 6	11 14	11 14	25 14	25 14	25 14	24 11	27 11	25 11	35 3	35 3	35 3	93 5	93 5	90 6	15 3	14 0	11 11	14 10	13 6	11 2	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	9 0	9 0	16 3	...	...	...	11 14	13 14	13 14	15 0	17 0	18 0	26 14	28 13	...	...	...	...	22 3	24 3	26 5	33 4	35 2	35 2	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	13 3	10 5	13 3	...	...	...	19 6	17 13	19 6	21 3	18 11	21 3	32 13	25 0	32 13	...	...	...	29 2	29 6	29 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 14	16 5	14 14	14 10	15 11	14 10	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 3	...	10 11	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	15 13	14 0	14 0	...	23 0	23 0	38 6	22 3	22 3	...	37 13	37 13	38 11	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 6	15 6	12 11	14 13	14 13	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	14 11	14 11	16 14	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 0	13 5	13 11	14 2	30 0	30 0	31 10	33 5	33 5	36 3	38 2	35 13	39 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	14 6	16 10	16 10	13 14	Cuddapah		
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	14 6	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 14	15 2	15 2	15 2	33 0	33 0	36 0	30 2	30 2	30 6	37 13	38 2	38 6	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	11 14	14 5	14 5	11 14	Anantapur		
	Bellary	17 5	19 3	18 8	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	41 3	41 3	35 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	38 2	38 2	39 3	94 13	94 13	97 3	15 13	15 13	12 13	15 8	15 8	12 8	Bellary		
	Kurnool	15 3	13 5	14 10	...	...	...	11 0	10 5	11 6	11 6	11 6	12 2	35 10	37 0	35 10	31 3	31 3	30 0	26 14	26 2	28 2	83 13	83 13	81 6	14 13	14 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	12 8	Kurnool		
	Madras	11 10	11 10	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 3	15 13	15 2	15 13	23 0	23 13	24 8	26 6	26 6	26 6	28 13	29 2	30 2	182 11	198 3	198 5	14 13	14 13	12 14	14 6	14 6	12 8	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	15 0	17 6	17 5	16 10	...	...	...	21 2	...	...	31 2	31 3	31 6	83 13	83 13	81 6	16 14	16 14	15 6	16 8	16 8	14 6	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	9 5	9 11	11 14	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 14	16 14	16 0	16 14	26 6	25 8	31 13	32 3	33 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	92 5	92 5	77 13	17 5	17 5	14 5	16 14	16 14	13 14	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	8 10	9 0	8 10	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	17 0	18 6	18 6	17 14	...	...	30 3	35 13	35 13	32 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	92 5	92 5	77 13	15 6	15 6	12 11	14 13	14 13	12 5	Chingleput		
	Tanjore	9 8	9 8	10 5	...	...	...	20 5	20 11	21 10	...	...	...	41 5	41 5	42 14	34 13	37 11	37 11	34 3	34 3	33 8	32 8	36 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	18 14	18 14	15 11	18 6	18 6	15 5	North Arcot		
	Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	9 3	...	...	...	18 0	18 11	18 0	18 8	19 10	18 13	...	30 13	...	33 0	31 11	29 3	32 0	32 0	32 0	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 14	18 14	15 11	18 6	18 6	15 5	South Arcot		
	Madura	12 8	11 5	10 2	...	...	...	17 10	17 3	16 13	20 5	18 3	18 3	35 10	34 0	29 3	33 13	32 5	30 14	37 6	37 6	32 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 10	15 10	12 14	15 3	15 3	12 14	Tanjore		
	Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	9 3	...	...	...	19 14	15 2	15 8	20 2	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 13	41 8	42 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 13	14 10	16 3	17 0	13 13	Trichinopoly		
	Coimbatore	14 13	11 14	10 11	...	...	...	14 6	15 5	14 6	15 6	16 5	15 6	27 13	28 11	25 3	31 13	35 0	35 0	36 11	36 11	37 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	17 5	17 5	13 13	16 13	16 13	13 8	Madura		
	Nilgiris	9 14	8 8	9 14	...	...	...	10 6	9 10	11 3	11 8	12 0	12 13	22 10	20 0	21 10	19 10	19 10	21 0	39 8	41 13	34 2	73 0	73 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	15 3	18 5	18 5	14 13	Tinnevelly		
	Salem	12 6	11 0	11 14	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 2	16 0	16 0	15 0	30 14	30 14	25 8	26 8	26 8	22 2	...	...	34 10	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 10	15 2	12 11	14 10	14 10	12 3	Coimbatore		
	South Canara	9 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	10 3	9 11	10 11	14 3	15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 13	32 13	29 8	131 3	131 3	131 3	13 0	13 0	9 3	12 0	12 0	9 3	Nilgiris		
	Malabar	9 0	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	15 6	16 3	16 10	16 3	17 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	22 5	161 13	161 13	121 8	16 0	16 6	14 5	15 6	15 6	13 5	Salem		
Bombay	Bombay	10 6	10 2	11 14	15 4	17 0	18 7	7 8	7 8	7 12	13 9	13 13	13 13	19 2	18 14	21 4	21 3	20 2	17 6	30 13	30 13	33 5	151 10	151 10	151 10	16 14	16 14	13 2	15 13	15 13	12 10	South Canara		
	Ahmedabad	13 8	13 8	15 8	26 8	26 8	19 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	16 8	16 8	15 8	20 3	21 3	23 6	116 10	109 5	116 10	15 5	15 5	13 8	14 6	14 6	12 10	Malabar		
	Kaira	11 7	14 11	13 5	20 0	21 5	24 9	10 11	10 0	9 2	15 4	16 0	15 4	18 13	20 0	20 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	23 6	23 6	23 6	121 8	121 8	121 8											
	Surat	12 1	12 1	13 6	12 8	12 8	6 3	7 7	7 4	7 7	8 7	8 7	8 5	18 13	18 13	15 9	14 8	14 8	14 8	19 6	21 10	24 14	161 13	161 13	121 8											
	Broach	11 12	11 12	12 13	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 11	14 8	14 8	12 13	17 8	17 8	18 13	14 8	14 8	14 8	19 10	21 10	24 14	161 13	161 13	121 8											
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 0	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	30 13	30 13	30 13	151 10	151 10	151 10											
	Colába (Alibág)	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 3	21 2	22 0	116 10	109 5	116 10											
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 12	14 14	19 7	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	12 10	12 10	10 15	18 9	20 4	27 3	16 0	16 0	23 6	23 6	23 6	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8											
	Násik	11 6	11 6	17 12	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 10	22 6	22 6	...	18 6	18 6	18 6	27 11	26 14	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8											
	Ahmednagar	14 4	13 8	14 6	...	...	...	9 9	9 5	10 5	12 11	12 4	12 0	27 4	27 4	32 12	20 6	20 6	25 0																	
	Poona	14 6	14 15	13 13	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 9	11 9	12 4	23 15	22 13	26 2	18 6	18 6	20 11																	
	Sholápur	14 5	14 8	14 15	...	...	...	10 7	10 15	10 7	11 5	11 9	11 5	31 15	32 5	34 1	25 12	26 10	28 0																	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	21 0	19 8	21 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	6 12	6 12	7 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	31 0	31 0	35 0	29 8	29 8	32 0																	
	Satara	13 6	13 6	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 11	11 7	11 7	11 7	22 10	21 5	28 0	19 6	19 6	24 0																	
	Belgaum	19 0	18 6	20 8	12 0	13 0	11 8	12 0	12 8	10 8	12 8	13 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	28 6	25 0	25 0	27 0																	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	26 1	28 0	28 0	26 0																	
	Ratnágiri	11 3	11 3	11 14	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 6	16 4	16 4	16 15	20 13	20 13	20 13	20 13	15 15	15 19																	
	Kanara (Karwar)	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	20 13	15 0	...	16 0																	
	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	26 10	26 10	32 0	17 12	17 12	17 12																	
	Aden	9 5	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 8	11 8	9 5																	
	Asirgarh	15 0	15 2	16 7	...	...	...	12 0	12 3	10 15	14 0	14 0	12 6	23 0	22 13	20 0	23 0	23 0	27 0																	
	Baroda	9 11	9 11	12 0	11 7	11 7	14 9	8 13	9 11	8 0	11 7	11 7	12 0	16 0	...	16 0	14 5	14 5	14 0																	
	Disa	15 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 6	22 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	18 0																	
	Nimach	14 8	15 0	17 8	17 0	13 0	21 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	18 0	20 0																	
	Nasirabad	16 6	16 11	18 4½	22 5½	22 11	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 1½	25 6½	28 0	19 0	19 0	19 0																	
	Rájkot	15 8	17 14	14 4	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	18 8	20 8	18 8	15 0	17 0	16 0																	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 4	14 4	15 0	22 8	23 8	29 0	12 8	13 0	12 4	19 0	19 0	22 8	30 0	30 0	35 8	28 0	28 0	33 0																	
	Karachi	13 10	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	17 0	18 0	19 0																	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	13 0	24 0	27 0	20 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	20 0	18 4	20 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	25 12	25 0																	
	Shikarpur	12 12	12 10	13 12	27 0	26 4	24 10	12 12	12 8	12 12	17 6	19 0	20 0	28 4	27 12	23 0	27 12	26 0	31 14																	
	Sukkur	14 0	14 0	15 8	27 8	29 8	30 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	19 8	19 8	14 8	26 8	29 0	29 0	23 8	23 8	27 0																	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 4	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 14	...	...	...	18 12	18 8	21 6																	
	Western Districts.																																			
Bengal	Burdwan	18 12	18 0	14 0	22 8	30 0	70 0	20 0	20 8	30 12	23 4	23 12	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	20 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 8	3 5 6	12 0a	12 6	10 12	Burdwan	Bengal	
	Bancoorah	14 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 8	26 8	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	...	...	...	12 0b	12 0	9 8	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	13 8	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	24 0	22 8	22 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	...	3 4 0	4 5 0	12 0c	12 0	9 0	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	14 0	13 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	13 0d	13 0	10 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	16 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	13 9e	13 9	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	13 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	Howrah		

Prices per md. of 40 seers.

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Cutwa and Ranegunge 13 seers, and Culna 15 seers.
b Retail price of salt at Raipore 11 seers, at Onda, Mejia, Bishenpore, Indas, and Kotulpore 13 seers, and at Sonamukhi 12 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers.
d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Ghattal 12-8 seers, Tumlook 13 seers, and Contai 10 seers.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

* Sambhur Salt.
† In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCES.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata*.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	18 12	10 0	10 12	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	24 8	24 8	32 0	16 0	17 0	...
24-Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 12	17 12	20 0	21 12	21 12	26 0	13 0	13 0	...
Nuddea	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	17 4¾	17 4	22 15	18 12	18 12	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	11 12	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 11	25 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 8	23 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore	16 4	13 2	12 12	13 4	14 0	22 12	19 4	20 4	22 12	23 8	24 0	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	17 8	17 4	13 8 to 16 0	37 8	37 8	48 12	16 4 to 19 0	16 8 to 19 4	21 0 to 22 8	20 8 to 21 4	20 4 to 21 0	26 4 to 29 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	16 0	20 0	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	15 15	13 8	21 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	18 0	26 4	28 2	31 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	17 4	16 8	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	24 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	11 8	11 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca	14 8	14 8	13 12	27 8	27 8	42 8	19 0	20 8	22 10	24 0	25 0	35 0						
Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	33 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	12 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	13 0	13 4	11 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	26 10	27 4	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	12 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 5	17 8	17 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna	17 8	17 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	14 0	14 0	13 6	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	20 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	31 0	12 8	12 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	18 8	16 0 to 18 8	14 0 to 17 0	26 0	30 0	36 0	11 8	11 0 to 11 8	20 0 to 21 0	18 0 to 19 0	18 0 to 18 8	23 0	30 0	30 0	...	30 0	31 0	...
Durbhunga	14 0	14 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore	17 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	32 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	15 8	16 8	14 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	32 0	31 0	36 0	...	...	...
Chumparun	16 0	16 0	11 0	26 0	28 0	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	16 12	18 12	16 0	29 7	32 0	40 0	13 10	16 0	16 0	16 12	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	12 10	...	...	...	17 0	18 5	20 3	20 3	21 7	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	28 0	20 0	22 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	17 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																		
Cuttack	14 17	11 13	18 6	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	17 1	26 4*	27 9	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	13 2	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	26 4	27 9	25 0	32 8	32 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
Hazáribágh	15 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	17 0	15 0	16 0	26 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 31-8 to 42 seers per rupee.
ƒ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset 13 seers, Bussirhat 10 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea and Chooadanga 12-12 seers, Meherpore 11 seers, Ranaghat 11-8 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Satkhira 12 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.
i In Jhenidah, Magoorah, and Narail sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 10-14 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
k Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and Nitpore 12 seers.
l In Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 14 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.
n In Serajgunge retail price of salt is 13 seers.
o Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers, and Silligoree 10 seers.
p Retail price of salt at Failacotta in Alipore sub-division is 10-8 seers.
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 5½ chittacks, and Narsingunge 13-8 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, and Bhanga 11 seers.
s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Bhola 9 seers, and Perozepore 11 seers.
t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
†1 In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12-8 seers.

Bengal—continued.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1883—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagieel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.									Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Retail.							
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
																	Central Districts.		
...	...	...	18 13	18 13	22 14	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 4 0	14 9	14 9	8 0			Calcutta		
...	...	...	17 12	17 12	22 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	4 0 0	13 5*f*	13 5	9 0			24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	22 1	22 15	29 0	...	...	160 0	3 1 10	3 1 10	3 12 0	11 10½*g*	11 10½	9 2			Nuddea		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	11 0*h*	11 0	...			Khoolna		
...	...	...	18 0	17 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	11 8*i*	11 8	8 8			Jessore		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	30 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	12 8*j*	12 8	9 8			Moorshedabad		
...	...	...	16 12	16 12	17 8	180 0	160 0	180 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	4 2 0	11 8*k*	11 7	9 8			Dinagepore		
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	24 0 to 26 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 1 6	12 12*l*	12 12	9 12			Rajshahye		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	135 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	11 14*m*	11 14	10 0			Rungpore		
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 2 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	12 0	12 0	8 10			Bogra		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 10 0	12 6*n*	12 12	10 8			Pubna		
9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	160 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	6 0 0	8 0*o*	8 0	6 0			Darjeeling		
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	128 0	128 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	11 0*p*	11 0	9 4			Jalpáiguri		
																	Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	17 0	17 8	22 10	80 0	90 0	91 4	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 12 0	12 4*q*	12 8	10 8			Dacca		
...	...	...	16 8	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 3 4	12 0*r*	12 0	9 0			Furreedpore		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	4 8 0	13 0*s*	13 0	8 0			Backergunge		
...	...	...	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	12 4*t*	12 4	10 0			Mymensingh		
...	...	...	17 10	17 12	20 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 4*tt*	12 0	10 0			Tipperah		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	120 0	160 0	80 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	9 0*u*	11 4	9 0			Chittagong		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 6 0	10 0*uu*	10 0	8 8			Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0			Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	11 0	11 0	8 0			Hill Tipperah		
																	Behar.		
...	...	...	29 8	29 8	42 8	180 0	180 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 15 6	10 8	10 8	9 1			Patna		
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	31 0	160 0	180 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	12 0*v*	12 0	11 0			Gya		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	2 14 0	12 8*w*	12 8	13 0			Shahabad		
0	35 0	40 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 6 10	11 0*x*	11 0	9 0			Durbhunga		
...	...	...	25 0	22 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	11 0*y*	12 0	11 0			Mozufferpore		
0	32 0	32 0	25 0	27 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	11 0*z*	11 0	10 0			Sarun		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	4 8 0	11 0*z1*	11 0	8 12			Chumparun		
...	...	...	25 3	24 8	32 0	147 0	100 0	120 0	3 2 6	3 1 0	4 0 0	12 1*z*	12 4	9 0			Monghyr		
...	...	...	26 8	26 8	31 9	138 14	151 8	137 8	3 2 9	3 3 0	3 1 0	12 10*z3*	12 10	10 1			Bhágalpur		
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	4 4 6	10 0*z4*	10 0	8 0			Purneah		
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	24 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	3 10 0	...	4 6 0	11 0	...	9 0			Maldah		
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	4 8 0	11 0*z5*	11 0	8 0			Sonthal Pergunnahs		
																	Orissa.		
13 13	14 7	13 2	22 5	22 5	23 10	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0			Cuttack		
...	...	...	18 6	19 11	17 8	100 0	100 0	105 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	11 4	11 4	11 0			Pooree		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 3*z6*	12 12	13 0			Balasore		
																	Chota Nagpur.		
																	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
0	37 0	40 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	...	3 10 0	4 0 0	10 0*z7*	10 0	9 0			Hazáribágh		
0	32 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 1 0	10 0*z8*	10 0	9 0			Lohardugga		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 8 3	9 0	9 0	7 0			Singbhoom		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 15 0	10 8*z9*	10 8	10 0			Manbhoom		

u Retail price of salt at Hathazaree 9 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
uu In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
v In Nowada retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
w In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers, Sasseram 11 seers, and Bhaboua 10-8 seers.
x In Taipore and Madhubani sub-divisions retail price of salt is *12 seers.*
y In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12 seers.
z In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sewan 11-4 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
zt In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.
zz In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jumai 12 seers, and Begusarai 10-8 seers.
z1 In Banka and Sooraie sub-divisions retail price of salt is 10 seers.
z2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers, and Raneegunge in Arrareah sub-division 11 seers.
z3 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Deoghur 12 seers, and Godda 10 seers.
z4 In Bhadrak [illegible] salt is 12 seers.
z7 Retail price of salt at Chatra 10 seers, and Khurruckdiha 12 seers.
z8 Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 18 seers.
z9 Retail price of salt at Burrabazar 11-8 seers, and Govindpore 12 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1883—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES	DISTRICTS	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*R a.* per maund.	*R a.* per maund.	*R a.* per maund.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
ASSAM.	Sylhet	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 12	22 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4	3 6	4 4	10 10	11 13	9 4	Sylhet	ASSAM.
	Cachar	9 2	9 6	10 10	16 0	13 5	16 0	22 12	20 0	20 0	26 10	22 12	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 12	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 6	3 8	4 4	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	26 9	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 4	20 0	22 0	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 8½	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8	3 4	4 4	11 0	12 0	9 4½	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	6 4	6 6	6 6	5 5	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 8	3 8	4 4	11 8	11 8	8 12	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 6	9 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 8	6 4	9 0	9 0	7 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 8	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	3 0	3 0	2 11	Nága Hills	
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	19 0	19 0	19 8	30 0	30 0	33 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Dehra Dún	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.
	Saháranpur	19 13½	20 7	21 9	27 15	29 0½	32 5	9 11	10 12	10 12	12 15	12 14½	14 0	32	34	34 6½	26 15	27 15	27 15	29 1	27 15	27 15	28 0	118 4	129 0	150 0	12 15	13 2½	10 4	12 15	12 1½	10 4	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	19 4	21 8	27 8	28 11	35 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	15 6	14 5	30	30	4 30	4 26	6 26	6 26	6 27	26 6	26 6	26 6	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 4	12 4	9 14	12 2	12 2	...	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	17 8	18 8	19 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	30	30	0 28	8 23	8 23	8 25	8 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	19 14	19 15	20 4	26 8	27 0	27 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	10 15	26	26	0 24	0 22	0 22	0 22	0	26 0	26 0	22 8	130 0	130 0	120 0	11 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	18 4	18 0	17 0	23 8	25 0	25 0	7 8	7 0	6 0	11 0	10 15	26	26	0 24	0 22	0 22	0 22	0	24 0	24 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 4	12 4	...	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	13 8	15 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	46	0 26	0 24	0 21	8 24	0 22	0	9 0	9 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	17 7	18 0	19 2	27 0	26 2	27 9	11 4	11 13	11 4	13 12	13 8	13 8	24	12 25	14 24	8 21	6 21	2 21	6	22 12	24 8	23 10	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 6	12 6	10 2	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	18 12	18 12	20 10	26 14	26 4	25 0	11 4	11 4	8 2	16 4	16 4	15 0	24	6 28	2 27	8 23	12 24	6 23	2	23 12	25 0	23 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 12	...	12 3	12 8	12 8	Moradabad	
	Budaun	17 6	18 14	18 12	25 3	27 0	26 6	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	16 0½	16 12½	16 0	21	0 24	9½ 23	11½	19 8	21 12	21 0	21 14	23 4	22 12½	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 14	11 6	10 8	9 9½	10 12½	11 6	Budaun	
	Bareilly	16 14	17 8	17 13	21 14	22 8	26 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	16 4	16 14	15 10	21	4 23	12 23	12 20	0 21	4 22	8	21 14	23 2	21 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 14	12 8	...	11 4	11 14	10 0	Bareilly	
	Sháhjáhánpur	19 0	20 0	18 12	24 8	27 4	26 0	9 12	9 12	9 4	18 12	18 12	16 12	25	8 30	4 23	8 24	8 26	4 23	0	24 4	26 4	24 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	9 6	Sháhjáhánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	19 0	20 8	18 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	25	0 31	0 37	0 25	0 25	0 25	0	17 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	12 8	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	17 0	18 0	17 12	24 8	28 0	23 8	...	...	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	25	0 27	0 23	0 23	0 22	8 22	0	16 12	16 12	16 12	120 0	120 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	Muttra	
	Agra	16 12	16 12	17 12	25 0	25 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	24	0 24	0 24	0 22	0 22	0 23	0	25 0	25 0	23 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Agra	
	Farukhabad	18 3	18 2	18 9	22 8	23 8	27 13	7 5	7 5	7 2½	14 5	14 15	16 0	23	9 25	2½ 24	12½	22 5	23 3	23	24 6	26 2	23 8	156 8	156 8	149 14	11 12	12 8	10 8½	11 2	12 0	10 8½	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	17 8	19 0	16 0	24 0	23 8	23 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	22	8 24	0 25	0 22	0 22	0 22	0	28 8	25 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	13 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	17 8	18 0	16 8	22 8	22 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	23	0 24	0 25	0 23	0 24	0 24	0	36 0	38 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	9 8	Etáwah	
	Etah	19 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	23	0 23	0 22	0 22	0 23	0 24	0	28 5	24 0	21 0	150 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 8	10 8	Etah	
	Jalaun	18 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	10 0	25	0 28	0 30	0 25	0 27	0 27	0	33 0	34 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	21 8	21 8	24 12½	39 15	40 0	34 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	34	0 34	0 30	11 26	0 27	0 28	8	35 12½	34 8	32 11½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	21 8	21 12	26 0	45 0	32 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	40	0 40	0 34	0 32	0 32	0 30	0	36 12	34 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 12	11 8	10 0	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	18 8	18 8	19 8	27 0	28 8	29 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	15 8	16 0	17 8	29	0 29	0 33	0 27	0 27	0 28	0	29 0	30 0	28 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	12 12	13 4	...	12 8	13 0	12 8	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	15 8	16 14	15 0	24 4	27 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	10 10	17 8	18 0	19 4	29	0 30	0 32	0 24	4 28	4 29	0	27 0	28 4	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 12	10 12	9 10	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	17 0	18 0	19 8	29 0	32 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	17 8	18 0	17 8	31	0 36	0 35	0 28	0 32	0 33	0	31 0	42 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	13 0	...	11 8	12 8	10 0	Bánda	
	Allahabad	16 0	16 10	17 4	27 0	28 0	28 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	19 0	18 8	32	0 33	12 32	4 30	8 32	0 31	0	29 0	30 8	30 0	145 0	120 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	16 0	17 0	19 10	...	...	22 8	10 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	15 12	24	0 28	0 31	2 21	0 23	0 31	8	28 0	29 0	30 11	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	12 6	10 2	11 0	10 0	...	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	19 0	19 0	17 10	23 4	27 9	31 1	7 12	7 12	8 7	15 8	15 8	17 10	28	4 28	4 32	7 25	6 26	14 25	6	26 14	25 6	25 6	148 12	148 12	141 4	10 12	10 12	...	10 10	10 10	8 15	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	18 7	18 6	19 13	23 6½	25 3	28 13	16 3	15 5	16 3	17 9½	17 1½	21 9½	30	9½ 30	9½ 36	0	...	...	...	18 7	21 9½	28 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 9½	11 9½	...	10 13	10 13	9 9½	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	19 0	19 8	17 0	24 0	24 0	46 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	20 0	23 0	...	28	0 49	0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	Basti	
	Azamgarh	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	15 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	27 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	32	0 23	0 27	0 29	0 28	0 25	0	24 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Mirzapur	
	Benares	16 0	16 4	16 4	22 3	22 3	28 12	11 15	11 15	12 7	17 14	19 4	17 14	27	10 27	10 28	12 27	10 27	0 28	0	23 5	23 5	25 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	11 4	...	10 2	10 2	8 11½	Benares	
	Gházípur	14 5	18 0	17 6	25 12	25 12	32 13½	10 15½	10 15½	11 0	17 6½	17 6½	19 15	33	7 33	7 41	3 27	0 25	12 30	8½	27 0½	26 6½	31 8½	128 12	103 0	130 0	10 15½	11 9½	9 10½	10 5	10 5	9 0	Gházípur	
	Ballia	16 4	16 4	15 4	26 4	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		26 4	27 8	28 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	11 4	...	10 4	11 8	...	Ballia	
	Pilibhít	17 6½	18 2	18 12	30 12	31 0	30 10	15 0	16 4	15 4	17 8	18 0	17 8	28	4 28	0 23	0 22	14 25	0 21	1	20 0½	22 0	21 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pilibhít	
	Lucknow	18 0	18 0¼	18 8½	26 2½	27 8	28 12½	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 6½	15 10	16 1½	26	4 27	9 26	14 26	11 27	2 26	8	24 11½	25 14½	20 10½	110 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 2½	10 8	10 8	8 10½	Lucknow	
	Unáo	17 8	18 0	17 2½	24 0	25 0	27 7½	12 0	12 8	11 7½	17 0	18 0	17 0	32	0 34	0 33	6½ 26	0 27	0	...	25 0	27 8	23 5½	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 1	Unáo	
	Bára Banki	19 8	18 0	19 8	25 0	27 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	33	0 36	0 34	0 22	0 27	0 26	0	23 0	26 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	Bára Banki	
	Sítapur	20 8	21 10	20 0	35 0	30 2	31 9½	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 8	19 0	16 9½	32	0 33	8 27	9½ 27	12 29	0 27	5	25 4	27 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Sítapur	
	Hardui	17 13	7 13	20 6	23 7	23 7	27 11	6 9	6 9	5 10	12 3	11 2	13 3	23	7 24	6 ...	23 0	23 7	...		20 3	20 10	22 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 7	9 6	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 7	Hardui	
	Kheri	20 0	19 10	19 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	42	0 42	0 47	0 23	0 28	0	...	21 0	21 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	Kheri	
	Fyzabad	17 0	16 10	17 12	25 0	24 0	26 8	11 8	12 0	11 12	16 8	17 10	16 0	35	0 35	8 31	4 ...	22	...		24 0	25 0	21 12	120 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Fyzabad	
	Bharaich	20 0	16 8	15 0	27 0	27 0	37 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	45	0 42	0 40	0 28	8 28	12 27	0	24 0	25 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bharaich	
	Gonda	20 2	20 9	18 0	32 8	32 12	31 0	16 0	15 6	18 8	18 8	18 12	21 0	46	0 44	0 46	0 28	8 28	12 27	0	27 2	27 8	26 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 12	11 12	10 0	Gonda	
	Rai Bareli	18 12	19 12	14 12	26 8	27 8	24 0	...	...	17 8	18 0	18 8	28	30	0 30	0 28	8 24	0 30	0 28	8	22 0	24 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sultánpur	20 0	20 0	21 0	35 0	31 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	30	30	0 30	0 30	0 31	0 26	0	25 0	25 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 4	10 0	Sultánpur	
	Partábgarh	18 12	18 4	17 8	32 9	33 0	31 9	17 10	18 5	17 9	19 0	19 8	19 5	32	0 33	12 29	0 29	8 21	6½ 29	0	23 14	24 2½	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 10	10 13	8 10	Partábgarh	
PUNJAB.	Delhi	18 8	19 0	18 12	27 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	29	0 28	8 25	0 23	0 23	0 21	0	24 12	25 0	22 8	80 0	80 0	85 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Delhi	PUNJAB.
	Gurgaon	20 0	20 0	20 8	29 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	28	0 29	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 23	0	25 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Gurgáon	
	Karnál	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Karnál	
	Hissar	20 0	19 0	19 8	35 0	37 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	34	0 34	0 34	0 28	0 28	0 28	0	32 8	33 0	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Hissar	
	Rohtak	17 8	18 8	21 8	29 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	28	0 27	0 30	0 25	0 24	0 25	0	26 8	27 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 12	...	12 4	12 4	8 0	Rohtak	
	Sirsa	23 8	23 0	21 8	51 0	49 0	45 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 0	45	0 45	0 45	0 36	8 36	0 34	0	44 0	43 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	13 0	...	11 0	12 8	10 8	Sirsa	
	Umballa	24 0	24 0	23 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 0	36	0 36	0 36	0 28	0 34	0 34	0	33 8	31 12	31 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	14 4	14 4	...	13 12	14 0	12 8	Umballa	
	Ludhiána	26 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	40	0 41	0 42	0 32	0 32	0 26	0	36 8	37 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 12	14 8	11 12	Ludhiána	
	Simla	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 5	11 5	...	10 10	10 10	9 6	Simla	
	Jullundur	24 4	24 0	25 8	44 0	42 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	40	0 40	0 35	0 28	0 27	0 24	0	35 0	35 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 8	14 8	11 8	Jullundur	
	Hoshiarpur	26 8	26 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	36	0 40	0 39	0 24	0 24	0 23	8	38 0	38 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	...	13 12	13 12	12 8	Hoshiarpur	
	Kángra	24 0	24 0	21 8	36 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		28 0	23 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Kángra	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1883 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bairush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murwa, Nugeel), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	24 8	24 8	23 8	42 0	44 0	46 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	45 0	43 0	33 4	26 8	26 0	27 8	...	...	...	38 0	39 8	30 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 8	14 8	12 5	Amritsar	Punjab—*continued.*
Siálkot	27 0	28 0	22 8	47 0	45 0	41 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	37 0	37 0	31 0	39 0	39 0	24 0	...	...	...	31 8	31 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	15 8	15 8	...	15 0	15 0	12 12	Siálkot	
Gurdáspur	No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Gurdáspur	
Lahore	24 0	22 0	23 0	43 0	45 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	30 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	Lahore	
Ferozepore	23 8	23 0	21 0	44 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	45 0	48 0	36 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	40 0	42 0	35 0	100 0	90 0	90 0	13 10	13 0	...	13 8	13 0	11 8	Ferozepore	
Gujránwála (*a*)	26 4	25 0	22 8	50 0	46 0	45 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	11 0	48 0	46 0	40 0	36 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	26 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	Gujránwála (*a*)	
Ráwalpindi	22 12	22 0	20 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	27 4	27 8	24 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	15 12	16 0	...	...	..	14 0	Ráwalpindi	
Jhelum	No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...		...	...	...	16 8	17 1	13 12	35 0	...	32 0	45 0	42 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Jhelum	
Gujrát	28 0	29 0	23 12	48 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	...	15 8	15 8	12 10	Gujrát	
Shahpúr	25 0	24 8	19 4	43 0	43 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	11 12	46 8	46 0	33 0	46 8	46 0	30 8	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	22 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	Shahpúr	
Mooltan (*b*)	17 0	16 4	17 8	29 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	23 0	42 8	42 8	21 0	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	23 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 8	14 8	13 0	Mooltan (*b*)	
Jhang	No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...		...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	32 0	24 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Jhang	
Montgomery	18 0	18 8	21 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 4	Montgomery	
Muzaffargarh	18 0	18 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	5 8	6 0	5 8	35 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	Muzaffargarh	
Dera Ismail Khán (*c*)	21 13	21 9	16 9	32 8	32 8	29 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	24 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	26 1	25 0	23 13	100 0	125 0	100 0	65 0	65 0	...	63 0	63 0	47 8	Dera Ismail Khán (*c*)	
Dera Ghází Khán	} No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...		...	...	...	9 11	9 11	8 2	40 5	40 15	30 10	34 8	34 11	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received	Dera Ghází Khán	
Bannu																																		Bannu	
Peshawar	18 0	18 2	12 10	39 8	36 11	28 12	...	...	...	12 0	11 6	9 0	35 6	35 6	22 0	28 4	27 10	18 10	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	17 13	99 0	99 0	86 0	60 0	62 6	...	58 0	60 0	52 0	Peshawar	
Kohát	18 8	18 12	13 11	30 10	30 10	25 8	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 2	36 15	38 4	19 12	35 11	36 15	19 2	...	...	...	20 6	22 4	17 14	127 8	127 8	114 0	102 0	102 0	...	87 0	87 0	81 9	Kohát	
Házara	...	...	...	47 0	48 0	26 8	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	19 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Házara	
Nágpur	17 8	17 4	21 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	17 4	17 4	17 4	26 12	26 12	30 12							18 8	18 8	24 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	12 4	12 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.
Bhandára	21 4	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	23 12	23 12	22 8	35 0	35 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	26 4	31 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 12	Bhandára	
Chánda	19 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 12	15 0	13 0	12 8	31 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	30 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Chánda	
Wardha	20 0	20 0	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	33 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	135 0	12 8	13 0	10 12	12 0	12 0	10 8	Wardha	
Bálaghát	20 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 12	15 0	13 0	12 8	31 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	35 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Bálaghát	
Jubbulpore	18 0	19 8	21 8	19 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	38 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	11 14	11 8	10 0	11 8	11 0	9 8	Jubbulpore	
Sangor	21 0	21 8	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	37 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	30 0	38 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	7 14	10 0	10 0	7 8	Sangor	
Damoh	22 0	22 8	30 4	31 0	...	...	15 12	15 12	13 8	16 12	16 8	14 8	49 0	44 0	...	44 0	31 8	26 0	...	...	...	39 0	36 0	45 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 0	8 4	10 0	9 12	8 0	Damoh	
Seoni	21 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	30 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 0	11 12	7 4	11 0	11 8	7 0	Seoni	
Mandla	24 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	22 8	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 8	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	8 0	Mandla	
Betúl	16 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Betúl	
Chhindwára	19 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Chhindwára	
Hoshangabad	16 9	16 9	21 4	...	...	...	4 8	5 10	4 0	10 11	13 8	11 0	19 8	19 8	27 0	19 8	19 11	24 8	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	8 5	10 12	10 8	7 0	Hoshangabad	
Narsinghpur	19 8	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	29 0	...	19 8	19 8	11 4	...	...	...	35 0	31 0	43 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	Narsinghpur	
Nimár	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 0	12 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	27 7	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	29 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	12 12	12 12	11 0	Nimár	
Rajpur	24 0	24 0	40 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	48 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	32 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4	8 10	11 0	11 0	8 4	Rajpur	
Sambalpur	15 0	15 0	28 0	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	38 0	52 8	52 8	54 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	Sambalpur	
Bilaspur	22 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	37 0	36 0	40 0	66 0	66 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	54 0	150 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bilaspur	
Arakan Division.																																		*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab	
Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern Arakan	
Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyoukpyoo	
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	27 7	26 13	26 13	33 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	49 0	Sandoway	
Pegu Division.																																		*Pegu Division.*	
Rangoon Town	15 5	15 5	9 10	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	15 4	15 4	15 4	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	19 7	18 5	324 0	324 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4½	9 11½	16 5½	13 13½	17 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2½	17 8	14½	535 11⅞	535 11⅞	535 11⅞	...	...	27 7½	35 11⅜	35 11⅜	18 5½	Tharrawaddy	
Prome	12 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	16 2	19 10	17 2	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	8 14	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	29 9	18 10	18 10	18 10	Prome	
Irrawaddy Division.																																		*Irrawaddy Division.*	
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	17 14	17 14	19 8	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 9	19 8	20 4	20 2	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 12	269 5	241 5	173 4	28 9	28 6	39 0	23 1	21 4	35 6	Bassein	
Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	15 1	15 1	14 11	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 7	26 15	14 15	147 10	123 0	147 10	39 6	41 12	47 5	35 7	39 6	44 5	Thonegwa	
Thayetmyo	10 1	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	11 11	15 9	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	9 4	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 6	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
Tenasserim Division.																																		*Tenasserim Division.*	
Moulmein Town & Amherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 4	15 10	15 10	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	32 5	32 5	50 6⅔	22 12	22 12	22 6⅔	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy	
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	15 6	17 5	21 12	21 12	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	30 6	24 5	36 8	14 7⅕	14 7⅕	29 3	Mergui	
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	16 0	18 5	21 5	18 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	12 9	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 12	30 12	32 0	18 12	18 12	18 12	Toungoo	
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	15 15	12 12	12 7	20 12	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	32 3	27 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salween	
Secunderabad	17 12	16 12	17 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 11	6 13	9 13	10 3	9 13	24 14	25 14	24 14	27 0	...	27 0	28 15	...	25 14	22 3	21 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	11 1½	11 0	10 11	10 8½	10 7	10 3	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Bolarum	18 15	18 1	22 0	...	...	...	8 1	7 12	7 11	10 2	9 9	9 10	25 11	29 9	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	22 9	25 1	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 15	11 1	9 10	Bolarum	
Chudderghat	14 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8	Chudderghat	
Amraoti	17 0	17 0	18 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	30 0	33 0	34 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	70 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Amraoti	
Akola	17 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Akola	
Ellichpur	16 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	25 0	24 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	30 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Ellichpur	
Buldána	20 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Buldána	
Wún	18 8	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	31 8	36 0	38 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	18 0	300 0	300 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Wún	
Basim	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	5 4	14 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Basim	

(*a*) Rabi falling. (*b*) Jowar falling. (*c*) Firewood falling.

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1883 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Camboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Camboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Camboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 9	11 6	11 13	12 8	12 12	13 8	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 2	11 6	28 9	31 5	27 12	...	...	...	84 0	96 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	10 6	12 12	12 12	10 2†	Bangalore	Mysore.
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 7	11 2	11 7	12 14	13 7	12 6	14 2	17 6	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 12	35 1	25 1	34 4	33 3	33 0	13 8	13 8	10 13†	Kolar	
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 2	35 1	29 0	37 10	32 0	38 11	13 8	13 3	10 13†	Túmkúr	
	Mysore	12 8	12 8	10 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	11 0	13 4	13 12	11 8	...	32 0	18 8	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	26 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8†	Mysore	
	Hassan	No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	26 8	20 0	34 8	33 0	28 0	78 0	78 0	84 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	9 12	9 12	9 0†	Hassan	
	Shimoga	16 13	14 11	13 10	17 14	16 13	15 12	14 11	15 12	11 9	17 14	18 14	13 10	36 12	40 15	27 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Chitaldroog	
	Kadur	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	22 0	22. 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 4	36 12	26 4	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 9	11 9	9 7	10 8	10 8	8 15†	Shimoga		
	Chitaldroog	No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	39 0	22 0	32 0	33 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0†	Kadur	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Chitaldroog	
Coorg	Coorg	9 9	9 14	8 5	9 14	10 4	8 14	15 9	13 9	11 2	20 8	18 2	14 10	...	..	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 12	22 6	30 5	29 3	25 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 6	10 15	...	10 14	10 11	9 1	Coorg	Coorg
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 12	14 4	14 4	12 8	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	14 12	15 12	17 12	24 4	24 8	25 8	9 4	9 8	8 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	24 0	25 4	30 0	19 8	19 12	22 4	...	...	...	23 0	23 12	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	*	18 12	17 8	*	30 0	17 8	*	13 12	13 8	*	16 4	15 0	*	30 10	21 8	*	25 10	18 0	...	...	...	*	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	*	15 3	12 1	*	14 10	11 8	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	18 3	19 5	16 10	27 11	28 2	21 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	26 15	27 0	22 3	25 1	25 3	19 15	...	...	...	27 7	26 15	20 7	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 13	15 4	15 * 4	15 9	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 12	19 3	17 8	29 4	31 3	22 8	8 2	8 2	6 7	11 0	11 4	7 0	25 8	26 8	22 8	24 4	24 8	21 0	...	...	...	29 0	29 8	21 0	...	...	...	12 10	*	...	12 6	12 0	11 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	14 4	15 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	24 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	24 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	17 10	18 5	19 5½	24 2	25 15	24 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	25 9	25 13	25 0	22 14½	22 12	21 0	...	...	...	24 12	24 6	25 6	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	14 0	14 0	11 14	Deoli Cantonment	
																													R a. p. per md.	*R a. p.* per md.	*R a. p.*					
	Erinpura	17 4	17 4	17 4	28 8	28 8	31 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	23 4	23 4	20 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	2 13 9	2 13 9	3 4 6	13 0	13 0	12 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	15 0	16 0	18 0	27 8	29 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	12 5	12 5	11 7	Sirohee	
	Abu	13 8	13 12	16 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	6 12	6 8	5 12	8 6	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 12	18 8	...	...	...	17 4	17 8	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	Abu	
	Anadra	15 4	15 10	18 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	21 0	...	...	...	19 4	19 12	21 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 4	12 4	11 8	Anadra	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	19 0	18 0	23 0	26 0	22 0	38 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	30 0	‡	‡	‡	3 5 3	3 6 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
																													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 1½	13 10½	15 10	16 6½	18 12	18 12	10 2½	10 8½	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	17 3	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 5½ *R a. p.* per md.	11 5½ *R a. p.* per md.	... *R a. p.*	10 15	10 15	8 13½	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	19 6	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 2	20 0	17 8	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 12	35 0	47 8	...	...	...	2 2 6	...	...	12 8	11 14	9 6	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	13 14½	12 13	17 13	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	9 0	14 1	14 1	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 15	20 5	26 9	...	...	...	2 3 3	...	...	18 2	18 2	9 6	Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 4	16 9	16 9	21 4	21 4	23 12	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	21 4	21 4	25 0	18 12	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	20 0	...	...	...	2 8 0 S. Ch.	2 8 0 S. Ch.	2 10 0 S. Ch.	15 0	15 10	15 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
	Bikaneer	13 0	14 0	12 10	...	...	...	3 4	3 8	3 1	6 10	6 12	7 0	...	...	...	21 6	22 12	21 4	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	19 0	17 12	23 12	27 0	28 0	30 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	27 0	27 4	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	26 12	30 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 4	13 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	12 4	Boondee	
	Kotah	18 8	18 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	26 4	11 0	11 0	8 8	14 0	14 0	10 8	28 0	28 0	27 4	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 4	13 4	10 14	12 12	12 12	10 8	Kotah	
	Tonk	16 0	16 15	17 13	23 12	23 6	21 ✓	8 2	7 12	7 8	9 4	9 4	10 6	30 12	29 14	24 1	22 0	21 1½	23 13	...	...	...	24 0	22 10	21 5	165 0	160 0	110 0	14 10	13 10	13 0	14 6	13 6	11 15	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	17 3	17 2	19 2½	11 15	8 0	23 14	...	...	...	11 3	10 2	8 13½	25 6	24 5	22 0	18 6	18 6	17 0	...	...	...	27 0	24 12	23 9	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	10 6	10 6	9 14	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	15 9	16 4	18 8	20 9	21 2	24 0	13 0	13 1	9 8	16 4	16 4	15 0	21 1	22 0	23 0	17 1	16 6	21 0	...	...	...	20 14	23 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 4	14 6	12 4	14 1	14 4	12 0	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	17 9	17 8	17 11	31 6	32 4	25 1	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 6	13 8	25 7	26 2	22 9	25 5	26 4	21 1	...	...	...	27 11	28 4	23 7	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 11	12 10	12 10	10 1	Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	15 0	15 0	19 9	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 14	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 6	20 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	25 4	...	...	...	20 0	17 12	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 6	12 0	8 14	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	17 1	16 15	19 5	21 8	21 8	21 0	7 11	7 13	7 11	10 3	10 5	10 1	25 9	26 4	22 3	22 7	22 9	18 4	...	...	...	21 14	5 3	21 6	123 11	109 8	109 8	...	...	...	11 11	12 0	10 1	Gwalior	
	Goona	24 0	23 8	26 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	37 0	38 0	34 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	34 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	12 0	12 8	...	11 8	12 0	9 8	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	19 13	20 0	22 0	38 13	36 4	35 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 5	23 0	20 0	42 8	40 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	25 8	...	...	...	37 0	35 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 1	12 8	...	11 5	11 12	10 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Not received.

† Soa Salt.

‡ Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1882 AND 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1883 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 106, 107, 696, 697, 698 AND 699 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th JANUARY AND 24th MARCH 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuralu, Kutki, Sawan, Chena, Cumboo, Nagelee, &c.). *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuralu, Kutki, Sawan, Chena, Cumboo, Nagelee, &c.). *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuralu, Kutki, Sawan, Chena, Cumboo, Nagelee, &c.). *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	2nd half of December 1882.																																					
Mhow	Abu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4 0 to 15 0 0	6 0 0 to 8 0 0	15 to 25 0 0
	Anadra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0 to 10 0 0	5 0 0 to 8 0 0	15 to 25 0 0
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0 to 15 0 0	5 0 0 to 8 0 0	10 0 0 to 25 0 0
	2nd half of February 1883.																																					
Nagpur		17	4	18	8	19	12	...	...	...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	17	17	17	0	26	12	0	27	30	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara		21	0	18	8	21	0	...	...	...	10	8	10	...	8	10	0	25	12	23	12	35	0	0	35	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda		17	0	16	0	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	0	15	0	14	8	30	0	0	29	29	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha		20	0	20	0	23	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	0	12	8	27	0	36	12	0	32	34	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaghát		17	0	17	0	24	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	0	12	8	27	0	36	12	0	32	34	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore		19	0	19	0	21	0	20	0	16	0	12	0	10	8	8	0	17	8	17	0	26	12	0	27	29	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor		21	8	21	8	25	0	...	...	...	10	8	10	...	8	10	0	25	12	23	12	35	0	0	35	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh		22	8	22	8	29	0	...	...	...	15	12	15	12	8	13	0	25	12	23	12	35	0	0	35	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni		20	0	19	0	24	0	...	...	...	14	8	13	8	8	13	0	25	12	23	12	35	0	0	35	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla		21	0	21	0	22	0	...	...	...	16	8	16	8	8	15	0	25	12	23	12	35	0	0	35	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul		17	0	16	0	20	0	...	...	...	11	8	11	8	8	11	0	25	12	23	12	35	0	0	35	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwára		18	0	18	0	24	0	...	...	...	11	8	11	8	8	11	0	25	12	23	12	35	0	0	35	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad		16	9	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	10	4	8	10	0	25	12	23	12	35	0	0	35	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur		19	8	18	8	20	8	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	8	10	0	25	12	23	12	35	0	0	35	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimár		16	0	15	0	17	8	...	...	...	18	0	20	0	8	22	0	32	0	34	0	45	0	0	45	34	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur		24	0	25	0	34	0	...	...	...	44	0	45	0	8	46	0	52	0	54	0	63	0	0	60	52	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur		15	0	14	0	28	0	...	...	...	36	0	32	0	8	36	0	66	0	66	0	60	0	0	63	60	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur		31	0	31	0	40	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg		9	14	9	12	8	13	10	4	10	2	9	11	13	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	17	8	0	18	17	12	6	15	6	12	18	12	14	6	...	...	...
Ránswára (Meywar Agency).		20	0	21	0	24	6	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	17	8	17	0	26	12	0	27	30	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partábgarh (Meywar Agency).		12	13	15	9	17	13	...	...	...	10	15	10	5	9	14	7	18	12	18	12	24	0	0	24	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IV OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 4th February 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 4th February 1882. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 3rd February 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 3rd February 1883. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 4th February 1882. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 4th February 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 3rd February 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 3rd February 1883. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
17th Mar. 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	87,157	507	193	1,01,522	526	46,14,051	606	50,35,327	655	4,21,276	...
10th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,23,012	225	547	81,077	148	43,91,005	181	46,40,822	192	2,49,817	...
10th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,89,644	281	676	1,79,530	266	80,52,766	269	83,43,139	279	2,90,373	...
10th ditto	Madras	858	1,33,196	155	861	1,14,793	133	53,19,416	139	58,35,273	153	5,15,857	...
10th ditto	South Indian	655	71,413	109	655	61,140	93	31,68,171	109	32,16,169	111	47,998	...
10th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	9,57,710	662	1,458	8,22,783	564	2,83,10,477	441	2,71,63,553	423	...	11,46,924
3rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,78,570	402	461	2,08,441	452	79,75,629	405	83,56,841	410	3,81,212	...
	TOTAL	4,799	17,40,702	363	4,851	15,69,286	324	6,18,31,515	291	6,25,91,124	294	7,59,609	...
	State.												
17th Mar. 1883	East Indian	1,504	11,36,162	755	1,507	8,31,836	552	3,91,89,926	588	3,76,89,000	566	...	15,00,926
10th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	3,451	123	43	4,170	97	1,28,127	103	1,84,147	123	56,020	...
17th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,584	59	27	1,554	58	55,788	47	59,287	50	3,499	...
3rd ditto	Northern Bengal	233	37,092	159	230	47,402	206	16,17,485	157	18,63,875	183	2,46,390	...
10th ditto	Tirhoot	85	18,583	219	159	13,397	84	4,91,627	131	5,51,995	145	60,368	...
...	Patna-Gya	57	14,757	259	...	(*a*)	...	4,38,926	174	(*a*)	...	...	...
10th Mar. 1883	Muttra-Hathras	20	2,436	84	29	2,233	77	1,10,970	86	1,05,592	82	...	5,378
10th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	8,074	93	87	6,801	78	2,80,591	104	2,87,494	74	6,903	...
10th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	967	81	12	986	82	34,745	65	38,658	73	3,913	...
10th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,40,905	216	1,116	2,24,520	201	80,11,426	162	87,75,762	178	7,64,336	...
3rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	9,606	213	45	14,351	319	4,24,756	213	5,05,576	254	80,820	...
3rd ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	14,024	143	149	29,409	197	2,77,494	103	5,61,599	125	2,84,105	...
3rd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	33,806	210	161	47,830	297	11,31,203	159	12,05,783	169	74,580	...
10th ditto	Sindia	75	6,960	93	75	5,550	74	2,72,339	82	2,62,281	79	...	10,058
10th ditto	Punjab Northern	368	53,057	144	422	43,754	104	25,49,807	159	24,59,768	136	...	90,039
10th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	93,676	142	650	90,269	139	43,33,263	148	42,82,280	146	...	50,983
10th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	980	43	23	1,190	52	(*b*)12,501	45	56,824	56	44,323	...
10th ditto	Kamlia-Dharla Tramway	19	1,633	86	32	2,499	78	(*c*)45,815	80	83,067	59	37,252	...
	TOTAL	3,124	5,41,591	173	3,260	5,35,915	164	2,02,16,863	149	2,12,83,988	154	(*d*)15,06,051	...
	Native States.												
10th Mar. 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	16,438	84	193	13,935	72	6,57,252	90	6,84,686	80	27,434	...
3rd ditto	Nizam's	121	19,862	164	121	17,160	142	6,52,052	121	7,37,720	138	85,668	...
3rd ditto	Mysore	58	2,363	41	86	4,272	50	1,27,590	50	2,55,485	67	1,27,895	...
10th ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	900	47	...	...	(*e*)18,970	31	18,970	...
	TOTAL	372	38,663	104	419	36,267	87	14,36,894	94	16,96,861	92	2,59,967	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,799	34,57,118	353	10,037	29,73,304	296	12,26,75,198	286	12,32,60,973	283	(*d*)10,24,701	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,15,33,052	144	5,94,05,168	136	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,11,42,146	142	6,38,55,805	147	(*d*)31,52,585	...

(*a*) Returns for 1883 have not been received.
(*b*) Total receipts from 12th November 1881 to 4th February 1882.
(*c*) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 4th February 1882.
(*d*) Excluding Patna-Gya Railway figures.
(*e*) Total receipts from 21th June 1882 to 3rd February 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 2nd April 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1882-83 UP TO 31st JANUARY 1883.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JANUARY 1883. Depth in Canal at Regulating Guage. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	RAINFALL. During month.	Average.	Acres.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·0	3,073·60	689	...	...	Gurdáspur	3·4	1·48	10,619	Wheat	125,834	1,535 cubic feet per second entered the head of the Bari Doab Canal. General rain having fallen, the canal was closed at noon on the 29th January. There is a falling off of 38,988 acres. The area irrigated as compared with the same month of last year. The decrease is almost entirely in wheat and barley, and is due to the heavy September rain having permitted of the cultivation of mixed crops which require but little water. In those portions of the canal where the rainfall was much greater than here decrease whilst at the tails of the branches where the rainfall was much less, there is a very considerable increase in irrigation.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	1·4		603	...	...	Amritsar	3·3	1·33	75,370	Barley	1,820	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	1·4		231	...	...	Lahore	2·9	0·95	104,718	Mixed grains	9,742	
Passing through Escapes	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous	53,311	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	...	...	3,073·60	1,535	...	...	...	...	...	190,707	...	190,707	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·60	640·52	...	...	...	...	...	217,663	...	217,663	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	3·78	2,546	224	257,023 kurries, bullies, &c., and 1,711 rafts, 6,581 cubic feet timber.		Umballa	3·81	1·06	489	Wheat	143,304	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 1,750 cubic feet per second. The commencement of the month showed an increase in the area irrigated of 31,107 acres, and of 67,817 acres as compared with last year. The greater part of the increase is in the Hissár District, and is due to the good arrangements made by Executive Engineer.
Delhi do.	5·70	4·83		420			Karnál	1·37	0·90	43,830	Barley	608	
Hánsi do.	9·00	8·08		244			Delhi	1·80	0·60	28,689	Mixed grains	28,258	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	7·02		239			Rohtak	0·70	0·40	38,423	Miscellaneous	16,083	
Passing through Escapes	...	...	...	53			Hissár	1·90	0·40	43,142	...	...	
							Jhind			33,309	...	...	
							Bikaner, Kalsia State			167	...	...	
										204	...	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	1,780	...	257,023	...	...	...	188,253	...	188,253	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	1,495	...	179,744	...	...	...	120,436	...	120,436	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	...	...	30,000	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	...	...	70,000		...	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	...	...	180,428		...	
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ghází Khan	...	...	48,295		...	
							Muzaffargarh	...	...	157,330		...	
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	486,053	...	486,053	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447,020	...	447,020	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378,960	...	378,960	On the Perennial Canals there is an increase of 40,961 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338,099	...	338,099	

T. HIGHAM,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATIONS OPERATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE KHARIF SEASON 1882-83.

No. 618 I., dated Camp, 3rd March 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Read—

Statements A, B, and *C*—15, showing irrigation operations for kharif, 1882-83, of canals in the North-Western Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS.—The kharif season of 1882-83 (from 1st April to 30th September 1882) was not very favorable for canal irrigation owing to the early setting in of the rains. In the beginning of June heavy rain fell in almost all districts, but the break in September caused a demand for water on the Eastern Jumna and Upper Ganges Canals.

2. The returns, however, show an increase of 33,385 in acreage, and of R1,64,584 in assessments over the totals of last year. The total area irrigated during the season under review was 739,410 acres, or 7,825 acres more than the highest ever recorded, *viz.*, in 1877, a year of drought, when the irrigated area exceeded the highest previously attained by 229,960 acres.

The following statement shows in detail the areas of the principal crops irrigated during the last four years:—

TABLE I.

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	165,661	135,292	164,569	197,978
Rice	75,903	135,570	101,755	96,357
Bajra and juar	6,635	43,266	4,141	5,104
Maize	17,265	89,274	22,376	33,411
Other food-grains	12,535	9,207	6,887	5,982
Fodder crops	5,996	7,924	4,554	9,930
Fibres	59,580	63,680	63,247	49,722
Dyes	185,195	194,983	319,992	316,872
Miscellaneous	26,871	20,943	18,504	24,354
TOTAL	555,641	700,139	706,025	739,410

Sugarcane has far exceeded the area of last year, and the increase is fairly distributed over all divisions. Rice is slightly under the average of the last three years. The chief falling off is on the Rohilkhand Canals.

The increase in food-grains is due to the large area under maize, which cultivators were compelled to irrigate owing to the break in the rains in September. The increase in this crop alone is 11,000 acres.

3. The items given below exhibit the aggregate differences in the chief crops as compared with the prevous year:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	164,569	197,978
Food-grains	135,159	150,784
Dyes, fibres and others	406,297	390,648
TOTAL	706,025	739,410

The rise in the acreage of sugarcane is alone equal to the total increase in the irrigated area on canals, whilst that in food-grains is counterbalanced by a

decrease in dyes, &c. The falling off, however, in the latter is not due to any appreciable diminution of the area under indigo, the total under which is 316,903 acres against 319,040 acres last year.

4. Table II compares the irrigated areas of the two years, 1881 and 1882, by canals :—

TABLE II.

Canals.	1881.	1882.	More.	Less.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	296,554	335,570	39,016	...
Lower Ganges	204,572	199,115	...	5,457
Agra	56,497	52,263	...	4,234
Eastern Jumna	104,197	112,483	8,286	...
Rohilkhand	35,922	32,663	...	3,259
Dún	5,315	5,520	205	...
Bijnor	2,894	1,678	...	1,216
Hamírpur Lakes	45	76	31	...
Jhánsi	29	42	13	...
TOTAL	706,025	739,410	47,551	14,166

The increase on the Upper Ganges Canal is in the four upper divisions, *viz.*, the Northern, Meerut, Anúpshahr and Bulandshahr, which, in round numbers, have extended their irrigation by 8,000, 17,000, 5,000, and 10,000 acres, respectively, over the figures of last year.

On the Lower Ganges Canal the falling off is entirely in the two old divisions, the Cawnpore and Etáwah, owing to short supply in the river in the early part of the season. The new divisions taken by themselves show a slight increase, 74,800 acres against 66,527; and this might have been greater had there been more water available for the tail portions.

The principal crops in these new divisions compare as follows :—

Crops.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	2,739	6,652	9,415
Indigo	13,171	51,855	56,720
Cotton	1,220	250	80
Others	11,587	7,770	8,585
TOTAL	28,717	66,527	74,800

This clearly shows that the tendency is for sugarcane and indigo to increase. Cotton apparently is unable to obtain a footing.

There is a slight falling off on the Agra Canal, the decrease being about equal to that in cotton alone. There is, however, an increase in sugarcane, but almost the same decrease in indigo.

On the Rohilkhand Canals there is a rise in sugarcane and a falling off in rice, and, on the whole, there is a slight decrease. This is due to there being no demand for water for late kharif rice sowings.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal the increase is due to sugarcane.

5. Table III shows the assessment on account of occupier's rate for the last four years :—

TABLE III.

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Upper Ganges	12,01,470	9,09,785	9,69,853	11,01,884
Lower Ganges	31,072	4,15 906	4,92,948	5,11,884
Agra	69,478	98,055	1,68,898	1,57,621
Eastern Jumna	3,99,739	3,99,757	4,29,219	4,55,995
Rohilkhand	20,106	46,857	33,527	32.800
Dún	19,219	17,115	15,752	16,839
Bijnor	1,146	4,781	5,378	3,019
Bundelkhand	469	479	131	116
TOTAL	17,42,699	18,92,735	21,15,706	22,80,290

The rate per acre is ₹3·08, and is therefore better than that of last year, which was slightly under ₹3. This is due to the increase in the better class of crops, notably sugarcane.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information; that it be circulated as usual to other Governments and Departments; and that it be published in the Government Gazette.

By order, &c.,

J. G. FORBES, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Joint Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
Public Works Dept. (Irrigation Branch.)

The 26th February 1883.

No. A 15.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON 1882-83.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the N.-W. Provinces.

Districts.	Number.	Area in acres.	Cultivated, acres.	Area irrigated. Kharif, 1882-83.	Area irrigated. Kharif, 1881-82.	1882-83 as compared with 1881-82. Increase.	Decrease.	Rainfall in Kharif months of 1882-81. April. 1882.	April. 1881.	May. 1882.	May. 1881.	June. 1882.	June. 1881.	July. 1882.	July. 1881.	August. 1882.	August. 1881.	September. 1882.	September. 1881.	Total. 1882.	Total. 1881.	Number.
Sahâranpur	1	1,418,880	805,120	57,019	52,473	4,546	...	·2	·1	·2	1·0	2·0	4·7	18·5	11·6	10 8	7·8	4·8	1·1	36·5	26·3	1
Muzaffarnagar	2	1,061,989	699,622	86,325	76,931	9.394	...	·6	·2	·5	·3	·9	2·0	16·7	9·0	4·6	10·1	5·4	...	28·7	21·6	2
Meerut	3	1,510,664	1,071,493	1,37,061	1,13,339	23,722	...	·2	·8	·5	...	2·0	·9	13·3	8·5	6·0	16·8	3·3	...	25·3	27·0	3
Bulandshahr	4	1,222,400	857,520	88,942	78,037	10,905	...	·3	...	·6	·1	3·3	2·4	10·7	9·8	1·9	6·7	2·9	·3	19·7	19·3	4
Aligarh	5	1,256,775	919,880	56,456	57,222	...	766	·2	...	·3	·4	8·1	2·5	10 8	10·1	2·6	12·0	1·8	·3	23·8	25·3	5
Muttra	6	1,031,538	827,843	22,863	26,831	...	3,968	...	·2	...	·2	2·5	1·8	14·7	12·4	4·4	12·3	3·8	1·6	25·4	28·5	6
Agra	7	1,220,819	873,576	13,998	15,615	...	1,617	·1	...	·7	...	1·1	1·5	19·3	18·7	3·4	16·1	2·5	...	27·1	36·3	7
Etah	8	967,680	620,800	37,192	36,029	1,163	...	...	...	...	·2	8·9	4·5	17·5	13·0	7·3	14·9	·3	·7	34·0	33·3	8
Mainpuri	9	1,085,626	607,409	48,591	49,451	...	860	...	...	2·0	·4	9·8	4·0	9·8	17·8	3·7	20·3	·6	·2	25·9	42·7	9
Farukhabad	10	1,116,633	687,361	22,083	21,493	590	...	...	...	1·0	1·1	6·1	4·1	9·0	8·0	6·7	11·9	·6	·3	23·4	25·4	10
Etáwah	11	1,274,240	563,200	60,265	58,117	2,148	...	...	...	.4	...	4·8	1·8	10·2	11·4	8·6	16·3	·3	...	24·3	29·5	11
Cawnpore	12	1,495,576	865,065	52,398	61,381	...	8,983	·4	...	·3	1·5	9·8	5·5	7·9	12·4	8·6	17·3	1·2	·4	28·2	37 1	12
Delhi	13	817,280	532,480	27	26	1	...	...	·2	...	·1	1·1	2·2	12·2	11·5	4·1	8·8	5·5	·6	22·9	23·4	13
Gurgaon	14	1,267,200	967,680	16,211	14,875	1,336	...	...	·1	·2	·4	·8	1·3	7·9	8·3	1·8	9·5	3·2	...	13·9	19·6	14
Dehra Dún	15	653,271	82,248	5,520	5,315	205	...	1·4	·4	2·7	1·6	3·9	11·9	29·8	24·5	12·6	27·7	·8	14·5	51·2	80·6	15
Bijnor	16	1,217,886	663,135	1,678	2,894	...	1,216	·2	...	1·2	1·9	3·0	4·2	15·7	12·4	14·0	17·1	2·5	1·3	36·6	36·9	16
Tarai	17	588,793	144,230	3,749	3,592	157	...	...	...	·7	·3	10·1	8·6	19·5	15·6	28·9	13·4	3·5	5·0	62·7	42·9	17
Pilíbhit	18	873,094	1,228,040	4,055	6,379	...	2,324	...	...	1·7	...	5·7	1·4	17·0	13·9	15·3	5·1	5·8	3·2	45·5	23·6	18
Bareilly	19	1,037,416		24,859	25,951	...	1,092	...	...	3·0	1·4	5·4	9·0	22·9	12·4	12·6	11 0	3·0	·7	46·9	34·5	19
Jhánsi	20	1,002,880	482,560	42	29	13	...	·1	...	·5	...	9·6	1·8	25·5	16·9	8·3	24·9	3·1	·3	47·1	43·9	20
Hamírpur	21	1,463,424	800,128	76	45	31	...	...	·1	...	·2	15·9	3·2	7·4	11·6	6·4	11·2	1·3	1·0	31·0	27·3	21
Total	...	23,594,064	14,317,790	739,410	706,025	54,211	20,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Net Increase		33,385															

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., Irrign. Branch.

No. B15.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON, 1882-83.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Divisions.

Crops.	Number.	Sahâranpur.	Muzaffurnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Pilíbhit.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Grand Total.	Number.
1	Number.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Number.
1. Gardens and orchards	1	1,039	632	1,239	1,034	732	256	927	1,009	782	296	706	1,121	3	65	257	8	17	6	216	1	31	10,377	1
2. Sugarcane	2	19,243	46,868	74,487	9,855	1,331	1,454	1,765	3,847	5,649	2,818	9,080	5,218	9	2,274	1,201	1,531	458	2,136	8,701	33	20	197,978	2
3. Cereals — Rice	3	30,674	23,098	11,944	189	371	...	2	157	952	276	1,826	1,982	1	...	3,915	139	3,274	1,911	15,618	3	25	96,357	3
3. Cereals — Bajra	4	2	...	...	51	13	85	27	14	2	...	16	1	...	56	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	271	4
3. Cereals — Juar	5	...	...	23	511	953	535	540	402	308	16	275	243	1	1,018	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	4,833	5
3. Cereals — Maize	6	1,877	4,263	16,572	5,581	1,667	24	82	475	547	352	205	1,608	...	135	7	...	...	...	16	...	...	33,411	6
3. Cereals — Miscellaneous	7	397	512	377	991	131	34	8	368	1,110	316	949	47	...	35	1	...	...	...	20	...	...	5,596	7
4. Pulses	8	25	123	3	80	7	110	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	30	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	386	8
5. Fodder crops	9	292	1,483	5,981	1,720	103	21	1	328	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,930	9
6. Fibres — Cotton	10	1,064	4,189	9,958	7,663	3,343	10,558	1,300	914	285	...	47	88	13	9,894	2	...	...	2	7	2	...	49,329	10
6. Fibres — Other fibres	11	21	20	...	1	4	46	42	129	102	7	13	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	11
7. Dyes — Indigo	12	1,645	4,326	16,153	60,387	47,246	8,864	8,775	27,444	37,290	17,280	43,819	40,203	...	2,404	...	...	...	...	257	...	...	316,093	12
7. Dyes — Other dyes	13	...	...	39	395	40	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479	13
8. Drugs — Opium	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
8. Drugs — Other drugs	15	63	23	47	55	7	2	...	55	25	62	7	32	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	2	...	513	15
9. Oil-seeds	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	16
10. Miscellaneous	17	672	488	238	429	508	869	529	2,046	1,539	660	3,322	1,855	...	291	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	13,459	17
Total (Kharif), 1882-83		57,019	86,325	137,061	88,942	56,456	22,863	13,998	37,192	48,591	22,083	60,265	52,398	27	16,211	5,520	1,678	3,749	4,055	24,859	42	76	739,410	
Total (Kharif), 1881-82		52,473	76,931	113,339	78,037	57,222	26,831	15,615	36,029	49,451	21,493	58,117	61,381	26	14,875	5,315	2,894	3,592	6,379	25,951	29	40	706,025	

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No. C15.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON, 1882-83.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Crops.	Number.	Lower Ganges Canal.						Ganges Canal.				Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.					Grand Total.
		Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Jhansi Lakes.	Hamirpur Lakes.	Bijnor Canals.	
1. Gardens and orchards	1	247	528	650	899	1,423	3,747	315	517	1,020	322	3,229	1,662	1,203	239	257	1	31	20	8	10,377
2. Sugarcane	2	28,634	25,383	42,850	8,823	3,450	109,140	1,499	3,517	6,406	4,399	24,285	45,006	5,467	11,295	1,201	33	3	25	139	197,978
3. Cereals { Rice	3	17,367	1,647	8,001	569	628	28,112	1,499	115	836	9	5,035	38,324	1	20,803	3,915					96,357
Bajra	4	1	9	...	12	56	78	28	...	1	...	20	1	168	4						271
Juar	5	...	...	...	406	1,621	2,027	34	58	119	78	736	...	2,062	8						4,533
Maize	6	...	...	9,191	5,950	1,652	18,372	183	419	1,971	60	2,877	11,921	218	16	7					33,411
Miscellaneous	7	810	769	274	1,103	340	2,798	...	571	432	23	2,427	274	76	20	1					5,596
4. Pulses	8	143	80	...	...	11	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	3		1			386
5. Fodder crops	9	323	1,504	3,943	1,772	16	7,558	312	...	...	...	312	2,037	23	9	2		2			9,930
6. Fibres { Cotton	10	1,052	1,327	4,708	8,288	5,164	20,539	7	15	74	58	271	6,775	21,731	96						49,329
Other fibres	11	...	...	...	...	19	19	111	76	7	3	237	41	96	...	...					393
7. Dyes { Indigo	12	809	23,154	8,056	46,333	62,594	140,946	11,105	27,551	40,128	18,064	150,576	4,927	19,387	257	...					316,093
Other dyes	13	...	...	...	479	...	479	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...					479
8. Drugs { Opium	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...
Other drugs	15	...	24	23	40	9	96	36	41	90	6	173	107	2	...	133		2			513
9. Oil-seeds	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1					5
10. Miscellaneous	17	...	749	...	41	635	1,425	1,347	1,367	1,034	2,632	2,557	1,395	1,689	12	...					13,459
Total (Kharif), 1882-83		50,093	55,548	77,696	74,715	77,518	335,570	14,980	34,247	52,118	72,197	25,573	199,115	112,483	32,663	5,520		76	45	1,678	739,410
Total (Kharif), 1881-82		41,840	49,588	60,809	64,595	79,722	296,554	12,563	32,696	54,554	83,491	21,266	204,572	104,197	56,497	35,922	5,315	29	45	2,894	706,025

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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 APRIL 1883.

General Remarks.—Slight rain has fallen in a few districts in the Madras Presidency, in the Punjab, in British Burma, and in parts of Bengal proper. There has also been some rain in Mysore and Mercara and in Cachar. Elsewhere there has been no rain to report during the week.

The harvest of summer *ragi, cholum,* and paddy continues in nearly all the districts of the Madras Presidency and prospects are good, except in Madura, where the standing crops are reported to have failed in parts. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* harvest is over; sugarcane is being planted in parts; scarcity of drinking-water still prevails in some places in Dharwar. Locusts have reappeared in the Dekkan districts, and measures for their destruction have been commenced in Satara. In the Bengal Presidency the *rabi* harvest is for the most part over, with generally a fair outturn; rain is much wanted throughout Bengal proper for general ploughing and for sowing of autumn crops and also for standing crops in Orissa. The *rabi* harvest is in active progress throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and has been nearly completed in some places. Prospects are good; but rain is wanted in Kumaun for late *rabi* and for *kharif* sowings. Harvest operations have commenced in two districts of the Punjab, and prospects are generally good. In the Central Provinces harvest prospects are good, and in one district the *rabi* outturn is reported to be above the average. In Assam ploughing and sowing is reported to be in progress. In Mysore and Coorg paddy and sugarcane has been more or less harvested in all districts, and in the Nizam's territories reaping is still in progress. In the Central India States and in Rajputana the harvest is in progress and prospects are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 11th)		
Bellary ...	.....	Standing crops generally good, but cotton diseased in parts; harvest sugarcane, Bengal gram, and white *cholum*, yield average.
Kurnool ...	·16 (one station)	Standing crops in good condition; harvest cotton, yield between 6 and 12 annas; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam (April 3rd)...	.....	Standing crops, cotton, and summer *ragi* thriving; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue.
Ganjam („ 10th)...	02 (one station)	Standing crops cotton; sugar and *ragi* thriving; harvest summer *ragi*, outturn average; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue.
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops good, but castor, cotton, and paddy diseased in one taluk; harvest Bengal gram, &c., outturn ⅜ to ¾; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn half; small-pox and measles prevail; cholera and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore (April 3rd)	.....	Standing crops in good condition, but cotton in one taluk requires rain; harvest paddy and dry grains; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease continue, fever more general.
Coimbatore („ 10th)	·6 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops in good condition, but cotton in one taluk requires rain; harvest paddy and dry grains in parts; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease continue, fever more general.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, *ragi, cholum,* and gingelly seed, yield below average; cholera in parts.
Madura ...	·6 (one station)	Standing crops failed in parts; harvest paddy; fever and cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	·6 (average of six stations).	Third crop paddy progressing in parts; cholera and fever in parts.
Travancore ...	·05	Preparation for cultivation progressing; small-pox and fever prevail. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(April 11th)		
Karachi ...	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 8th, 3 feet 2 inches against 5 feet 7 inches on same date last year; small-pox decreasing, but prevalent in the following quarters of Karachi—Bagdadi lines, old town Machi Miani, and Rambagh, 21 fresh cases, 3 deaths from 1st to 9th instant, total to latter date 454 cases, 112 deaths, remaining sick 76; disease also in five villages in districts—10 cases, 5 deaths; fever in eight talukas; cattle-disease in two talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri*—in Karachi 24, 32 and 34, in Sehwan 30, 38 and 46, in Sakro 16, 34 and 48, and in Jati 20, 40 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Rabi* harvesting in progress; weather unseasonably sultry, storm apparently brewing; small-pox in eight, fever in nine, and cattle-disease in seven talukas; wheat 25, *bajri* 38, *juari* 48, red rice 30, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Planting of sugarcane and sowing of maize commenced; small-pox in Parentij taluka; cattle-disease and cholera in Sanand, 1 cholera case fatal; wheat 28 and *bajri* 31 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	.....	Extracting of opium juice in progress in Kadi division; sugarcane in good condition; small-pox in mild form in Baroda city; cattle-disease in Kalol and Sidhpur; *bajri* 30 and common rice 24½ lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest completed; small-pox in Surat, Balsar and Pardi, daily average deaths 9 in Surat; *juari* 41 and *nagli* 51 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	.....	Cholera continues in Násik and neighbouring villages, deaths in Násik 17, in villages 29, one fatal case in Dindori taluka out of 3 attacks; weather very warm; wheat 28½, *bajri* 36, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Thunder, distant lightning, and a few drops of rain on the night of 9th.	Average abnormal temperature 1° cool from 4th to 6th, *nil* on 7th, and 1° warm from 8th to 10th; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal; wind normal from 4th to 7th, afterwards abnormal, wind southerly.
Poona ...	.....	Public health good; *bajri* 43 and *juari* 55 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 37 and *juari* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Threshing of *rabi* crops in progress; cattle-disease in Parner, Shrigonda, and Karjat talukas; *bajri*—maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 39 lbs. in Sangamner; *juari*—maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 57 lbs. in Shrigonda.
Sholapur ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest completed in all talukas except Madha; small-pox disappearing; a few cases of cattle-disease in Karmala taluka; *juari* 69 lbs. 8 tolas and *bajri* 56 lbs. 9 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	.....	Harvesting of late crops and cotton-picking in progress; scarcity of drinking-water in nine villages of Nargund; fever and small-pox in one taluka; rice minimum 30 and *juari* 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Second crop harvest continues; preparing ground for monsoon crop; planting sugarcane in above-ghát talukas; small-pox in four talukas and one petta, cattle-disease and fever in two; common rice in Karwar 13½ seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather hot and cloudy.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather very hot; some cases of measles in Rajkot; cholera continues in Katda Nayani, Und, and Lodhika thanas; *bajri* 29 and *juari* 36 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest over; scarcity of drinking-water in parts of taluka Nargund in Dharwar; locusts in Belgaum, Ratnagiri, and Satara, measures for their destruction commenced in last district; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in a few districts
Bengal—(April 11th)		
Chittagong ...	.....	Weather hot, with foggy mornings; rain wanted; prices unchanged; cholera broken out in several places; cattle-disease not yet ceased.
Dacca ...	.....	Weather hot; harvesting of mustard, safflower, and pulses continues, sessamum and early rice being sown; prospects of standing crops good; rain wanted.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	No crops on the ground; price of common rice stationary; public health good, but cases of cholera reported from Barrackpore and Bassirhat sub-divisions.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	*Boro* paddy doing well; winter crops still being cut; ploughing for *aus* paddy going on; public health on the whole good.
Rajshahye ...	.....	Weather hot; rain wanted; paddy and jute being sown; some cholera in the district.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; *rabi* crops good; sugarcane average crop; cholera still reported.
Rungpore ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects fair; rain wanted; *aus* paddy being sown; harvesting of *rabi* crops and sugarcane going on; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; *rabi* harvest nearly finished, outturn generally good; mango promises well, but rain now wanted; small-pox spreading, but not in an epidemic form.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops continue fair; *bhadoi* crops still being sown; public health good.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, with west wind; harvesting of *rabi* crops going on; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest progressing, outturn fair; prices stationary; health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather warm, high west wind blowing; *rabi* crops nearly all harvested and stored; *mohwa* being gathered; mango promises well; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; *dalua* rice being reaped; sugarcane being planted; ploughing has commenced; scattered cases of cholera reported; general health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain fell in parts of Bengal proper on night of 2nd, accompanied with strong wind and heavy hail-storm in some places, hail said to have caused some damage to tea in Darjeeling, elsewhere no damage reported; more rain much wanted throughout Bengal proper for general ploughing and for sowing of autumn crops, also for standing crops in Orissa; spring rice being harvested in Chota Nagpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs; *mohwa* being gathered and yielding a good outturn; on the whole *rabi* harvest for the most part finished, generally with a fair outturn; sporadic cases of cholera reported from several districts and of small-pox from some in Nuddea; fever still lingers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
...res (April 10th)	No rain	Crops cut, outturn good, save mustard; no sickness of men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 11th)	No rain	Heat increasing rapidly; slight small-pox and fever and a few cases of cholera in one village; prices easy.
Gorákhpur („ 9th)	.....	Weather fine; harvest nearly completed, outturn generally good; health fair; prices stationary.
Jhánsi („ „)	.....	Weather clear and hot; crops nearly all cut; prices stationary; health generally good; cattle-disease of a mild nature continues.
Agra („ 10th)	No rain	Heat increasing; *rabi* harvest progressing; small-pox in five and fever in two parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	Harvest nearly half completed; heat increasing considerably; prices slightly falling; health of cattle and people continuing good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Weather getting hotter; health good; crops being harvested.
Kumaun („ „)	No rain	Rain wanted for late *rabi* and for *kharif* sowings; harvest commenced; health good, but *mahamari* in three villages; cattle-disease still prevalent; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Strong west wind; prospects of crops good; *rabi* harvest progressing; condition of people and cattle good.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Prices stationary; harvest nearly over, outturn fair; general health good; cattle-disease in a mild form in three tahsils.
Sitapur („ „)	.....	General health good; supplies plentiful; prices rising.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Strong west wind; harvesting of *rabi* going on; heat increasing; small-pox in parts of tahsil Fyzabad; condition of cattle good; prices stationary.
Rae Bareli („ 9th)	.....	Weather seasonable; *rabi* harvesting in progress; health of men and condition of cattle good; prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 10th)	No rain	Small-pox in town, milder in pargana Bilhaur; *rabi* harvest continues; indigo, sugarcane, and extra crops being sown; cattle-disease in Bilhaur; prices almost stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Weather getting warmer; prices steady; health of people fair; crops nearly all cut.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week; weather seasonably hot; harvesting in progress; cattle-disease continues in Jhánsi, Kumaun, Cawnpore, and Partabgarh, and *mahamari* in three villages in Kumaun; small-pox in Fyzabad, Agra, Allahabad, and Cawnpore, but the general health is good and prices steady.
Punjab—(April 10th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Health fair; small-pox continues; reaping commenced; prices falling.
Hissar ...	No rain	Weather seasonable; general health good; crops being harvested; prices fluctuating.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health good; *rabi* harvest expected to be below the average; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health and crop prospects good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	No rain	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; *rabi* harvest expected to be above the average; prices falling.
Sialkot ...	·3 at Pasrur	Health and condition of crops good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	·1	Fever in Kahuta tahsil continues; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Mooltan ...	Drizzle at Sadr	Health and crop prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·1	Health good; crop prospects fair; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Health and harvest prospects generally good; harvesting in progress in the Delhi and Hissar districts.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (April 11th)	.....	Weather hot during day; crop prospects very good; small-pox and cattle-disease still prevail; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ 10th)	.....	Weather hot during day; reaping and threshing of *rabi* crops in progress; prospects favourable; health good; rice 16 and wheat 20 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	.....	Crops excellent; *rabi* harvest nearly finished; winnowing continues; prices falling; health good.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather seasonable; *rabi* outturn above average; health good; wheat 21 and rice 19 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad (April 10th)	.....	Weather seasonable; winnowing in progress; fever prevailing, 88 cases small-pox; prices slightly fallen.
Raipur („ 7th)	.....	Days hot, nights pleasant; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur („ 5th)	.....	Weather warm; sugarcane planting nearly completed; health good; prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects good; 399 cases small-pox, 41 deaths; wheat 17, *juari* 26, and rice 16 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot, but seasonable; prospects of crops good; prices easy; health generally good.
British Burma—(April 7th		
Akyab ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 1·35 inches; 34 cases of cholera in town, of which 21 fatal; 3 deaths from cholera and 5 from small-pox in district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Rangoon ...	4·39	Total rainfall 4·53 ; 1 death from small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	.....	Three deaths from cholera in town and 6 in one township, otherwise public health good ; cattle-disease in one township.
Prome ...	.....	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	·77	Total rainfall 1·04 inches ; 2 cases of cholera in one township, otherwise public health in Moulmein and district good.
Toungoo ...	·98	Total rainfall ·98 inches ; 3 deaths from small-pox in town.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally satisfactory, a little cholera and small-pox here and there; cattle-disease sporadic and trifling.
Assam—		
Gauhati (April 11th)	No rain	Rain wanted for sowing *ahu* ; weather close and oppressive ; cholera not increasing.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	*Boro* paddy promising well ; cultivation going forward ; more rain wanted ; tea backward ; cholera and small-pox about.
Cachar („ „)	1·0	Weather intensely hot ; the river Barak has never been so low at this season ; public health indifferent ; many cases of small-pox, but not fatal ; common rice 21 3/16 seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh („ „)		Weather warm; ploughing for *ahu* ; small-pox still reported from North Lakhimpur sub-division ; cholera has broken out in the Sadr sub-division.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 11th)		
Bangalore ...	.....	Paddy and sugarcane continue to be harvested ; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	·20	Prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	·02	Want of rain for coffee blossoms much felt in North Coorg ; small-pox and fever prevalent in the Mercara and Naujarajapatana taluks
		General Remarks.—Crops in good condition throughout the province ; paddy and sugarcane more or less harvested in all districts ; general health and prospects good ; average ruling prices—rice 12 to 15 seers, *ragi* 30 to 50 seers, and horse-gram 35 to 50 seers per rupee.
Berar & Hyderabad—(April 11th)		
Amráoti ...	.....	Weather rather hot ; ploughing operations in progress ; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Weather rather clear and hot ; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Tabi* crops prospering ; *rabi* reapings continue ; small-pox and cholera prevail ; cattle-disease prevalent in one taluka ; prices—wheat 16¾, coarse rice 10¾, white *juari* 24, yellow *juari* 27¼, and *tur* 24¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(April 11th)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather much warmer ; winds variable ; health and agricultural prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health and prospects good ; weather warm.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather hot ; health and prospects good.
Rutlam ...	.....	*No report received.*
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather seasonable ; public health good ; wheat and grain crops gathered.
Goona ...	.....	Harvesting in progress ; few cases of small-pox, otherwise health good ; wheat 24 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather seasonable ; crops and public health good.
Agar ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather seasonable ; public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 11th)	.....	Weather warm, seasonable, and windy.
Sirohi („ 8th)	.....	Weather seasonable ; wells full ; health good ; yield of barley and corn satisfactory.
Marwar („ 6th)	.....	Tanks all empty, water only obtained from wells with difficulty ; small-pox and other abnormal sickness prevalent to some extent ; crops ripening and in some districts being harvested ; heat increasing ; prices rising slowly.
Meywar („ „)	.....	Tanks and wells fair ; health very good ; crops being harvested.
Harowti („ 7th)	.....	Harvest nearly completed ; heat increasing ; health good.
Jhallawar ...	.....	No report received.
Ajmere (April 10th)	.....	Heat increasing ; crops nearly cut ; harvest above average.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Harvesting progressing favourably ; health good ; prices steady.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (April 10th)	.....	Weather seasonable ; harvesting continues ; small-pox reported only in one tahsil.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 16. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1882.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Via Rangoon. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	Via Paumben. No.	Via Paumben. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.																				
Sent	2,803	₹ a. 13,821 12	92	₹ a. 235 7	28	₹ a. 87 2	3,932	₹ a. 6,512 2	...	₹ a. ...	917	₹ a. 3,754 2	116	₹ a. 324 8	420	₹ a. 671 9	1,702	₹ a. 3,231 1	10,010	₹ a. 28,637 11
Received	2,065	12,551 2	152	541 0	52	204 5	3,945	14,976 15	1	10 1	872	2,511 3	193	506 5	...	...	1,788	3,346 14	9,068	34,647 13
TOTAL	4,868	26,372 14	244	776 7	80	291 7	7,877	21,489 1	1	10 1	1,789	6,265 5	309	830 13	420	671 9	3,490	6,577 15	19,088	63,285 8
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Received. *Vid* Madras	236	1,573 14	2	4 14	4	7 14	4,563	9,887 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,805	11,474 0
„ Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paumben	242	694 11	1	4 2	...	...	203	643 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	446	1,342 4
From West to East—																				
Sent. *Vid* Madras	2,379	9,276 14	82	283 13	1	3 9	2,025	8,277 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,487	17,841 15
„ Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Laingha	...	...	1	2 10	...	...	2	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9 6
„ Paumben	95	350 1	9	35 4	...	...	230	841 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	1,227 1
From West to West—																				
Vid Bombay and Karachi.	...	...	1	1 14	2	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6 6
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	2	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
From East to East—																				
Vid Paumben	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	253 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	253 14
„ Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	260 10	65	260 10
„ Rangoon	...	...	...	...	1	13 8	56	199 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10 6	...	...	61	223 8
TOTAL	2,952	11,895 8	98	338 8	8	29 7	7,085	19,856 10	...	...	64	253 14	...	...	4	10 6	65	260 10	10,276	32,644 15
GRAND TOTAL																			29,344	95,930 7

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

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	2,055	2,803	4,858	33·12	40·89	37·20
	„ Turkey	152	92	244	2·45	1·34	1·87
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	52	28	80	0·84	0·41	0·61
Red Sea	*Vid* Suez	3,945	3,932	7,877	63·59	57·36	60·32
	TOTAL	6,204	6,855	13,059	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1882-83, UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1883.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during February 1883: Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	6·68	950	—45	43,684	49,257
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	0·82	1,100	69	75,462	66,226
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·10	5·06	925	568	94,506	91,267
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·20	5·46	925	52	107,166	99,943
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	4·65	1,300	469	152,527	136,110
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	4·99	975	155	22,009	21,921
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	3·7	600	149	59,894	60,941
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	8·20	4·4	825	334	103,734	106,079
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	5·80	3·1	975	770	135,764	148,689
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	7·00	5·62	950	403	53,318	44,950
Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	...	...	9,525	2,924	848,064	825,383
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	0·10	1,300	16	125,591	135,959
Agra Canal	8·50	6·9	1,300	600	84,870	78,131
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	43,750	52,900
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	2,871	2,391
Dún	...	...	...	...	7,768	7,012
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	486	318
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	771	90
Total	...	...	...	...	1,114,171	1,102,184

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rain-fall: Total from 1st October 1882 to 28th February 1883.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	42,039	789	953	858	5,719	50,358	3·6	4·1
Muzaffarnagar	77,089	1,617	1,885	5,456	4,613	90,660	3·6	2·8
Meerut	145,674	9,203	3,156	12,509	3,541	174,083	2·5	2·9
Bulandshahr	81,951	23,420	4,018	17,042	2,228	128,659	2·8	2·2
Aligarh	56,819	43,507	953	4,414	4,409	110,102	2·8	1·6
Muttra	8,527	4,936	8,542	6,648	5,647	34,300	2·8	1·5
Agra	10,444	2,492	2,485	8,567	1,388	25,376	1·4	1·1
Etah	35,086	16,116	590	4,832	8,052	64,676	2·3	1·5
Mainpuri	54,166	24,185	461	2,604	9,832	91,248	2·3	1·5
Fatehgarh	27,791	11,430	490	2,649	1,174	43,534	1·4	1·8
Etáwah	56,932	36,986	1,498	508	5,926	101,850	1·9	1·6
Cawnpore	41,654	63,890	2,746	3,217	3,373	114,880	3·9	2·0
Delhi	24	36	23	41	...	124	1·9	2·6
Gurgaon	8,327	4,436	5,682	9,514	716	28,675	·8	2·6
Dehra Dún	6,992	147	17	197	415	7,768	5·2	5·0
Bijnor	2,737	30	6	25	73	2,871	2·6	2·9
Tarái	4,125	562	...	563	...	5,250	4·4	2·8
Pilibhit	2,937	625	...	625	...	4,187	4·1	2·9
Bareilly	27,438	3,750	...	3,125	...	34,313	2·3	2·4
Jhánsi	145	...	170	168	3	486	1·4	·9
Hamírpur	...	...	...	229	542	771	1·9	1·1
Total	690,897	248,157	33,675	83,791	57,651	1,114,171	...	..
Total for the same period last year	691,361	242,049	35,505	87,196	46,073	1,102,184	...	...
Increase	...	6,108	...	...	11,578	11,987	...	...
Decrease	464	...	1,830	3,405	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Cubic feet per second.

Supply—
Entering head of Ganges Canal 3,818
„ Lower Ganges Canal 1,154
4,972

Expended—
Ganges Canal 1,113
Lower Ganges Canal 1,811
2,924

Escaped—
Meerut Division 783
Bulandshahr ditto 234
Narora ditto 62
Mainpuri ditto 63
Cawnpore ditto 421
Etawah ditto 155
Bhognipur ditto 324
Percolation from Mainpuri Division 6
2,048
4,972

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, reports that the rajbahas were run as escapes for a few days. No new irrigation was effected, all demand having ceased since 25th January, and that the 633 acres new irrigation belong really to an omission from January's estimate.

Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, reports that no irrigation took place during the month, that the increase of 5,627 acres are arrears altered by comparison with the final measurements now going on, and that the wheat area shews a steady increase.

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, reports that the heavy rain of 26th and 27th January, 1883, rendered all new irrigation unnecessary. Unusual freedom from frost in December is the reason that notwithstanding the opening of new distributaries, the total irrigation has somewhat fallen off as compared with last year.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, reports that there was no demand till about the 20th of the month owing to the rain which fell on 25th January and succeeding days.

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, reports that the heavy rains of the 2 th and 26th January have practically closed all demand for water for the season for all rabi crops except poppy, and what slight demand there has been during the current month on account of the latter crop has been confined to the Fatehgarh district, where the rainfall was lighter than lower down, the irrigation up to date is approximately the same as that of last year.

Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, reports that the decrease in area as compared with the corresponding period of last year, *viz.*, 12,925 acres, is chiefly due to a large area of arhar crop having been sown in kharif which otherwise would have been under rabi.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, reports that there was only a slight demand for water during the latter half of the month, and that very little new irrigation was effected.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that the decrease from last year is all in wheat that would have taken water in December and January had the supply been sufficient.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that no new irrigation was effected during the month, and that measurements are expected to shew about the same area as in the preceding year.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canal, reports that there was no demand for water during the month except slightly in the Kicha Canal. Owing to the heavy rain at end of January very little canal water was taken for sugar paleo.

Note.—Besides the above, 250 acres under sugarcane were irrigated in the Rohilkhand Canals simultaneously with the rabi.

Allahabad,
The 22nd March 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1883.

Grains.	Upper Ganges Canal. Principal items of Local Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. Nos.
Wheat	1,751	...	3,566	...	5,317	...
Gram	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál: Urd	250	...	...	...	250	...
Dál: Múng	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál: Arhar	753	...	250	...	1,003	...
Dál: Masúri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,754	...	3,816	...	8,570	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	1,322	...	...	...	1,322	...
Metals	...	...	21	...	21	...
Building materials	23,502	...	20,900	...	44,402	...
Miscellaneous goods	1,182	...	5,253	...	6,435	...
Firewood	1,600	...	32,297	...	33,897	...
Bamboos	...	...	9,017	180,340	9,017	180,340
Timber: Poles and unsquared timber.	...	...	2,454	2,454	2,454	2,454
Timber: Karis and squared timber.	...	...	16,532	16,532	16,532	16,532
Timber: Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	27	54	27	54
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	32,360	...	90,317	199,380	122,677	199,380
Total during corresponding period of last year.	24,881	5	44,153	253,852	69,033	253,857
Increase	7,479	...	46,164	...	53,643	...
Decrease	...	5	...	54,472	...	54,477

Grains.	Lower Ganges Canal. Principal items of Local Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. Nos.
Wheat	...	...	3,275	...	3,275	...
Gram	325	...	...	...	325	...
Rice	250	...	...	...	250	...
Paddy or dhán	150	...	...	...	150	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	302	...	...	...	302	...
Dál: Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál: Múng	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál: Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál: Masúri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	4,139	...	...	...	4,139	...
Bájra	277	...	...	...	277	...
Maize or Indian-corn	2,250	...	...	...	2,250	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7,693	...	3,275	...	10,968	...
Cotton	...	...	3,100	...	3,100	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	416	...	416	...
Salt	...	...	494	...	494	...
Metals	74	...	...	...	74	...
Building materials	2,885	...	14,200	...	17,085	...
Miscellaneous goods	40	...	3,113	...	3,153	...
Firewood	6,779	...	15,250	...	22,029	...
Bamboos	...	...	900	18,000	900	18,000
Timber: Poles and unsquared timber.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber: Karis and squared timber.	36	36	...	...	36	36
Timber: Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	17,507	36	40,748	18,000	58,255	18,036
Total during corresponding period of last year.	25,028	808	30,005	12,778	55,033	13,586
Increase	...	...	10,743	5,222	3,222	4,450
Decrease	7,521	772	...	...	...	...

Grains.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). Principal items of Through Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. Nos.
Wheat	...	...	8,350	...	8,350	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	408	...	...	...	408	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál: Urd	...	...	443	...	443	...
Dál: Múng	50	...	...	...	50	...
Dál: Arhar	2,167	...	...	...	2,167	...
Dál: Masúri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	451	...	...	...	451	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	2,304	...	...	...	2,304	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,380	...	8,793	...	14,173	...
Cotton	...	...	7,953	...	7,953	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	797	...	797	...
Salt	...	...	15,637	...	15,637	...
Metals	5,684	...	891	...	6,575	...
Building materials	...	...	1,162	...	1,162	...
Miscellaneous goods	13,174	...	9,678	...	22,852	...
Firewood	1,913	...	...	...	1,913	...
Bamboos	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
Timber: Poles and unsquared timber.	50	50	...	...	50	50
Timber: Karis and squared timber.	...	...	4,650	4,650	4,650	4,650
Timber: Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	340	680	...	...	340	680
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	26,941	8,730	49,561	4,650	76,502	13,380
Total during corresponding period of last year.	53,081	94	45,753	7	98,834	101
Increase	...	8,636	3,808	4,643	...	13,289
Decrease	26,140	...	...	...	22,332	...

Grains.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal items of Local and Through Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. Nos.
Wheat	1,751	...	15,191	...	16,942	...
Gram	2,325	...	...	...	2,325	...
Rice	658	...	...	...	658	...
Paddy or dhán	150	...	...	...	150	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	302	...	...	...	302	...
Dál: Urd	250	...	443	...	693	...
Dál: Múng	50	...	...	...	50	...
Dál: Arhar	2,920	...	250	...	3,170	...
Dál: Masúri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	4,590	...	...	...	4,590	...
Bájra	277	...	...	...	277	...
Maize or Indian-corn	4,554	...	...	...	4,554	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17,827	...	15,884	...	33,711	...
Cotton	...	...	11,053	...	11,053	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	1,213	...	1,213	...
Salt	1,322	...	16,131	...	17,453	...
Metals	5,758	...	912	...	6,670	...
Building materials	26,387	...	36,262	...	62,649	...
Miscellaneous goods	14,396	...	18,044	...	32,440	...
Firewood	10,292	...	47,547	...	57,839	...
Bamboos	400	8,000	9,917	198,340	10,317	206,340
Timber: Poles and unsquared timber.	50	5	2,454	2,454	2,504	2,504
Timber: Karis and squared timber.	36	36	21,182	21,182	21,218	21,218
Timber: Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	340	680	27	54	367	734
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	76,808	8,766	180,626	222,030	257,434	230,796
Total during corresponding period of last year.	102,990	907	119,911	266,637	222,901	267,544
Increase	...	...	60,715	...	34,533	...
Decrease	...	...	...	44,607	...	36,748

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1882.	1883.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1882.	1883.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1882.	1883.	Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1882.	1883.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	2,536	4,507	2,021	2,140	3,631	2,810	8,188	9,457
Ton mileage	145,338	208,244	214,423	165,557	827,485	566,989	1,187,246	940,790
Value of goods R	38,778	1,30,005	1,40,139	1,63,185	3,14,022	2,89,396	4,92,939	5,82,586
Number of passengers	...	77	74	...	30	6	104	83

Allahabad,
The 7th March 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1883.

Nature of Traffic.	AGRA CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat	...	...	1,400	...	1,400	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál—						
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Múng	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar	40	...	...	...	40	...
Masúri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	800	...	800	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	40	...	2,200	...	2,240	...
Cotton	...	...	200	...	200	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	24,755	...	3,200	...	27,955	...
Miscellaneous goods	2,950	...	11,750	...	14,700	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	600	...	600	...
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	100	...	100	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	27,745	...	18,050	...	45,795	...
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	11,550	...	19,144	...	30,694	...
INCREASE	16,195	...	...	...	15,101	...
DECREASE	...	...	1,094	...	...	...

REMARKS.

Particulars.	AGRA CANAL. 1883.	AGRA CANAL. 1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,682	1,128
Ton mileage	187,733	121,790
Value of goods ... ₹	59,420	63,376
Number of passengers	...	...

Grain traffic very slack. Miscellaneous down-traffic chiefly gúr. Steady up-traffic in Agra stone.

ALLAHABAD,
The 9th March 1883.

P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1882-83, PUNJAB.

STATEMENT No. I.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		COMPARISON WITH LAST CROP.		RAINFALL IN KHARIF MONTHS.													
							April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		TOTAL.	
			1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	
Umballa	1,644,849	951,890	2,287	2,798	511	...	0·40	0·15	1·52	0·30	3·35	6·00	8·17	17·96	11·30	13·03	3·05	2·70	27·79	
Karnál	1,533,990	680,319	36,367	39,095	2,728	...	0·21	1·57	0·78	0·64	3·74	2·57	8·26	6·91	7·57	2·76	...	4·95	20·58	
Rohtak	1,159,350	906,023	32,626	35,528	2,902	...	0·15	...	...	0·20	3·10	2·20	10·70	5·50	5·70	2·80	...	2·20	19·65	
Delhi	804,933	525,676	28,964	34,300	5,336	...	0·20	...	0·10	0·40	2·20	2·30	11·50	12·20	8·80	3·50	0·60	5·50	23·40	
Hissár	2,265,428	1,161,761	38,933	33,919	...	5,044	1·20	0·10	...	...	0·40	0·30	7·50	12·20	5·80	0·50	...	2·10	14·90	
Jind	...	...	28,273	26,885	...	1,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bikaner	...	...	241	224	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL W. J. CANAL	7,408,550	4,225,668	167,721	172,749	11,477	6,449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gurdáspur	1,168,314	856,230	17,069	18,619	1,550	...	0·48	0·40	0·95	...	7·63	0·61	19·26	8·20	15·33	6·05	1·60	5·90	45·25	
Amritsar	1,006,798	766,773	41,769	52,525	10,756	...	0·20	0·80	1·90	0·40	13·20	0·90	23·60	13·00	25·30	10·80	4·90	11·30	69·10	
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	68,035	75,326	7,291	...	1·10	1·20	0·95	0·20	0·60	0·60	12·20	17·20	6·35	8·60	...	10·50	21·30	
TOTAL B. D. CANAL	4,509,664	2,787,924	126,873	146,470	19,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lahore	Given	above.	*18,830	11,822	...	7,008	1·10	...	0·45	0·40	1·01	0·09	7·77	9·30	3·68	3·04	0·41	3·90	†14·42	
Montgomery	3,567,750	357,622	62,352	35,003	...	27,349	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·50	10·20	5·10	2·90	1·40	...	5·00	†13·70	
Mooltan	3,763,200	799,360	199,773	‡206,726	6,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	1·00	6·8	1·50	0·8	...	...	2·50	
Dera Gházi Khan	2,801,280	1,008,000	139,594	‡151,799	12,205	...	0·[illegible]	0·7	0·60	...	...	0·9	2·15	9·35	3·20	0·20	...	0·6	6·45	
Shahpur	3,002,432	524,988	7,138	7,826	688	...	1·00	0·9	0·20	0·5	4·40	...	3·70	10·5	2·40	1·6	1·10	9 0	12·80	
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	397,529	134,350	‡137,000	2,650	...	0·2	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·8	5·35	2·0	0·5	...	1·5	†3·0	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	15,142,481	3,087,499	562,037	550,176	22,496	34,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	§27,060,695	§10,101,091	856,631	869,395	53,570	40,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	

	Acres.
Area irrigated in kharif 1881-82	856,631
Ditto ditto 1882-83	869,395
Net Increase	12,764

* Includes 12 acres supplementary irrigation not included in the returns for kharif crop of 1881-82.
† These figures represent the correct rain-fall during kharif, 1881-82, and differ from those shown in the returns for that crop submitted last year.
‡ These figures are approximate, as the Superintending Engineer reports that the whole of the measurement papers had not been received by Executive Engineers.
§ These figures differ from those shown in the returns for kharif 1881-82, in consequence of the omission of Gurgaon from this return, in which district no irrigation is shown.

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Umballa.	Karnál.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Hissár.	Jind.	Bikaner.	Gurdáspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Shahpur.	Muzaffargarh.	TOTAL.
Sugarcane	409	8,958	16,526	18,088	...	428	2,773	...	4,612	4,796	2,840	96	3,308	56	86	6,000	
Rice	2,150	18,071	3,448	7,589	...	6,183	7,569	...	10,304	20,629	10,411	5,288	14,283	27,262	9	35,000	
Cotton	4	8,331	11,108	3,649	...	20,439	9,606	42	883	9,350	24,428	5,996	30,959	38,302	4,361	25,000	
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	79,259	26,614	...	35,000	
Others	235	3,735	4,446	5,024	...	6,869	6,937	182	2,919	17,750	49,469	23,623	78,917	59,565	3,370	36,000	
TOTAL KHARIF, 1882-83	2,798	39,095	35,528	34,300	...	33,919	26,885	224	18,619	52,525	87,148	35,003	206,726	151,799	7,826	137,000	
TOTAL KHARIF, 1881-82	2,287	36,367	32,626	28,964	...	38,963	28,373	241	17,069	41,769	*86,865	62,352	199,773	139,594	7,138	134,350	

* Includes 12 acres supplementary irrigation not included in the returns for kharif crop, 1881-82.

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.				BARI DOAB CANAL.			Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan Division Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Muzaffargarh Canals Division.	TOTAL.
	Karnal Division.	Hansi Division.	Delhi Division.	TOTAL.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	TOTAL.						
Sugarcane	1,331	7,902	37,889	47,182	5,348	6,893	12,241	103	3,308	56	86	6,000	
Rice	9,916	17,256	17,788	44,960	11,382	28,549	39,931	6,701	14,283	27,262	9	35,000	
Cotton	1,448	38,549	13,184	53,179	5,961	27,391	33,352	7,305	30,959	38,302	4,361	25,000	
Indigo	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	79,259	26,614	...	35,000	
Others	2,181	16,577	8,670	27,428	11,249	49,696	60,945	32,716	78,917	59,565	3,370	36,000	
TOTAL KHARIF, 1882-83	14,874	80,344	77,531	172,749	33,941	112,529	146,470	46,825	206,726	151,799	7,826	137,000	
TOTAL KHARIF, 1881-82	13,641	85,927	68,153	167,721	31,790	95,083	126,873	*81,182	199,773	139,594	7,138	134,350	

* Includes 12 acres supplementary irrigation not included in the returns for kharif of 1881-82.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1882-83.

Areas leased for irrigation up to the end of November 1882.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge during month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land under irrigation during month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation last year at same time.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.									Rainfall, 1882-83.		Rainfall, 1881-82.		Remarks.
								Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef	Annual leases.					Grand Total.		During month	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
										Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather.	Total.						
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	340·5	14·12	3	43	...	53,688	...	...	70	...	...	70	53,758	2·62	85·04	0·44	58·15	The khurreef leases for five years expired on the 30th November 1882. The rubbee area shewn in previous statements was irrigated in the rubbee season of 1881-82, *i. e.*, between 1st December 1881 and 31st May 1882; but assessed during the current year 1882-83. The area thus assessed to end of November is 4,093 acres and is shewn in the column "Total of the corresponding month of last year."
		Gobri	372·82	132·77	60·77	3,711	4,096									12,068					
		Pattamoondee	1,042	92·75	75·31	12,106	13,654	...	12,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,221					
		High Level, Section I	675	215·33	215·33	15,294	14,327	...	14,213	...	...	8	...	...	8	11,044					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach	1,300	271	..	9,954	9,954	...	11,008	...	...	36	...	...	36						
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach.	650	24	24																
		Matchgong	650	31	31	23,209	26,261	...	31,466	...	...	77	...	...	77	31,543					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II.	727·16	187·72	187·72	265	74	...	1,380	...	...	190	...	...	190	1,570					
		High Level, Section III.	727·16	...	...	62	796														
		Total	...	...	...	64,604	69,205	...	123,823	...	...	381	...	...	381	124,204	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	118,030	...	4,093	268	...	...	4,361	122,391	...	...	...	...	
South Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	284	186	84,947	90,495	...	84,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,653	0·62	61·26	...	68·53	
	Howrah	Panchcoorah	522	21	3	10,527	13,367	...	12,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,857	0·47	47·31	...	77·47	
	Total		...	...	...	95,495	103,862	...	97,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,510	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	103,862	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,962	...	...	...	...	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,470	1,470	66	3,525	2,756	...	3,269	1,229	1,217	11	...	5,726	8,482	1·28	26·52	...	39·93	
		Buxar	1,226	372		7,990	17,956	6,766	...	15,088	5,189	3,207	45	...	23,529	30,295					
		Arrah	1,660	733		23,527	12,675	46,890	...	21,819	1,697	4,531	35	...	28,082	76,972	1·45	35·21	...	45·95	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main				546	166	214	...	276	...	35	...	...	311	525					
		Patna	1,466	410	410	27,156	17,406	9,136	...	9,777	517	834	...	1,489	12,617	21,753	1·23	35·02	...	42·14	
	Total		...	...	...	59,235	51,728	67,762	...	50,229	8,632	9,824	91	1,489	70,265	138,027	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	(a) 33,930	(b) 6,986	36,930	...	4,017	...	...	50,947	91,863	...	...	...	...	(a) Shewn in return for November 1881 under khurreef.
	Grand Total		...	...	...	219,384	224,795	67,762	221,333	50,229	8 632	10,205	91	1,489	70,646	359,741	...	...	...	...	(b) Leases for three years.
	Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	33,930	228,878	36,930	4,093	14,285	...	...	55,308	318,116	...	...	...	...	

The 22nd March 1883.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1882-83.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of December 1882.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge during month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land under irrigation during month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation last year at same time.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.									Rainfall 1882-83.		Rainfall 1881-82.		Remarks.
								Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef.	Annual leases.					Grand Total.		During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
										Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather.	Total.						
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	300·50	...	3,968	4,835	...	53,688	...	...	71	...	...	71	53,759	...	85·04	...	58·15	
		Gobri	372·82	135·71	59·84																
		Pattamoondee	1,042	50·90	6·61	12,106	13,809	...	12,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,068					
		High Level, Section I	675	161·25	161·25	...	12	...	14,213	...	...	8	...	...	8	14,221					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach	1,300	90	...	24	67	...	11,008	...	..	...	...	...	...	11,008					
		Ditto, 2nd do.	650	51	51																
		Matchgong	650	...	...	...	...	...	31,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,466					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II	727·16	207·99	207·99	...	6	...	1,380	...	...	191	...	...	191	1,671					
		Ditto, do. III	727·16	...	...	...	17	...													
		Total	...	...	...	16,098	18,746	...	123,823	...	...	270	...	...	270	124,093	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	118,113	...	4,093	268	...	...	4,361	122,474	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	35	...	...	...	...	35,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,893	...	61·26	0·24	68·77	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	522	16	...	...	...	...	12,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,857	...	47·31	0·58	78·05	
	Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	98,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,750	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	103,862	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,862	...	...	...	...	
Sone.	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	935	935	671	1,337	2,756	...	3,269	1,317	1,217	11	...	5,824	8,580	...	26·52	...	39·93	
		Buxar	1,226	263		1,378	2,128	7,445	...	15,088	5,402	3,207	45	...	23,742	31,187					
		Arrah	1,660	294		26,550	21,570	49,254	...	21,819	4,512	4,531	35	...	30,897	80,151	...	35·21	...	45·95	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main				556	166	214	...	276	6	35	...	...	317	531					
		Patna	1,466	207	207	28,470	20,849	10,418	...	9,777	1,091	834	...	1,469	13,191	23,609	...	35·02	...	42·14	
	Total		...	...	...	57,625	46,050	70,067	...	50,229	12,338	9,824	91	1,489	73,971	144,058	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	(a)38,673	(b)6,986	36,930	(c)15,267	14,048	...	...	66,245	111,904	...	...	...	...	(a) Shown in return for December 1881 as khurreef.
	Grand Total		...	...	...	73,723	64,796	70,067	223,573	50,229	12,338	10,094	91	1,489	74,241	366,901	...	...	...	...	(b) Leases for three years.
	Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	38,673	228,961	36,930	19,360	14,316	...	...	70,606	338,240	...	...	...	...	(c) Includes 3,347 acres rubbee leased for three years.

The 22nd March 1883.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. 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 17th APRIL 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—With the exception of slight showers in two districts of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and in four districts of Bengal, there has been no rain in Northern India nor in the Central India States. In the Bombay and Madras Presidencies there has been some rain in a few places, and a slight fall is also reported from two districts of Rajputana and from Mysore. In Assam the rainfall has been more or less general throughout the province.

In the Madras Presidency standing crops are generally good; cotton, sugarcane, and dry grains are still being harvested and a fair yield is expected. In the Bombay Presidency land is being prepared for *kharif* sowings in parts, and planting of sugarcane still continues in one or two places. In Bengal the *rabi* harvest is almost over, and has yielded a fair crop; tea prospects are reported as backward owing to drought, and rain is wanted in Bengal proper for *boro* paddy, indigo, and other crops on the ground. In the North-Western Provinces the *rabi* harvest is almost completed, and the outturn is stated to be satisfactory; the new grain is coming into the markets and the price of barley has fallen. In the Punjab the *rabi* harvest is either commencing or in progress, and generally with good prospects. Prospects are also good in the Central Provinces, where the harvest is practically over, and the grain is being prepared for the markets. In Assam ploughing for *ahu* still continues. In Mysore and Coorg standing crops are in good condition, and in the Nizam's territories preparations of *kharif* sowings are in progress. In Rajputana and the Central India States the prospects of the crops are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 18th)		
Bellary ...	·22 (average of three stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest sugarcane, wheat, and cotton, outturn average.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest cotton, yield between 6 and 12 annas; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts, latter more general.
Ganjam ...	·6 (one station)	Standing crops cotton and *ragi* thriving; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue.
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops generally good, but castor, cotton, and paddy diseased in parts; harvest Bengal gram, later maize, *cumboo*, *cholum*, cotton, paddy, &c., outturn one-eighth to three-quarters; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn half; small-pox and measles prevail; cholera abating; cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	.....	Standing crops, except cotton in parts of one taluk, require rain; harvest paddy, outturn average in one and above average in three taluks; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease continue; fever more general.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, ground-nut, gingelly seed, *volagu*, black gram and horse gram, outturn below average; cholera continues.
Madura ...	·9 (one station)	Standing crops failing in parts; harvest paddy; fever and cholera continue in parts.
Malabar ...	9·3 (average of eleven stations).	Third crop paddy progressing in parts; cholera in one taluk and small-pox in all.
Travancore ...	.....	Cultivation in progress; fever continues.
		General Remarks.—No rain except in Ganjam, Bellary, Madura, and Malabar; general prospects good.
Bombay—(April 18th)		
Karachi ...	.....	River at Kotri on 16th, 3 feet 8 inches against 8 feet 4 inches on same date last year; *rabi* harvesting continues; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in two talukas; small-pox prevalent in the following localities in Karachi—Bagdadi lines, old town Machi Miani, Rambagh, and Dadu Bazaar quarters, 15 fresh cases, 3 deaths from 10th to 14th instant, total to latter date 469 cases, 115 deaths, remaining sick 85; also 39 cases, 5 deaths in 8 villages in districts; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 32 and 34, in Kotri 30, 32 and 50, in Ghorabari 20, 44 and 44, and in Shahbandar 22, 44 and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Rabi* harvesting nearly completed; weather continues unseasonably sultry; small-pox in seven, fever in four, and cattle-disease in five talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 38, *juari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Planting of sugarcane and sowing of maize progressing; cattle-disease and cholera in Sanand; wheat 27½ and *bajri* 31 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Harvesting of *rabi* nearly completed; small-pox continues in Naosari and Baroda; *bajri* 31¼ and common rice 24¼ lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat ...	.....	Preparations of *kharif* continue; small-pox in Balsar, Pardi, and Surat, daily average deaths 4; *juari* 42 and *nagli* 52 lbs. per rupee.
[illegible] ...	.....	Weather very warm, thermometer 97°; cholera continues, deaths in Násik 20 and taluka 32, it has appeared in Sinnar and Igatpuri talukas, 2 and 4 fatal cases respectively; wheat 28½, *bajri* 33½, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Average abnormal temperature 1° warm from 11th to 16th, and 4° warm on 17th; vapour in air in excess of normal from 11th to 15th, afterwards in defect of normal; abnormal wind southerly from 11th to 16th, and northerly on 17th; distant lightning on the morning of 13th.
Poona ...	Duststorm and slight shower on 14th.	*Bajri* 42 and *juari* 54 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 37 and *juari* 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	·03 in Nagar	Threshing of *rabi* crops in progress; cattle-disease in Nagar, Parner, and Karjat talukas; 4 deaths from cholera in taluka Parner; *juari*—maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 51 lbs. in Akola; *bajri*—maximum 54 lbs. in Shrigonda, minimum 42 lbs. in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	.....	Cattle-disease in Sholapur town and in three villages in Karmala taluka; *juari* 66 lbs. 9 tolas and *bajri* 55 lbs. 34 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	.....	Harvesting of late crops and cotton picking in progress; scarcity of drinking-water in nine villages of Nargund; locusts in Dharwar; small-pox in one taluka; fever in two talukas; rice minimum 30 and *juari* 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Second crop harvest continues; planting sugarcane; preparing ground for monsoon crop; small-pox in three talukas and one petta; cattle-disease subsiding; fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 15 seers per rupee; weather warm and cloudy.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather seasonable in Rajkot; measles in Rajkot town; cholera continues in Katda Nayani, Und, and Lodhika thanas; *bajri* 29 and *juari* 36 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain in Athni taluka of Belgaum district, slight in three other talukas of that district and in Nagar, Poona, and Jacobabad; locusts in Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Satara; scarcity of drinking-water continues in portions of Nargund taluka of Dharwar; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease still in a few districts.
Bengal—(April 18th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot; prospects of crops generally good, but rain much wanted; prices steady; general health good; cattle-disease abating.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and dry; harvesting of pulses, safflower, and mustard continues; prospects of standing crops not good for want of rain; *sessamum*, early rice, and jute being sown.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	.....	No crops on the ground; low lands being prepared for *amun* paddy; public health on the whole good.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	*Boro* rice doing well; fields being prepared for *bhadoi* crop; cutting of winter crops finished; public health on the whole good; cases of small-pox and cholera reported from some places.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, and no sign of rain; rain much wanted for *boro* rice and for sowing of *aus* rice; cholera reported, but not increasing.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and dry; rain wanted; cholera abated.
Rungpore ...	·26	Weather hot; prospects of crops good; more rain wanted; sowing of *aus* paddy still going on; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; fields being ploughed for paddy, which is now being sown on low lands; prices rising slightly; general health good; small-pox decreasing.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Early crops sown, but threatened with loss for want of rain; public health good.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* crops about to be completed; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest good; prices stationary; public health generally good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; no crops on the ground; mango promises well; cattle-disease reported; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy; ploughing in progress; *dalua* rice and wheat being harvested; sugarcane being planted; public health generally good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain fell in Rungpore, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, and Cooch Behar on the 13th, and did some good; want of rain felt throughout Bengal proper, especially for cultivation of autumn crops in Darjeeling; tea prospects backward, owing to drought; *boro* paddy, indigo, and other crops on the ground are also in want of rain in some places; *rabi* harvest almost over, and has yielded a fair crop on the whole in Chota Nagpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs; [illegible] cutturn generally good; sporadic cases of cholera reported from several places, and of small-pox from some in Nuddea; fever and cholera again increasing, and in Chittagong hill tracts fever prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (April 17th)	No rain	A few isolated cases of cholera in the city and environs; crops good, except mustard; sugarcane planting going on.
Allahabad („ 18th)	.....	Settled hot weather; slight small-pox as before; prices steady [illegible] in *bajri*.
Gorakhpur („ 16th)	.....	Weather fine; harvest nearly completed, outturn generally good; some small-pox prevalent; prices falling.
Jhánsi („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; winnowing and threshing of crops in progress; supplies sufficient; prices stationary; small-pox still prevalent.
Agra („ 17th)	No rain	*Rabi* harvest continues; small-pox in five and fever in two parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	No rain	Harvest approaching completion; prices tending to fall; health of people and cattle continues good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Heat increasing, strong westerly wind, duststorm on 14th, no hail; health good; harvest in full progress; new barley in the market, price fallen to 35 seers; wheat stationary.
Kumaun („ „)	No rain	Wheat crop somewhat injured; general health good; cattle-disease continues; prices rising.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Strong hot west wind; *rabi* outturn satisfactory; on the whole general health good.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Prices have undergone but slight alterations; harvest over; sugarcane being planted out; general health good.
Sitapur („ „)	.....	All the crops are nearly cut, except in *tarai* lands; prices fluctuating; small-pox in three tahsils.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Harvesting going on; prospects good; public health good; prices stationary.
Rae Bareli („ 16th)	.....	Weather seasonable; *rabi* harvesting continues; small-pox and fever still lingering; supplies abundant; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 17th)	No rain	Small-pox in town and in two parganas; *rabi* nearly harvested; extra crops, sugarcane, and indigo being sown; markets well supplied with food-grain; prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; prices steady; small-pox still prevalent in mild form; cattle-disease reported from three tahsils; crops nearly all cut.
		General Remarks.—Slight showers of rain fell in Aligarh and Saharanpur; small-pox is somewhat more prevalent, and a few cases of cholera are reported from Benares; cattle-disease has appeared in three tahsils in Farukhabad, and fever in parts of Rae Bareli, Aligarh, and Agra; except in Kumaun where there is a rise, prices are stationary, but the general prospects and public health are good.
Punjab—(April 17th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Health fair; small-pox continues; reaping in progress, average yield expected; prices fluctuating.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices almost stationary.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good; harvest expected to be below the average; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good; harvesting commenced; prices stationary.
Lahore ...	Slight rain	Health and harvest prospects good; slight rise in prices.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good; harvesting commenced; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health and condition of crops good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	.....	Fever in Kahuta and Fatteh jang continues; a few cases of disease among sheep and goats in Pindi Gheb and Murree; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health good; harvest commenced; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·2	Health good; crop prospects fair; prices almost stationary.
		General Remarks.—There has been slight rain in the Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan districts; health and harvest prospects generally good; harvesting has commenced in most districts.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (April 18th)	.....	Weather hot and cloudy; harvesting almost completed; small-pox and cattle-disease in places; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather getting warmer; threshing and winnowing in progress; prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	.....	No report received.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather cloudy and hot, with occasional duststorms; threshing and winnowing progressing; health good; prices of wheat fallen; rice risen.
Hoshangabad (Apl. 17th)	.....	Weather seasonable, with high winds; winnowing in progress; 19 cases of small-pox, 4 deaths; prices stationary.
[illegible]pur („ 14th)	.....	Weather very warm; all crops gathered in; small-pox in Ding tahsil; prices falling.
Sambalpur („ 12th)	.....	Weather hot; sugarcane coming on well; fever and ague prevail; prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects good; 219 cases small-pox, 29 deaths; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot; crop prospects good; small-pox slightly prevalent; fever in Sambalpur; prices steady.
British Burma—(April 14th)—		
Akyab ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 1·35 inches; 54 cases of cholera in town, of which 22 fatal; 7 deaths from cholera and 7 from small-pox in districts, cattle-disease [illegible].

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Rangoon ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 4·53 inches; 6 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	.....	Public health good in town; 38 deaths from cholera in district; cattle-disease in three townships.
Prome ...	.....	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	1·65	Total rainfall 2·69 inches; public health in Moulmein and district good; 272 deaths of cattle in three townships.
Toungoo ...	1·28	Total rainfall 2·26 inches; 3 deaths from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera prevalent in Akyab town and slightly in part of Kyoukphyoo, Thonegwa, and Bassein, and more small-pox in Akyab, Kyoukphyoo, Rangoon, and Toungoo, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease considerable in Amherst, slight in Akyab, Pegu, Bassein, and Henzada; weather hot, but seasonable.
Assam—		
Gauhati (April 17th)	1·32	Weather getting warm; cattle-disease reported from subdivision; no cholera during the week; weather favourable for *ahu* crop.
Sylhet („ 18th)	·22	Rain wanted now for *boro* paddy and to help ploughing; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease reported.
Cachar („ „)	*Nil*	Weather very hot; public health still indifferent; many cases of small-pox and cholera, but not fatal; no cattle-disease reported; common rice 22¾ seers per rupee; rain is very much wanted for ploughing and for tea.
Dibrugarh („ „)	Occasional showers; 3·33.	Ploughing for *ahu*; cholera in North Lakhimpur and neighbourhood of Dibrugarh; small-pox abating.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 18th)		
Bangalore ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	·11 at Tumkur	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	·48	More rain much needed in North Coorg for coffee blossom; the *vysakh* rice crop has come into ear in the Surlabinad; price of food-grains stationary; small-pox prevalent in the Naujarajapatna taluk and fever in Mercara taluk.
		General Remarks.—General health and prospects good; no material change in prices.
Berar & Hyderabad—(April 18th)		
Amráoti ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Weather rather hot; preparations for *kharif* sowings are going on.
Hyderabad ...	.....	No report received.
Central India States—(April 18th)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather seasonable; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Weather warm; health good.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather hot; health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Weather warm; small-pox still continues; wheat 24 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Agar ...	.....	Weather seasonable; public health good; opium has been collected.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather cloudy and hot; public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 18th)	.....	Weather warm and seasonable.
Sirohi („ 15th)	.....	Weather seasonable, heat not excessive; wells full; health good; small-pox in some villages; crop prospects good.
Marwar („ 13th)	.....	Tanks all empty; water obtained from wells with difficulty; health good, though small-pox and other abnormal sickness prevail to some extent; crops being cut; weather partially cloudy, heat intense; hot winds commenced; prices stationary.
Meywar („ „)	.....	Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops harvested; weather cloudy.
Harowti („ 14th)	.....	Days hot, nights cold; prices steady; health good.
Jhallawar („ 11th)	.....	Hot and sultry; health good.
Ajmere („ 17th)	.....	Harvest progressing satisfactorily; weather seasonable.
Jeypore („ „)	Drops	Full average harvest expected; wheat selling at 15½ and barley at 19 seers per rupee; health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (April 17th)	Slight rain	Harvest continues; health good; wheat 20, barley 27½, *bajri* 25, *juari* 28½, and gram 28½ seers per rupee.
Nepal—(April 12th)		
Katmandu ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; weather sultry.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 19th April, 1883.

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.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

SUCCESSION CERTIFICATE BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to certificates granted under Act XXVII of 1860 (*an Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*). He said:—

"Article 12, Schedule I, of the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, provides, among other matters, for the levy of a fee of two per cent. on the amount or value of the property in respect of which a certificate is granted under Act XXVII of 1860. The following note is appended to the article:—

'The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate, and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all monies recovered or realized by him under such certificate.

'If the monies so recovered or realized exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this schedule for such excess. In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate.'

"In the course of the discussions in the Legislative Council which preceded the passing of the Probate and Administration Act, V of 1881, a proposal was made by Mr. Pitt-Kennedy that Act XXVII of 1860 and the Court-fees Act should be amended so as to require, from any one obtaining a certificate under the former Act for the recovery of any portion of the estate of a deceased person, payment of a court-fee at the rate of two per cent. on the entire value of the estate. A circular was thereupon addressed to Local Governments calling for opinions on this proposal. The replies show that the weight of authority is altogether against its adoption; but many of them call attention to the fact, already more than once brought to the notice of the Government of India, that the requirements of the note in the Court-fees Act, to which I have referred, are, as a rule, neglected or evaded; that persons taking out certificates do not file the statements required by it; that the Courts have no proper means of compelling them to do so; and that large amounts of debts are thus collected under certificates obtained for trifling sums. Various suggestions have been made for enforcing compliance with the provisions of the note, but there are objections to any device for securing the fee which involves the imposition on the person obtaining the certificate of a duty to be performed after he has obtained the certificate. The great mass of the people who take out certificates are so indolent or careless or unintelligent,

that there is little hope of getting them to comply with the provisions of such a law; and the consequence is that, if it is not allowed to remain a dead-letter, as the present law has been, public officers will be constantly compelled to inflict penalties on large numbers of persons, many of whom have been guilty of no deliberate wrong. The simple plan is that already adopted without any warrant of law by some of the officers consulted, namely, to require each applicant for a certificate to file with his application a schedule of the debts in respect of which the certificate is required, and to amend Act XXVII of 1860 so as to make the certificate good only for the debts entered in the schedule, at the same time allowing the certificate-holder, if he afterwards finds that he needs a certificate for other debts, to obtain an extension of the certificate on paying the additional duty and (if the Court requires him to do so) giving additional security. The only objection that has been taken to this arrangement is that taken by the Calcutta High Court in their Registrar's letter No. 54, dated 10th January, 1880. They fear that 'improper use' might be made of the schedule 'by fraudulent debtors whose debts were not in the knowledge of the applicant at the time (he filed the schedule), or in some way prejudice might arise.' Now, there is little doubt that a fraudulent debtor would take the point referred to, and that he would thereby put the certificate-holder to the trouble of explaining his omission to enter the debt in his original schedule; but there would be no great hardship in this, and there would, on the other hand, be a certain compensating advantage, inasmuch as (as observed in one of the replies to the circular) the fear of this would stimulate applicants for certificates to be careful in compiling their schedules. Assuming that the law is to be amended in the manner proposed, a further question arises as to what debts the applicant for a certificate should be bound to include in his application. Should he be bound to include—

(*a*) all debts known to him to be outstanding, including those which could be realized equally well without a certificate; or

(*b*) only those debts which he chooses to include, because he believes he cannot realize them without a certificate?

"The former, it is believed, would be more in accordance with the views of those who framed the existing law; but it appears to the Government that it would be sufficient to adopt the second mode of valuation, and allow the applicant to take out a certificate in respect of such debts only as he thinks fit. No doubt, a larger revenue might be obtained by insisting on the other mode of valuation; but it is apprehended, having regard to the class of people who take out these certificates, that any system requiring the applicant to give a complete list of debts would, if it was to be thoroughly enforced, necessitate proceedings of an inquisitorial nature for which no sufficient machinery exists, and which it would not be worth while to undertake for the sake of the additional revenue to be obtained. The rule which it is now proposed to lay down, while it dispenses with all proceedings of an inquisitorial or penal nature, may reasonably be expected to lead to some slight increase of the revenue under this head, inasmuch as the certificate being expressly limited in its operation to the debts specified in it, the necessity of including in it all debts except those due from persons standing in some peculiarly friendly or confidential relation will be brought home to the applicants, and debtors will probably become alive to the risk they run in paying a debt which is omitted from it. The additional revenue realised will not, as I have already observed, be as large as if the alternative mode of valuation were adopted, but this is a result which, for the reason I have already stated, the Government is prepared to accept. The present Bill has been prepared for the purpose of carrying out these views. The effect of it, if it becomes law, will be that every applicant for a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 will be required to state in his application the debts in respect of which he desires the certificate. It will be in his option to include what debts he pleases. He will pay duty only in respect of the debts which he elects to include, and the operation of the certificate will be limited to those debts. If he subsequently desires to include other debts, he can have the certificate extended to them on paying the additional duty. The note appended to article 12 of the schedule to the Court-fees Act will not apply to him. For the rest, the amendments made by the Bill in Act XXVII of 1860 and in the

Probate and Administration Act, 1881, are of an unimportant nature, and merely such as are necessitated by the above alterations in the substance of the law."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also introduced the Bill.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT asked for leave to postpone the motions relative to the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882.

Leave was granted.

BURMA LABOUR LAW, 1876, REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Bill to repeal the British Burma Labour Law, 1876, be taken into consideration. He said that, when he had the honour to introduce this Bill, he explained that the law was practically a dead-letter, and no operations had ever been effected under it, but that it was found to interfere with the free flow of labour from Madras to British Burma. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma had asked the Madras Government that the law should be repealed, and the latter had readily acceded to the proposal. The Bill was one of the shortest, consisting of but one section, and it was not thought necessary to refer it for the consideration of a Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LITTLE COCOS AND PREPARIS ISLANDS LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to amend the law in force in the Little Cocos Island and Preparis Island be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill had been published and circulated. All the replies to it had been received, and they contained nothing to show that any amendment was required in the Bill as it had been introduced.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 3rd May, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SIMLA; *The 19th April, 1883.*

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 9th March, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, Rai Bahádur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

INLAND STEAM-VESSELS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey, and the Examination and Grant of Certificates to Engineers, of Inland Steam-vessels, and to provide for certain other matters relating to those vessels, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley, the Hon'ble Messrs. Reynolds and Miller and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and 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.

STEAMSHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey of Steamships and the Grant of Certificates to Engineers of those ships, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley, the Hon'ble Messrs. Reynolds and Miller and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and 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.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects, and Statement of Objects and Reasons, be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit. He said:—

"This publication is a necessary stage—and it clearly ought to be an early stage—in the progress of a Bill; but, under the Rules of Business as they stood before the recent alteration, the Council could not have ordered the publication of a Bill until a motion that it be referred to a Select Committee or some equivalent motion had been put and carried. However, under the new rule which was passed the other day, the Council may direct the publication of a Bill at any time after leave to introduce it has been granted. The effect of passing this motion, which I now make, will be that this Bill will be published in the usual manner, and that the various Local Governments will have the same opportunity of expressing their opinions on the provisions of this Bill as they have of expressing their opinions on the provisions of any other Bill.

"I give these explanations for the purpose of correcting some misstatements which have been made with respect to the course which the Government have adopted, and proposed to adopt, in dealing with this measure. It has been alleged that we are pushing the Bill through the Council with unusual and improper haste. There is no foundation for this statement. The Government never intended to pass the Bill into law during the course of the present Calcutta session. They have dealt, and they always intended to deal, with this measure in accordance with the ordinary rules of business; and, in dealing with it, they have not departed from the usual course of procedure, except in one particular, namely, that, in order to give the public the earliest possible notice of the nature of their proposals, they sent copies of the Bill and the accompanying papers to some of the leading Journals before any formal order for publication of the Bill had been made by this Council.

"To substantiate this statement let me recapitulate shortly the several stages through which this measure has passed, both before and since its introduction as a Bill into the Council. It originated with a proposal for legislation which was made by the Government of Bengal to the Government of India in the month of March, 1882. That proposal was, in the month of April last, communicated in the ordinary way to other Local Governments for their opinions. On receipt of those opinions, the Government of India considered whether legislation should be undertaken, and, if so, what form it should take. Having come to a conclusion on these points, they submitted their proposals—the proposals which are embodied in the present Bill—to the Secretary of State in Council. The then Secretary of State, Lord Hartington, informed us that these proposals had been very carefully considered by him in Council, that he agreed in the conclusions at which we had arrived, and that he sanctioned the introduction of a Bill embodying the proposals which we had submitted. Accordingly, the Home Department issued instructions to the Legislative Department to frame a Bill, and the Bill, when framed, was placed in charge of the Legal Member of Council, who, I believe, always takes charge of Bills amending the Procedure Codes. I obtained leave to introduce the Bill on the 2nd of February, I introduced it in the following week, and the papers containing the opinions of Local Governments were, I believe, sent to the newspapers within three days after the introduction of the Bill. Since then the Bill has not been carried through any further stage.

"It has been also alleged that the Bill originated in the opinion of an adviser not sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances of Indian life, the reference being obviously to myself. Now, I do not wish to disclaim or lessen in any way my share of responsibility for this measure, but to say that it originated in any opinion given by me is to say what is not in accordance with the facts. The letter of Sir Ashley Eden was received by the Government of India before I landed in this country. It was sent round to the various Local Governments before I took my seat as a Member of this Council, and I never heard anything about the subject at all until after the replies of the Local Governments had been received by the Government of India. My duty then was simply to form the best conclusion I could after seeing what had been written on the subject, and hearing what was said on the subject, by persons who had an acquaintance with the country which I never affected or claimed to possess. The conclusion to which I came on the materials before me was, that we ought to legislate, and that we ought to legislate on the lines on which this Bill has been framed. That opinion I still hold. But the Bill is the Bill, not of the Legal Member of Council, but of the Government of India, and, that being so, it will, I think, be more meet that I should, on the present occasion, leave to the Head of the Government the task of explaining the policy of what is a Government measure.

"Accordingly, I shall confine myself exclusively to the legal aspect of the measure. But I do not intend to waste your time by reference to any of the so-called legal arguments purporting to show that we have no power to alter the law in the mode in which we propose to alter it. I do not anticipate that my honourable friend Mr. Evans will venture to use any such argument. He is much too good a lawyer to do so. For he knows as well as I do that about the legal power of the Legislative Council to pass this Bill there is not, and cannot be, any question.

"What I propose to do is to give you a dry simple statement shewing the jurisdiction which is, under the existing law, exerciseable by the Courts of this country in cases affecting European British subjects, and the mode in which it is proposed to alter that law by the present Bill. It is necessary that I should do this, because the scope and effect of the Bill have been much misunderstood or misrepresented, and I observe that an important London paper has alleged that we are running atilt against a rule which, as a matter of fact, we do not propose to touch, the rule, namely, which limits the extent of the criminal jurisdiction exerciseable by Magistrates in the mufassal over European British subjects.

"Let me begin by explaining what is meant by a European British subject. The term 'European British subject' is defined by the Criminal Procedure Code (section 4) to mean—

> '(1) any subject of Her Majesty born, naturalized or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland, or in any of the European, American or Australian Colonies or Possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal:
>
> (2) any child or grandchild of any such person by legitimate descent.'

"It will be seen that the definition is somewhat arbitrary and artificial. It includes persons who are neither European nor British. It excludes persons who may be in all essential characteristics Englishmen, but who are not of legitimate descent.

"Such being the European British subject, let us see what is the nature and extent of the jurisdiction exerciseable over him in this country in civil and criminal cases.

"First, then, as to the jurisdiction exerciseable over European British subjects in civil cases. That jurisdiction is precisely the same as that which is exer-

ciseable in the case of persons not being European British subjects. Section 10 of the Civil Procedure Code enacts that—

'no person shall, by reason of his descent or place of birth, be in any civil proceeding exempted from the jurisdiction of the Courts.'

"No person is exempted from that jurisdiction by reason of his being a European British subject; no person is disqualified for exercising that jurisdiction by reason of his not being a European British subject. A Native Judge has the same civil jurisdiction over a European British subject as any other Judge, and may exercise that jurisdiction in such a way as to affect not only his property, but his reputation and his person. He can give judgment against him in a suit for fraud or libel; he can send him to prison for debt; can punish him for contempt of Court; and can issue a warrant for his arrest in case of his non-attendance as a witness.

"So much as to jurisdiction in civil cases. Next, as to jurisdiction in criminal cases. I will deal first with the jurisdiction of the High Courts, including in that expression, not only the High Courts at the Presidency-towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, but the High Court at Allahabad and the Chief Court of the Panjáb at Lahore. The criminal jurisdiction of these Courts is unlimited. No person is exempted from it by reason of race or place of birth. No person is disqualified for exercising it by reason of race or place of birth. Any person may exercise the jurisdiction, whether he is a European British subject or a Native of India. And a Judge of the High Court, whether he is a European British subject or not, is by virtue of his office a Justice of the Peace within and for the whole of British India.

"Then, as to Presidency Magistrates. Here, again, there is no exemption, no disqualification, based on race or place of birth. Any Presidency Magistrate, whether a Native of India or not, can try or commit for trial any European British subject, and can pass any of the following sentences:—

(1) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, including solitary imprisonment;
(2) Fine not exceeding one thousand rupees;
(3) Whipping.

"Lastly, as to the criminal jurisdiction of ordinary Magistrates and Judges in the mufassal. Here there are distinctions between cases affecting European British subjects and other cases, both as to the extent of the jurisdiction which may be exercised, as to the privileges of persons subject to that jurisdiction, and as to the persons qualified to exercise the jurisdiction.

"As to the extent of the jurisdiction. A Magistrate cannot sentence a European British subject to more than three months' imprisonment, or Rs. 1,000 fine, or both. A Court of Session cannot sentence a European British subject to more than a year's imprisonment, or fine, or both. And neither a Magistrate nor a Court of Session can sentence him to the punishment of whipping.

"Then, the European British subject has certain special privileges as to the mode of trial, the right of appeal, and the right to apply for release from custody.

"He may claim to be tried by a mixed jury or a mixed set of assessors, not less than half the number of jurors or assessors being either Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans.

"If he is convicted on a trial held by an Assistant Sessions Judge or a Magistrate, he may appeal either to the High Court or to the Court of Session at his option. He can appeal against small sentences of fine or imprisonment from which there is no right of appeal in ordinary cases, and if he is unlawfully detained in custody he can appeal to the High Court for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him before the High Court.

"And lastly, he cannot be tried by any Magistrate unless the Magistrate is a Justice of the Peace, a Magistrate of the first class and a European British subject; he cannot be tried by any Sessions Judge unless the Judge is a European British subject; and he cannot be tried by any Assistant Sessions Judge unless the Judge is a European British subject, has held the office of Assistant Sessions Judge for at least three years, and has been specially empowered by the Local Government to try European British subjects.

"The privilege of being tried by a mixed jury, or mixed assessors, belongs to all Europeans and Americans; the privilege of being tried by a European British subject belongs to the European British subject alone. Now, of all these various rules, the only one which we propose to alter is that which relates to the race qualification of the Judge. We have left untouched the limitations on the sentences which may be inflicted by the Judge. We have left untouched the right to trial by a mixed jury or by mixed assessors; we have left untouched the right to apply for release from illegal custody. The single alteration which we propose to make is this. We propose to substitute, for the disqualification arising from race, a qualification depending on tried personal fitness. We propose to say that a very small number of specially selected Native Magistrates may exercise that limited and qualified jurisdiction which can at present be exercised only by persons who fall within the extremely arbitrary and technical definition of European British subjects."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"It cannot be denied by the most earnest opponents of the present Bill that there is a strong array of official opinion in support of it. The measure which it embodies originated with the Government of Bengal. The Governments of Bombay, Madras, the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, of British Burma and of Assam, and the Resident at Haidarábád, who is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of the Haidarábád Assigned Districts, have all written in no qualified terms expressing their approval of it on the grounds of public policy and administrative convenience.

"It is unquestionable that the Bill, if passed into law, will deprive the European British subject in the interior of being tried in certain cases by a Magistrate or Judge of his own race. I say 'in certain cases,' for, as the law at present stands, there is nothing, should he be unfortunate enough to be committed to the High Court, to prevent his being tried by a Native Judge of that tribunal. Whether this partial deprivation of a peculiar privilege be one which State policy and the interests of good administration demand, is the question this Council has now to determine—a question which the heads of all the Local Governments have answered in the affirmative.

"The policy of the British Government in India for many years has been to throw open to Natives of the country, proved to possess the necessary qualifications, offices in the public service which were at first reserved exclusively for Englishmen. The progress of education, the gradual adoption among the better classes of Natives of India of European standards of honour, integrity and truthfulness, the increase of intelligent interest in public affairs exhibited by the leaders of Native society, have all tended to break down the barriers which obstructed their advancement to the higher appointments of the administration. Successive opportunities of such employment have of late years been afforded to Native gentlemen, which have placed within their reach seats on the benches of the High Courts, and admission to the Covenanted and Native Civil Services. This last privilege will, except in cases of manifest incapacity, lead to the bench of the Sessions Court and to the magisterial and executive charge of districts.

"It is scarcely needful for me before this Council to dwell on the importance of this charge. District-officers have been rightly called the eyes and ears of Government. They are in their districts the outward and visible representation of British authority,—often but a dim and distant shadow,—and upon their efficiency, and on the respect and confidence they inspire, depend the reputation, the influence, and, perhaps in the last resort, the existence, of British rule in India. They are entrusted with weighty judicial and executive functions, and have in their hands powers which may affect the welfare and happiness of hundreds of thousands of human beings; for they, and they only, can adequately

represent and secure a hearing for the wants of their people. Similarly, Sessions Judges preside over the administration of criminal justice in areas co-extensive with, or larger than, those of districts, and have powers of trying all offences, even of a capital nature, committed by persons residing within their jurisdiction.

"To these high offices, for reasons of State policy which cannot now be questioned, Her Majesty's Government has thought it good that Natives of India should be admitted; and the Bill before the Council is only the natural outcome and complement of that policy. It simply invests the holders of them, when they happen to be other than Europeans, with powers hitherto inseparable from these offices.

"It is much to be regretted that this cannot be done without depriving Englishmen in India of a privilege, however small, which they have hitherto possessed, but that it must be done, sound policy and good administration alike seem to me to require.

"With what fairness can Government, which has held out to Natives prospects of reaching the highest posts in the public service, which induced and encouraged them to incur the labour and expense of qualifying for such appointments, turn round upon those persons now, who have satisfied all the requirements for high office, and say—'We make you Sessions Judges and Magistrates of districts, but we find you wanting, by reason of your descent, in the qualities essential to the discharge of a portion of the duties which devolve upon you in those capacities, and for the performance of those duties you must give place to others junior to you in the service'?

"Is such treatment likely to conciliate or win public esteem and confidence for Sessions Judges and Magistrates, to strengthen their hands in the execution of their offices, or to promote that good feeling and cordiality between European and Native Civilians which are indispensable to their working efficiently together? It is obvious that it must produce effects the direct opposites of these.

"No, My Lord. I believe it is now too late to stop short. We cannot retrace our steps, and, as the change now in contemplation must be made sooner or later, and, when it is made, appears fated to arouse passions which we all deplore, the sooner it is made the better.

"The warmth of feeling which has been called forth by the publication of the Bill, and the excitement to which it has given rise, seem to me very disproportionate to the results which may be reasonably expected to flow from it. The number of Native Civilians employed under each Local Government is very small; the localities where there are persons likely to be affected by the Bill are not numerous. Years must elapse before the few Native officers to whom the Bill refers can reach the qualifying offices or prove their fitness to be nominated as Justices of the Peace; and the Local Governments have, under these circumstances, full opportunity for giving effect to the proposals under the most favourable conditions. Notwithstanding all this, it has been assumed, in the vehement discussions which have taken place outside this Council chamber, that the present proposal is one to subject European residents in the interior of the country to the jurisdiction of all Native Magistrates—an assumption altogether unfounded. No Deputy Magistrate, no Honorary Magistrate and no Extra Assistant Commissioner, which classes comprehend nearly the entire Native Magistracy, can be nominated under the Bill.

"Similarly, much of the heated declamation which has been resounding in our ears can only spring from the idea that all distinctions of law between Europeans and Natives of India are to be abolished; but what are the facts?

"The Bill leaves altogether unaltered the main provisions of the law, that for heinous offences European British subjects must be tried before the High Court, that for grave offences meriting a punishment of imprisonment of less than one year's duration they are to be tried before the Court of Session, and

that the accused, if he pleases, can require that half the number of the jury or assessors at such trials shall be Europeans or Americans. The only change made is, that a Magistrate trying a European British subject for petty offences or enquiring into graver charges against him, and that a Sessions Judge presiding at his trial on such charges, shall not of necessity be a European, though such Magistrate, unless a Magistrate of the district, must have satisfied Government of his ability to discharge the duties of a Justice of the Peace.

"It is difficult to find any intelligible reason why an officer of sufficient judicial ability to be appointed a Presidency Magistrate should, when promoted or even transferred to a district beyond the Presidency, forfeit powers which he had been found to exercise in a satisfactory manner; or why a Native gentleman who has proved his fitness for the Bench of the Sessions Court should be declared disqualified from presiding at a trial of a European British subject, when the accused can have the advantage of a number of his countrymen on the jury or among the assessors.

"In several districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, where the cry of opposition has been loudest, and where the Bill, if it passes, is likely to have the most extensive operation, trials before Courts of Sessions are by jury.

"The arguments which might justly have been urged a quarter of a century ago, arising from the inaccessibility of Courts in the interior, and their seclusion from the fierce light of public opinion, were discussed and answered in the debate in this Council in 1872, in the speech of Lord Napier of Merchistoun, quoted on a previous occasion by the hon'ble and learned member who introduced this Bill; and, if anything further were wanted, I have but to point to the countless letters and telegrams in the columns of the newspapers arriving every day from different parts of the country, as evidence that, where Europeans in India are concerned, things cannot now be done in a corner."

The Hon'ble KRISTODÁS PÁL said:—"My Lord,—I think I would best consult the interests of the Bill if I should say as little as possible on the subject. I am convinced that I cannot do better than leave it to your Lordship, as the responsible head of the Government, to enunciate the reasons and policy of this measure. I cannot, however, allow this occasion to pass without saying that I look upon this Bill as a legitimate and logical development of the progressive policy which characterises British rule in this country, and that, its principle being sound, just and righteous, my countrymen feel a deep interest in it.

"None, my Lord, can regret more than I do the ebullition of feeling which this Bill has caused. Considering the innocuous character of the Bill, I confess I did not expect it, nor did the Government, I believe, anticipate it. Had it not been for the great and important principle at stake, I would have been the first to counsel the withdrawal of the Bill, rather than oppose the wave of feeling which has risen against it. I have too strong a faith in the character of John Bull to believe for a moment that he will carry to the bitter end his opposition to a noble attempt to establish that equality in the eye of the law which the history of his own country, and the teachings of his own political system, so loudly proclaim. I was young when the hurricane of the Sepoy Revolt burst over the country in 1857, but I well recollect how feelings were torn asunder by the sad events of those days, how furious was the rage of denunciation, and how terrible the voice of vengeance. And yet, when the storm of the Mutiny subsided, the feeling also subsided, and not a few of those who had stood forth as uncompromising enemies of the Natives now stepped forward as zealous champions of their cause. It has been my good fortune to work with many of them, and to profit not a little by their advice, assistance, co-operation and example. Who could for a moment say that the Anglo-Indian of the Mutiny days was the Anglo-Indian of the succeeding days of peace and progress? This is my experience of the character of honest John Bull.

"Pride of race—I use the phrase in no offensive sense—is a commendable feeling. It is an honest and honourable pride. It has been the mother of

good deeds, valiant acts, patriotic exertions and national glory. But there is a higher and nobler pride, that of fostering human happiness under beneficent law, raising the weak and lowly to the level of the strong and high, and making equal law and equal justice the basis of political paramountcy in the world. It is to that noble feeling I appeal. All Englishmen, whether in India or in England, I humbly think, should rejoice that, within the century and a quarter they have ruled India, they have effected such a complete revolution in the Indian mind, both intellectual and moral, that Indian Magistrates are found fit to be trusted with the administration of the laws of the land, not only over their own countrymen, but also over the members of the ruling race. This is a work of which England may justly feel proud—this is a consummation over which all Englishmen may well rejoice."

The Hon'ble MR. MILLER said:—"My Lord, I can hardly imagine a subject likely to be brought up for discussion in this Council concerning which I should speak with greater unwillingness than this Bill. If there ever was a matter to which the proverb 'Least said soonest mended' applied, it is this one. To speak will lead to misunderstanding, and so also will the keeping silence. To the best of my judgment I choose the lesser evil, for there have been misunderstandings enough, for which, however, I cannot feel that I, or those for whom I speak, are in any way to be held responsible.

"No subject for many years has evoked in India so deep or such united feeling on the part of the European community as this Bill. In the presence of a feeling so strong, and I cannot help saying also so powerful for mischief, it is an infinite pity that a measure of this nature, which deeply affects the material interests, as well as the sentiments, of Europeans, should have been introduced without any attempt made beforehand to ascertain their views.

"The disappointment on our part would have been excited under any circumstances, but recent events intensify and attract attention to it; for we have of late been hopeful that the former policy on the part of Government, of relying solely on information derived through official channels, would be relaxed, and that the views of the non-official community would be sought for and weighed more than has been hitherto the custom, and we have been encouraged to form opinions, and at times even taunted with having none.

"The fact that a measure on which, if on no other, the European community in, and connected with, India think strongly and think together, should have been introduced without a word of warning, leads reasonably and properly to disappointment, and tends to throw discredit on the profession of Government when they say they wish to know our views.

"But, from what I and many others have seen of your Lordship and of your Lordship's Government, we are led to believe this must have arisen from some misapprehension; and that, when it is made plain that on this subject the interested class, whom alone the proposed alteration of the law would practically affect, not only have an opinion, but are practically unanimous in it, as regards this measure,—when this, the true state of affairs, is discovered,—the Government may see their way to withdraw their calamitous proposal.

"On this subject I can confidently say the European non-official community think together. I only wish there were less positive proof. I wish it were still a matter of opinion, and that the opinion alone could be accepted; for the very fact of asking the public in a public way to state their views is injurious to the best interests of India. There is hardly another subject which could call the widely scattered, in places solitary and isolated, Europeans in this country so unanimously together as a proposal to subject their personal liberty to Native tribunals in the Mufassal; for the proposal threatens them in all ways—their liberty, their reputation and the stability of their property. The trade organizations in all parts of the country agree in this view: from Karáchi, from Bombay, although the planting interest is entirely absent in those parts of India; in Madras and Rangoon the same response is made; and in Bengal and in Southern India the Europeans in the Mufassal speak practically as one man.

"It seems to me to be altogether a fallacious argument to say that the proposal is at most a trifle. In the first place, it is not a trifle to deprive the European of his most cherished right. The first sign of an inclination on the part of Government to deprive him of his right to be tried by a fellow countryman excites him far beyond what actual immediate danger justifies; and it is not a trifle to stimulate feelings of distrust and indignation in the minds of Europeans in the country against the Government; for this indignation and distrust is not brought into effect directly against the Government, as would be the case in England, but affects rather the country itself and the Natives.

"If means were being sought to stir up and inflame those race antipathies which it is the noble ambition of your Lordship's administration to efface, a more effective one than this 'trifle' could not be found. It is not a trifle; for, if by mischance a Native Sessions Judge or a Native District Magistrate were to misjudge an European and condemn him to imprisonment on grounds which were afterwards proved to have been erroneous, it is perfectly certain that more positive, immediate, I may say, instantaneous, harm would be done to this country than could be repaired in half a dozen years. It is not a trifle; for one of the most common crimes, I will not say one of the ingrained customs, of this country is the fabrication of false evidence in the Courts of law. Perhaps, the hon'ble and learned member who introduces the Bill may think I am only uttering one of the common Anglo-Indian fossilized prejudices; but I would appeal to universal Indian experience to bear me out. False evidence is cheap. One single miscarriage of justice through the medium of false evidence sworn before a Native Magistrate will do more infinite mischief, by driving English workmen and English capital out of the country, than the united efforts of Government and of all the guarantees they can offer can repair in a quarter of a century.

"If a trifle, then, why in the name of common sense provoke all their animosity for the sake of it? It is difficult in a matter like this to appeal to experience that is purely English. This country is full of anomalies, and it is difficult for the English mind, unaccustomed to the facts of Indian life, to discover how it is that a practice which is submitted to without demur in a Presidency-town should be so bitterly resisted in the Mufassal. The answer is simple. A public opinion, a Press and legal assistance are at hand here. There, there is nothing but a Judge to condemn and a jail to confine. English enterprise—and on this side of India at least there is very little enterprise of any kind except English—is largely concerned, and English capital largely invested in this country, especially in Bengal. The indigo factories, the tea gardens, and the consequent inducement to that migration of population which is so urgently needed in parts of India, mills and mines, are all supported by English capital, and the tendency has been to increase this. It has begun to be recognized by European capital that India most wants to buy what England most wants to sell, namely, material for increasing the trading power of the country; and a stimulus has lately, under the auspices of your Lordship's Government, been given to the inward flow of capital.

"But there is one thing that European capital will not do. It will not entrust itself to Native Indian management. It is hopeless and useless to say this is the result of prejudice. Possibly it is prejudice. But the result of the prejudice is a tangible factor, which cannot be denied, cannot be ignored, and which must in fact be acknowledged. Capitalists will not entrust their money to Native management, and they are satisfied the feeling is well founded. I will not give reasons for this, for I do not wish to give unnecessary offence, but I ask your Lordship to take note of it.

"Capital employed in the Province is invested on the faith of European agency, but such agency is expensive and is not employed in greater strength than the circumstances of the case render positively necessary. A practice exists in the Mufassal—I am not drawing on my imagination, I am not uttering an Anglo-Indian prejudice, I am stating a fact which is known to every zamíndár as well as to every raiyat, to every official European equally as to non-officials who ever engaged in litigation, that the practice of bringing false

charges to injure rivals or to gratify a grudge is a common practice. This is a fact of which European capital has to take account before it allows itself to be locked up in India, and capital reflects that, if an European manager is removed from the charge of the enterprise on which he is employed in the Mufassal at a critical moment and imprisoned on a false accusation, the loss and damage may be overwhelming.

"No Native criminal tribunal in the Mufassal can, under these circumstances, command the confidence of our employés. Anything that touches the personal safety of our European employés in the Mufassal reflects back again on us, and, if it threatens their safety, it deters the inflow of capital. It is said this is all prejudice. We think it to be fact. Capital is sensitive, and, when you deprive the investor of one of the safeguards on which he mainly relies, namely, the right on the part of his employés to be tried by one who, whatever may be his knowledge of the criminal law, is at least a fellow-countryman and capable of understanding, as one of ourselves, our own feelings, it is of no sort of use to assure that capitalist that what he looks upon as a safeguard is only an 'anomaly'.

"It is only eleven years ago since Sir James Stephen addressed this Council on the same subject that is now before us; and, in allusion to the law which had then been decided upon, but which it is now proposed to alter, he used the following words:—

'I need not remind the Council of the extreme warmth of feeling which discussion upon a measure of the nature excited at no distant date, nor need I insist on the great importance to the Government of the country of the existence of harmony between the Government and the general European population.'

"These words still hold true. In what respect have circumstances changed since they were spoken? Is a compromise in itself more objectionable now than it was then; or are the facts which rendered the whole law a tissue of compromise in any manner or in any degree of manner different?

"The Europeans who have capital in this country do not think so, and they look in vain to anything that has been stated in advocacy of the Bill for reasons which justified a change in the law. A compromise the whole law is, and a compromise it must remain until the conditions of daily life in this country render a simpler law admissible.

"Is this compromise,—the least objectionable, the least actively offensive, of any that are to be found within the four corners of the statute-book—highly valued by the section to whom it applies? We have the traders' and planters' association from every part of India answering with one voice. I think it is a most regrettable thing, the idea of being called upon to answer the question had ever to be proposed to them; but of the fact of their reply there is no sort of doubt.

"My Lord, the exasperation of race that is now going on is terrible and deplorable. Enough harm has been done, and yet the exasperation is increasing every day. It has not done so yet, but it is leading to a sense of insecurity. If the Government depart from Calcutta to Simla, leaving the population of Bengal 'to stew in the juices of mutual animosity' engendered by this most unfortunate proposition, the mischief, which will not be prejudice, but a fact, not imaginary but tangible, may become beyond repair; and I call upon those of your Lordship's Council who have served their years in the country, and who have more than a theoretical knowledge of the people, to tell your Lordship frankly that I have not overstated the case. And of yourself, I would earnestly beg, in the interest of that concord between the races which you have so much at heart, to withdraw this Bill, which satisfies no one, and which, with the smallest amount of good, does almost the largest possible amount of harm."

[The spectators present here applauded the last speaker by loud clapping of hands.]

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"It is a rule of this Council, and of all legislative assemblies in the world, that those persons admitted as spectators

should not applaud on either side any of the sentiments delivered, and it is my duty to enforce that rule. I am quite sure that those gentlemen who have applauded on this occasion did so from forgetfulness, but it is a rule which must be observed; and, although sentiments are felt on one side or the other, they must not be expressed."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said that the motion for publication was purely formal. It was only a strong sense of public duty, and a strong conviction that the present deplorable state of things ought to be put an end to at once, that led him to speak at this stage of the Bill. The question raised by this Bill, as stated by the hon'ble mover, was whether they "could with safety, and ought in justice, to re-open the settlement or compromise of 1872." Mr. Ilbert had admitted, practically, that he was bound to show three things—

(1) necessity for disturbing the settlement of 1872;
(2) that the new settlement proposed was a durable and stable one; and
(3) that the new scheme was one conducive to the "effectual and impartial administration of justice."

He (MR. EVANS) emphatically denied that any one of these propositions was made out. There was no administrative necessity; there was no element of finality or durability in the proposal made, and he challenged any one to say that justice would be "more effectually or impartially administered" under the scheme proposed by this Bill.

In order to explain the compromise of 1872, he was obliged to take the Council back to 1857, to show how the matter really stood; and how and why the settlement of 1872 was come to.

In 1857, European British subjects in Bengal had the right to have their criminal cases (with a few small statutory exceptions) tried by the old Supreme Court. This led to grave inconvenience in bringing down prisoners and witnesses from very remote places on trifling charges.

All persons in India were now in civil cases subject to the ordinary Courts, and no person was exempt from the jurisdiction of any Civil Court, by reason of birth or descent. The Penal Code was then about to be passed, making one body of criminal law applicable to all Her Majesty's subjects in India. And it was proposed, as a complement to the Penal Code, to introduce a Criminal Procedure Code on the same broad principle, enacting that no person should, by reason of birth or descent, be exempted from the jurisdiction of any Criminal Court. This would have swept away at one stroke the right or privilege of European British subjects to have any special tribunals, or special privilege as to the constitution of the tribunals, by which their liberties and their lives could be declared forfeited. There was a great outcry against the proposal and violent public feeling. Meetings were held, and a petition, signed by 1,100 European British subjects in Bengal, was presented to the Legislative Council. They objected to all the proposed tribunals, as incompetent, and to those presided over by Natives, as utterly unsafe.

Debate of 1857.

Sir A. Buller, a Judge of the old Supreme Court, spoke in Council in March, 1857, advocating a compromise. He admitted the grave inconvenience of bringing all charges against European British subjects to be tried by the Supreme Court. But urged that this practical difficulty could be met by the practical remedy of making them triable only by the Sessions Courts—not by the Magistrates' Courts or the Subordinate Courts presided over by Natives.

Sir A. Buller urged that they were practical men, living in a land full of anomalies, which they must deal with practically. He said the Magistrates' Courts, though they gave the Natives far better justice than they ever had before, would give the European British subjects far worse justice than they

had been used to. He did not think it was right to give poorer justice to the European British subjects to avoid an anomaly, if they could give them as good justice as before, without hardship to the Natives. As to the Native tribunals, he thought the European British subjects were right in objecting to them on the additional ground of race antagonism.

The Chief Justice, Sir James Colville, supported him, and drew attention to the well-known habit prevailing among Natives in the Mufassal, of endeavouring to get rid of rivals by deliberately framed false criminal charges, supported by false evidence, and said the combination of executive and judicial functions in the person of the Magistrates prejudiced and biased their minds, and rendered the Magistrates' Courts in India very unsatisfactory tribunals.

Sir B. Peacock, the Legal Member of Council, said that though he had introduced the Bill he would consider the arguments. No division was ever taken on this question.

The Mutiny broke out with all its horrors, and race feeling rose to a fearful pitch. The Court of Directors withdrew the question from the Council, and it was resolved to continue the former system of having European British subjects tried solely by the Supreme Court.

Debate of 1859.

In 1859, there was, however, another debate, which showed that Sir Barnes Peacock had been taught by the Mutiny the danger of carrying abstract principles to their logical conclusion in India, without regard to consequences. Sir Barnes Peacock inserted in the Code a provision disabling Natives in the Mufassal from even committing European British subjects for trial. Mr. Harington (a most able and experienced Civilian) thought this unnecessary. He said he had never advocated the *trial* of European British subjects by Natives, but he thought they might be allowed to commit; and he taunted Sir Barnes Peacock with having at first advocated the sweeping Bill of 1857, and having now gone to the opposite extreme. Sir Barnes Peacock replied that he had never committed himself to it, and that, even if he had done so, it was unfair of Mr. Harington to remind him of it. After the Mutiny he claimed the right to change his mind, and boldly avowed he had done so. Sir Charles Jackson, a Judge of the old Supreme Court, agreed with Sir Barnes, and pointed out the practical necessity of providing special tribunals for this particular class of persons, and showed the utter fallacy of arguing that because Natives were allowed to act as Justices in Calcutta, and to commit Europeans, therefore, it was practically safe to let them do so in the Mufassal. The Criminal Procedure Code of 1861 was eventually passed, leaving criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects practically as it was before.

Code of 1861.

Years rolled on, the echoes of the Mutiny grew fainter, and, in 1871, a revised Criminal Procedure Code was being prepared by Sir J. F. Stephen.

State of things in 1871.

He was in Calcutta at that time, and knew both Sir J. F. Stephen and Mr. Stewart, and, speaking from memory, without any notes of what passed, he would give the Council his impression of the state of things that led to the settlement of 1872. The influx of a poorer class of Europeans from England and Australia had rendered it an intolerable inconvenience to send them all for trial to the High Court in Calcutta for petty offences, and even gave practical immunity for petty crimes. The moderate and sensible men among the European British subjects fully recognised the necessity for giving some jurisdiction to some Mufassal Courts, and the Government pressed urgently for it.

The amount of jurisdiction proposed to be given to the Mufassal Courts over European British subjects was three months' imprisonment to be inflicted by a Magistrate's Court, and one year to be inflicted by a Sessions Court.

The European British subjects could not successfully object to the jurisdiction of the Sessions Judge, provided he was a European, as his duties were purely judicial. But they could well object to the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts, for the reason touched on by Sir James Colville in 1857, that is, the combination of executive and judicial functions in the same person. The Magistrate was head of his district, had to keep the peace, to see that crime and lawlessness was detected and put down, to hold secret inquiries, to act as practical head of the Police, to decide on ordering prosecutions to be instituted, and then, when his mind had been thoroughly saturated and biased by the result of secret inquiries and police reports, to try the accused.

Further, Sir J. F. Stephen was very anxious to introduce by his new Code summary trials, as in Petty Sessions in England, in which there should be no regular record of evidence, save such précis of it as the Magistrate might record in his judgment.

Sir J. F. Stephen justly feared a strong onslaught by the European British subjects on Magistrates' justice. He knew, and all knew, that the finances of India could not afford the severance of the executive and judicial functions of Magistrates, which the interests of justice loudly called for.

The European British subjects were likewise entitled to object to summary trial without a proper record of the evidence, as tending to nullify in practice the much prized right of appeal to the High Court in all cases, which they possessed and still possess.

But there was, further, the danger, nay the certainty, of a fierce agitation by the European British subjects against being subjected to the criminal jurisdiction of Natives in the Mufassal. Any proposal to do this would (it was well known) revive the fire of race hatred and the memories of the Mutiny, which had been waning and dying out slowly, and do much to interrupt cordial relations between Natives and Europeans, and between the European community and the Government of India.

Sir J. F. Stephen was quite willing to concede that European British subjects should not be tried by the ordinary Native Deputy Magistrates, and in this all responsible Government officials agreed with him, and still agree. But Natives had begun to enter the Covenanted Civil Service, and the European British subjects utterly objected to entrust their personal liberty to Natives, whether covenanted or uncovenanted.

This was the problem which Sir J. F. Stephen and Sir John Strachey, and the other experienced men who made the settlement of 1872, had to decide—"Was it worth while, for the sake of asserting the principle (if principle it be) that all Covenanted Civilians should be empowered to try Europeans as soon as they became full-power Magistrates, to risk the explosion which would inevitably have ensued, and which would have done incalculable mischief. Bearing in mind that it was admittedly impossible, and politically dangerous, to carry out in its integrity, in the Mufassal, the broad principle that no man should be exempted from the jurisdiction of any Criminal Court by reason of birth or descent; and, further, bearing in mind that every one connected with Government was agreed that it was necessary to sanction a similar anomaly in the case of Uncovenanted Magistrates, and to enact in effect that full-power Uncovenanted Magistrates, who were Europeans, might try the European British subjects, but that the Uncovenanted Magistrates, who were not Europeans, should not have that power. The strong practical intellects of Sir J. F. Stephen and Sir John Strachey perceived that, to risk such evils to avoid this petty anomaly, which caused no practical inconvenience, after sanctioning so many departures from the only broad principle which could be appealed to, would indeed be to strain at a gnat after swallowing many camels. They knew also the strong practical objections which exist to entrusting this jurisdiction to Natives.

Compromise of 1872.

Accordingly, they informally proposed to the European community, through the non-official members, that, if they would consent to submit to the jurisdiction of the Magis-

trates' Courts and to the summary trials without opposition, they (Sir J. F. Stephen, Sir J. Strachey and others) would agree that no Natives, not even Covenanted Civilians, should have power to try European British subjects. The European community, to whom the proposals were informally made, assented, and the arrangement was embodied in the report and resolution of the Select Committee.

This arrangement was come to, so far as he remembered, during the interregnum between the lamented death of Lord Mayo and the arrival of Lord Napier of Murchistoun, when Sir J. Strachey, as senior member of the Council, practically officiated as Viceroy, and it had Sir J. Strachey's fullest approbation, as appears by his remarks in the debate of 1872.

It was a wise, a statesmanlike compromise, and he felt well assured that the present Government of India, had they had the least idea of the lamentable results that would arise from endeavouring to upset it, would never have brought in this unfortunate Bill.

The debate of 1872 had been entirely misunderstood by Mr. Ilbert in his speech introducing the Bill, and Mr. Ilbert had unconsciously misrepresented the attitude of Sir J. F. Stephen and Sir J. Strachey in that debate.

All the opponents of the compromise in that debate admitted the principle, that only Natives who had become Europeanised in thought, and thoroughly acquainted with European manners and customs, could be permitted to try Europeans. So that a great portion of the proposals in the present Bill were directly opposed to the opinions of the eminent authorities who were appealed to, and relied on in support of it. In particular, so much of the present measure as provided that all Sessions Judges, whether Covenanted Civilians or not, should try European British subjects, was opposed to all authority.

Subordinate Judges from the Uncovenanted Service were now being promoted for their legal ability and aptitude in trying civil cases to be Sessions Judges. Many of them were men of high caste, saturated with caste prejudice, and had never been brought into social contact with Europeans, and were totally ignorant of their manners, customs and habits of thought. This was also the case with the Natives now being admitted into the Covenanted Service under the new statutory rules, without competition and without going to England.

The Commander-in-Chief, in that debate in 1872, although he advocated the admission of Europeanised Native members of the Covenanted Service, yet was altogether opposed to the trial of Europeans by the Magistrates' Courts in the Mufassal, and had moved an amendment to confine the jurisdiction over European British subjects to the Sessions Courts, as suggested in 1857 by Sir A. Buller. The silence of Mr. Stewart, the non-official member, during the debate on the compromise, was due to a desire not to say things which are best left unsaid unless there is necessity, and to the assurance of Sir J. F. Stephen that a majority of the Council would stand by the compromise, and it was, he believed, the effect of the compromise which led Mr. Stewart to go against the Commander-in-Chief in the division on the subsequent amendment.

He made these observations as they were necessary to a correct understanding of the nature of the settlement of 1872 now sought to be re-opened. He did not put forward that compromise as anything legally or morally binding on the present Government; but he thought it was hard on the European British subjects to take away by a separate Act that concession by which their acquiescence in many of the provisions of the Code had been obtained, leaving in the Code provisions and powers which they were not prepared to entrust to any Native Magistrate in the Mufassal. He thought in fairness such a proposal should only be brought on when there was a general revision of the Code.

The power to direct prosecutions on suspicion and then try the case summarily, without record of evidence and without (in a large class of cases) any right in the accused to cross-examine after charge framed, unless the witnesses

happened to be present in Court, were instances of powers which European British subjects were not prepared to entrust into the hands of Natives.

He hoped it was not likely that any Local Government would be so indiscreet as to appoint a Native Magistrate to any district where Europeans were strong and numerous, (a fact, if he was right, which went to show how useless the Bill was); but these powers in the hands of Natives would render the position of the lonely pioneers of European enterprise in remote places untenable and unsafe.

The next question was—

What was the necessity for reopening this burning question? None of the Local Governments consulted had complained of any administrative inconvenience. The reason there was no complaint was not far to seek. Only 11 Natives had entered the Covenanted Civil Service, by competition in England, from 1864, when the first of them arrived in India, to the present day, and he had the authority of the *Statesman* for saying that the import had now ceased, owing to a change in the rules at home. Of these eleven one had left the service under circumstances which he need not advert to; one had gone to Madras and was dead. The remaining nine were thus distributed:—two were in Bombay; one, a young Parsee, a very junior officer, was in the North-Western Provinces; and the remaining six were in Bengal. There were none in the rest of India.

Necessity.

The Circular inviting confidential opinions from the Local Governments was sent out on the 28th April, 1882, when Mr. Rivers Thompson was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and it was singular that that circular was not sent to Bengal, and that no opportunities had been given to the Government of Bengal to consult its officers and the High Court on the subject.

He spoke subject to correction by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who was present, but so far as he (as an outsider) had been able to gather, the opinion of the bulk of the Bengal officers and of the High Court was against the measure, and, so far as he could learn, no administrative necessity had arisen in Bengal, or was likely to arise. It was impossible to allege the existence of administrative necessity in the rest of India arising from the presence of three men only, one of whom only would, so far as he could learn, be immediately affected by it and have the power conferred on him of trying European British subjects. The statutory Native Civil Service had very recently been created, and it would be years before the question of investing them with the power became a practical one.

As to stability and durability—

Stability and durability.

The settlement proposed had no single element of stability or durability. It proceeded on the principle (if it could be said to have any real principle in it) of allowing the Local Governments to determine the fitness of individuals to be Justices of the Peace (Justices of the Peace alone being empowered to try European British subjects), while the area of selection was to be restricted and not left open as in the Presidency-towns, where any fit person might be selected.

Having enunciated this principle of personal fitness (to be judged by the Local Government), the hon'ble and learned mover found himself face to face with this difficulty. Everyone was agreed that it was not desirable to vest Uncovenanted Native officers with this power. They, therefore, must remain disqualified.

But, as the law now stood, Government was empowered to invest any Uncovenanted Europeans with the power, and had largely done so. There were now from 20 to 30 Uncovenanted European Deputy Magistrates, with first class powers in Bengal, who were Justices of the Peace, and had power to try European British subjects. The Uncovenanted Europeans were fit, and, so far as could be learnt, had exercised their powers impartially and efficiently, but it was an anomaly.

This difficulty was solved by disqualifying all Europeans who were not Covenanted Civilians from being Justices of the Peace in the Mufassal, and practically confining, with a few exceptions, the office of Justice of the Peace to ordinary Covenanted Civilians, whether Native or European, and to the Native Civilians admitted under the new statutory rules.

What principle was there in this? certainly not the principle of *fitness*, for no allegation was made against the fitness of the class it was proposed to exclude, that is, Uncovenanted Europeans. There was a difference of race and moral standard. The effect of it was to disqualify the Uncovenanted Natives. This was a fact. It could not be got rid of. This Bill attempted to hide or disguise the unpleasant fact by disqualifying the Uncovenanted Europeans against whose fitness there was no complaint. Thus, an apparent symmetry was produced at the expense of depriving Government of the services of a class of men who have been admitted as Justices of the Peace since the thirty-third year of His late Majesty, King George the Third, to the acknowledged advantage and convenience of the public service.

But his hon'ble and learned friend said there was a principle in this. His hon'ble and learned friend had apparently discovered that there was no privilege of European British subjects as to tribunals to be considered, but a "class of offences" which, from "the circumstances in which they were usually committed" by European British subjects, required to be dealt with by the higher class of Magistrates only. And it was to be presumed that it was this discovery which he considered justified him in disqualifying all Uncovenanted European British subjects from trying so "troublesome and difficult" a class of cases.

The only answer to be made to this was, that it had no basis of fact There was no "class of offences," but there was a class of persons always liable to be accused of crimes, and who sometimes, but rarely, committed crimes.

Individuals of this class were, owing to the circumstances of the country, often "difficult and troublesome" to try. From the nature of things they must be far more "troublesome and difficult" for a Native to try than for an European to try. This class of persons was at present entitled to special tribunals, or to a special constitution of the tribunals by which they are to be tried.

This Bill attempted to disguise the fact—to allow this class to retain all its anomalous privileges as to tribunals (except the one now in question), and to justify such retention, not on the real ground, but on an imaginary ground, that is, that the offences this class commit are of such a character that Government is justified in enacting for the more "effectual and impartial administration of justice" that none but Covenanted Civilians shall try them, with a few exceptions based on no principle.

The Native Press utterly declines to accept this as final, and many of the Native papers, as the *Amrita Bazár Patrika* of March 1st, give it but very faint support, on the ground that the other anomalies are much more objectionable and inconvenient.

There can be no element of stability or durability in such an illusory settlement as this.

Effectual and impartial administration of justice.

The object of these proposals was said by his hon'ble and learned friend to be the effectual and impartial administration of justice. On this point it was enough to say that the proposal was to disqualify a class of men against whose effectual and impartial administration of justice no complaint had been made, and to substitute a class (the Native Statutory Civil Service) whom Mr. Duthoit, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, declared, in his confidential communication, to be utterly unfit to hold the scales of justice impartially, in cases where Europeans are concerned, and to be often saturated with caste and class prejudices, and who were not necessarily at all Europeanised. Even the *Statesman* (15th February) condemned this class as inferior to many of the Native Deputy Magistrates. Tried by this test, this measure fails on the face of it.

Many of the supporters of this measure were not prepared to go further than Sir Barrow Ellis' amendment in 1872, that is, in effect, to invest with these powers only the nine Covenanted Civilians elected by competition in England; but his hon'ble and learned friend had confessed, as he (MR. EVANS) understood him, that it would be mere tinkering to stop there, and that the Government would not be justified in re-opening the settlement of 1872, unless they could go further and propose a permanent and durable settlement of the broad question.

Satisfactory tribunal.

There was another test which he would suggest when any change in a tribunal was proposed,—that is, that the tribunal, as reconstituted, should, if possible, have the respect and reverence of the class from which the accused are drawn, and should (if possible) be regarded by the accused and his class as a satisfactory tribunal. This is a cardinal point in the administration of criminal justice. It would be waste of words to demonstrate that the proposed measure utterly fails to stand this test.

He failed to see any sufficient reason for proceeding with so unnecessary and useless a Bill on the face of so strong and intense a feeling as existed, a feeling in which the whole European community in India were practically unanimous.

He was not oppressed by the wonderful "unanimity" of the confidential answers of the Local Governments consulted. Bombay stood in a very peculiar position, with comparatively a small Mufassal, and a small European population in it. The voice of experience in Madras was against it. Even the Governor thought it was a pity to introduce it now. Sir A. Lyall said it would not for many years become a practical question in the North-Western Provinces. The others had nothing to do with it as a practical question, as a measure which would come into immediate operation.

A number of one-sided extracts from the debate of 1872 were sent with the letter of Sir A. Eden and Mr. Gupta's note, and these gentlemen had, he ventured to think, given opinions without sufficient consideration on points which to them must have seemed more abstract than practical. He excepted Mr. Elliot in Assam, who pointed out the need of caution, and Mr. Howell in the Birárs, who showed the grave nature of the issue raised. But it was sufficient to say that all who had given opinions in favour of the change were mistaken as to the feelings it would arouse, and had apparently made no enquiries among the class to be affected.

The voice of Bengal was absent. He could not accept Sir A. Eden's letter as a demand by the Government of Bengal for legislation. Considering the circumstances under which it was written—on the eve of departure, and without any consultation of officers or of the High Court—he looked on it as the individual opinion of Sir A. Eden, suggesting a consideration of the subject at a fitting time, and recording his own opinion. He knew there were in it the words "the time has come." But on the whole he thought it was more a record of individual opinion than a demand for immediate legislation.

Sir A. Eden's views on the subjection of Europeans to Mufassal Courts had never been in harmony with that of the bulk of Europeans in Bengal, official and non-official, as appears by what took place in 1857, when he came into collision with the Judges of the Supreme Court. But he had too great a respect for Sir A. Eden's tact and administrative ability to think that he would have initiated legislation on this subject without trying to ascertain the views of his officers and the High Court and the European community. So much for the "consensus" of opinion.

Then it was said, how can Europeans object to Native Magistrates in the Mufassal and yet suffer them in the Presidency-towns? The power and influence of the European community—the blaze of publicity—the Press—the Bar—the presence and powers of the High Court—are sufficient answers. Besides, the Presidency Magistrate's functions are strictly judicial, and the

practice of deliberately attempting to ruin rivals or enemies by cunningly concocted false charges, which is still as common as ever in the Mufassal, is practically unknown in Calcutta.

Argument to show the difference between the Presidency-towns and the Mufassal was unnecessary. His hon'ble and learned friend had just explained to them that in the Presidency-towns no person was, by reason of birth or descent, exempted from the jurisdiction of any criminal tribunal, and he had just read a long list of the anomalous exemptions accorded to Europeans in the Mufassal. It was not proposed to abolish any of these exemptions, except the one dealt with by this Bill. No responsible adviser of His Excellency, who had any knowledge of the country, could be found, who would propose the abolition of these exemptions or the extension to the Mufassal of the broad principle that Europeans should be subject to all the Cri minal Courts in the Mufassal exactly the same as Natives are. So long as this was so, it was waste of time to combat any argument drawn from a fancied similarity, between the Presidency-towns and the Mufassal.

Then there was the alleged slur on Natives; but he denied that any set of judges, any more than assessors or jurymen, were entitled to complain of the privilege of the accused as to his tribunal as a slur on them. If there was to be any question of slur, the large class of Uncovenanted Europeans who were disqualified by this Bill might well complain. He himself, though a Justice of the Peace in England, and now qualified to be a Justice of the Peace in Bengal, Bihár and Orissa, would be disqualified by this Bill.

But the question before them that day was not a pure matter of argument. The reality and intensity of the feeling against the Bill was patent, and was one of the main points they had to consider as practical legislators.

He felt it his duty to offer some remarks on the reasons for this at the risk of giving pain.

First.—There was a reason, of which all would admit the weight. It was most desirable that a Criminal Judge should be able to put himself in the place of the accused, so as to judge of the probability or improbability of his having committed the alleged offence. This was desirable everywhere, but especially in India. Criminal trials here generally proceeded entirely on oral evidence. The lamentable untruthfulness and untrustworthiness of the bulk of Native oral evidence had been repeatedly commented on by the Privy Council, and was well known to all. It was, therefore, particularly necessary that the Judge should be in a position to try such evidence by the test of its probability or improbability. But, if he was alien in thought and moral standard, and ignorant of the manners, customs and habits of the accused, how could he put himself in his place?

It was to this power in the Judge, of putting himself in the place of the accused, that the lonely planter in the Mufassal, confronted with a false charge and false witnesses, and far away from help, mainly trusted for protection.

He might be told that defect was exhibited by Europeans in trying Natives. It was so, but that was no reason for introducing the same defect into the trial of Europeans. We had given the Natives an administration of justice immeasurably superior to anything they ever had before. The unswerving uprightness, probity and intense desire to do impartial justice shown by European Judges had been an education to the people of the country, and they constantly showed their appreciation of it by asking to have their cases transferred from Natives to Europeans.

The second factor was race antagonism. This feeling, which had been fanned into a fierce flame by the horrors of the Mutiny, was slowly dying out, but it was most unwise to stir the embers while so many of the generation who went through the Mutiny were still alive. The vitality of that feeling had been lamentably illustrated by the outbreak with which this Bill had been greeted.

The third and most serious consideration was that dwelt on by his hon'ble friend Mr. Miller. The Europeans did not trust the Natives as they trusted fellow Europeans. He knew many upright and honourable Natives. But the broad fact remained that the bulk of the Anglo-Saxon race in India looked upon the Natives as men bred in a degrading idolatry, and surrounded from their infancy by influences most adverse to truth, uprightness, honour and every quality which Englishmen most revere, and which they demand especially in a Criminal Judge. They think that many centuries of Christianity, and of free political life, have given them a moral fibre not to be found among Natives, especially Natives of Bengal.'

Can it be wondered at (unless Christianity is a sham, and the belief in national character a delusion) that they refuse to recognise as an Englishman a Native who has spent two or three years in England.

When passed, the effect of this Bill would be to establish tribunals for Europeans which they objected to and refused to respect. There was a vast difference between civil and criminal law. Broadly speaking, the one affects the purse, the other the person. We might be willing to have Natives educated at the expense of our purses; we were not willing to have them educated at the expense of our persons. Every conviction of a European in the Mufassal under these circumstances would be looked on as unjust, and would revive the bitter and violent animosities which they all knew were raging around them that day.

Some said the agitation was a mere flash, and referred to the Black Act of 1836 in Macaulay's time; but a reference to Trevelyan's life of Macaulay would satisfy anyone that the circumstances were widely different, and that no inference could be drawn from the one to the other. That was a Calcutta agitation; this was universal over India. That was about appeals being transferred from the Supreme Court to the Sadr; this was a far graver matter. Besides he thought any Government which proposed to deal with the present European community as "a mere handful of settlers," whose protests might be treated with contempt, would be forgetting the difference between 1836 and 1883.

Was this Bill likely, in any view of it, to remove any evils comparable in magnitude to those it was creating and would create?

This measure would have the effect of giving the power to Uncovenanted Subordinate Judges, when promoted to be District Judges, to try Europeans, though they might be utterly ignorant of their thoughts, ways and customs.

It would give this power to nine Covenanted Civilians who had been to England, but whom the Europeans in India declined to accept as Englishmen.

It would give this power to the new Native Statutory Civil Service who are declared by Mr. Duthoit to be utterly unfit, and who also are, or may be, Uneuropeanised and ignorant of Europeans. These persons may or may not form a useful machinery for governing Natives, selected, as they often are, on account of the influence and social position of their families. But they are quite unfit to be Criminal Judges over Europeans.

It was a measure which had exasperated Europeans to the highest degree, and had interfered with their growing cordial relations with the Natives and destroyed the harmony between the European British subjects in India and the Government, and would do so to a much greater extent before it was passed. It was a measure which provided a machinery for producing periodical outbursts of race feeling whenever a European was convicted by a Native in the Mufassal—outbursts which would do immense harm and might lead to disastrous results.

It was a measure for which there was no necessity and one which touched almost the only point which was capable of uniting the whole of the Europeans in India as one man against the Government.

It was a measure which could, in any view of it, do little or no practical good, while it had already done and would do incalculable harm.

It was a measure which Government would never have introduced had they known the strength of the feeling against it.

He, therefore, implored the Government to show the truest form of courage by confessing an error of judgment and withdrawing the Bill at once.

The Hon'ble MR. THOMAS said:—"My Lord, the hon'ble and learned member on whom, by force of his position, has devolved the duty of being the mover of this Bill, has stated emphatically, and re-asserted it on behalf of the Government, that the only object of its introduction is 'to provide for the impartial and effectual administration of justice.' It is a high claim,—a claim so high that every Briton is predisposed, without a thought, to bow to it instinctively, for a love of impartial and effectual justice is ingrained in him. Impartial and effectual justice is just what is in the very nature of every Briton to give to everyone within his power the wide world over. There is a danger, therefore,—a serious danger,—that, heralded with so high a claim, this Bill may be accepted without sufficient examination; and for that very reason it is the more desirable and necessary that it should be stripped of any adventitious advantage it may derive from such heraldry. For we all love justice, and an equal love of justice will surely be conceded to those who, like myself, may venture to traverse this Bill. Presuming that so much will be conceded, we shall commence our examination of the Bill on more even terms, and, bearing in mind that the test by which we are invited to try this Bill is, that its object is 'to provide for the impartial and effectual administration of justice,' I will ask, first, what, in prosaic business detail, are the actual particulars in which the dispensation of justice to British subjects is to be improved, so that it shall be more effectual, more impartial, than it has been heretofore? and what the means by which it is to be effected? The answer is supposed to lie in the Bill: there we find that it is by the entrusting of it to Natives of Hindustan that it is to be better done than when it was entrusted to Englishmen. Natives of Hindustan, Foreigners and strangers,—strangers in great part, some more, some less, some altogether—strangers to the social customs, the nice ideas of chivalry and honour, the thousand and one Western strains of thought and surroundings which underlie the springs of action of the British subject; some only partially acquainted with the very language of the Englishman; men who, at best, and but limitedly, have mixed only with one class of European, the educated and more refined class,—they are to be entrusted with the trial of Europeans, the majority of whom are likely to come from classes of which they know practically nothing, whose only English, too, is an English sufficiently different from anything they have seen in a book, or heard from the lips of any educated European; sufficiently different to throw them out completely, to utterly prevent their getting sight of the point which shall show them the animus which is its gist, the depth and tenor of the provocation which is its justification or its palliation; men who, from want of converse with them, are incapable of appreciating the weight to the individual of the punishment they are called on nicely to apportion; men who have never been on board a ship in their lives; men—Brahmins for instance—whose very religion makes it a sin for them to experience a sea voyage, a sin for which they will be excommunicated; men who are under every possible disadvantage in forming any adequate conception of the necessity, for crew and passengers and cargo, that the commander of a vessel, leagues at sea, without Police or Court within months of him, should be complete master; the necessity—the absolute necessity—that his word should be law; men without a conception of the hardships of the sea, of the numerous petty means of tyranny open to a captain,—how can such men weigh rightly the use and abuse of power at sea? How can such men judge rightly between rough men of few words—rough captain and rougher seamen, using, too, a nautical jargon that is worse than Greek to them? And yet we are invited to pass this Bill, in the expectation that the administration of justice to British subjects will, in the hands of such men, in the hands of Natives, be more effectual, more impartial, than if it is left, as heretofore, to Englishmen.

"All this, I may be told, applies equally to the trial of Natives of this country by Europeans, as it does to the trial of Europeans by Natives. But, I venture to say, it does not. Europeans in India are compelled to learn the languages of the country; they have to learn them before they are even appointed in England; they have to still further qualify in them in this country before they can be promoted: the Natives, who are to try Europeans, are not so compelled. It is specially provided by Statute that the great and increasing majority of them are to be appointed without such examination. Again, Europeans in this country pass their lives among the classes they have to try, the criminal classes of all shades, the labouring classes, the agricultural classes, as well as the better classes; learning their patois, their habits of thought, and their religion or their superstition; learning everything that underlies their springs of action; walking his fields with the farmer, the jungles with the junglemen; listening to their tales of joy and grief; sympathising with and labouring for them; present at their festivities; leading their combined action for any good; hunting, shooting, fishing with them; carried by them by day and night in travel; ever accessible to them in camp or Court; speaking direct as man to man with them; caring, aye, and exerting themselves to the sacrifice of health and even life, for them in famine; and walking daily amongst them, seeing to their village sanitation and the provision of medical treatment when they are dying around them of cholera; making it the one object of their lives to sympathise with and work for them. Such, my Lord, is the life of a district officer. By such means does he qualify himself to enter into the case of the Natives committed to his care. It is no fancy sketch. I have been through it myself, and it is being gone through every day in India by hundreds. Such are the means by which Englishmen have qualified, and continue to qualify, themselves to do justice to the people among whom they live. Will anyone assert the same, or anything approaching the same, of the Natives of this country that are to be entrusted with jurisdiction over British subjects? Have they lived among captains and seamen, soldiers and engine-drivers, mechanical engineers and surveyors, planters and merchants? What have they in common? They are absolutely a sealed book to them, and will be, for they shun them. Only the better class of Englishmen do they know anything about—only the educated official whom they have to meet in business. Of that class only, from whom will never come the subjects of trial, have they any knowledge at all; and even that knowledge is very superficial, and is only what the European chooses to give them, not what they search for for themselves, as we do among them. They do not court knowledge as a duty with a view to be in a position to do justice as the European does; they do not throw open their houses to us as we do to them. Their very religion forbids it; their very religion disqualifies them for ever having an intimate knowledge of the inner life of the European; and, if the fact is so even with the better classes of Europeans in all but the Presidency-towns, and to a large extent even there, it is still more so in connexion with the classes of Europeans from whom criminal cases are likely to come. For that class of Europeans they studiously avoid, not only on religious grounds, but also because they are afraid of them. The courteous Asiatic does not understand their rough ways; and there is no reason why they should ever understand them, for there is nothing to bring them into every-day contact with such men. They do not seek to know anything about them, and yet they wish to try them. It is surely irrational! And apart from not seeking, as a duty, to comprehend the habits of thought of the classes they may have to try, there is nothing accidental even to throw them together. They have no subjects of common interest.

"But I will withdraw the statement that, disqualified though they are, and, in accordance with all their preferences, will continue to be, they irrationally wish ignorantly to try Europeans,—I will withdraw it because it is not mine, but an imputation of their own countrymen, an imputation cast by a very few, who grasp at power, an imputaton that I believe to be utterly without foundation among the masses. My belief is, and I speak from some little experience of Mufassal life, that the very great majority of Native officials in the Mufassal,—and it is only the Mufassal that the Bill deals with,—the very great, the almost unexceptional, majority would infinitely prefer not to have the

white elephant that the Bill proposes to give them. It is only just to say that they are conscious of their disqualifications to try British subjects, and do not want to have to do what they cannot do to their own satisfaction; they are conscious that the Englishman is far more competent to try his fellow rightly, and they would infinitely prefer to leave the difficult task to him; they are content to be left to try only their own countrymen whom they do understand.

"But we have not yet got to the bottom of the incongruity; there is still a lower depth, and one that touches Englishmen, as indeed it touches all manly men, very home. I allude to the wives and daughters of our land. If the Native who is to try has but a very partial knowledge even of the better classes of Englishmen with whom his business compels him to mix outwardly, and a much less, if any, right knowledge of the lower class of Englishmen from whom he is free to keep away, still less has he any knowledge of the ladies, of the wives and daughters of their families. And yet he is to try them; for the term British subject, be it remembered, includes both sexes, and the English lady as well as the British sailor and the British soldier is to be subjected to the jurisdiction of Asiatics. A false complaint lodged by her ayah or Indian lady's maid, by her tailor that sits daily in her verandah, by any one of the household servants, grooms or coachmen, whom, as mistress of the house, she has to order on her husband's behalf,—a false complaint by any irrepressibly obtrusive hawker, who comes unbidden into the very verandah in which she is sitting and will not leave it,—a false complaint by any outside petty cobbler who has been paid his due, but thinks to get twice his due by means of vociferating clamour amounting even to menace, in a manner quite inconceivable to, and incredible by, those who do not know this country,—a false complaint by any of these may any day subject English ladies and English women to be tried by Foreigners. These are no ideal pictures. They are every-day circumstances of middle class Mufassal life, unexperienced, perhaps, by the well-to-do, but well known to their poorer unofficial brethren. Patience outlives the provocations, and nothing comes of them, because there is the certainty of a fair trial in the background, and the Court is the Court of a countryman. But when it comes to be known, as it will be known if this Bill passes, that anyone can summon an English lady before a Native, and that, right or wrong, she will, in 99 cases out of 100, pay any fine rather than appear, and it is borne in mind that, even if she does appear and answer to the charge, the complainant has more than satisfied himself with the sweets of the annoyance he has caused,—when this comes to be known, there is hardly room to doubt that complaints of this sort will become distressingly numerous. The position of English ladies and English women, left alone in their houses while their husbands are in Court, or camp, or office, or workshop, will be very distressing even in the bare contemplation. The security, and the feeling of assurance of security, which they now have, in trial by a British Magistrate, will be gone from them, and they will be subjected to the jurisdiction of Asiatics.

"I have cursorily alluded to the falsity of the complaints; but only most cursorily, both because I took it for granted that the proneness to false complaints in the Mufassal was well known, and also because I shrunk from dwelling on that side of the question—I shrunk from it, because unwilling to make unkindly imputations. But now that it has been stated by one hon'ble member that such is not his experience in the Mufassal, and the hon'ble and learned member to my right (Mr. Evans) has advanced opposite experience, I feel bound to say that my experience of the Mufassal, extending as it does over nearly a quarter of a century, is entirely in accords with that of Mr. Evans, that false complaints and false evidence are common in the Mufassal. I speak not of what may be called exaggerations and hard swearing; I speak of deliberate machinations, that are perfectly staggering and appalling to the European; of rehearsals held in the presence of all the witnesses, that they may be thoroughly tutored in all details; of dress rehearsals, so to speak, held just before the trial, and in the very precincts of the Court to refresh memory. I could instance a case in which a poor man was hired to take a blow from a billhook, and all the witnesses were present to see and testify to the blow in all detail, only instructed to substitute an European for the Native striker of the blow. I could produce volumes of such evidence, but time will not allow. And I have no desire to do more than is absolutely necessary to bring that side of the question forward, and have only been constrained, as I have said, by the conflict of opinion.

"And why, let me ask for Britons, as they will ask,—why are they to be thus subjected to the jurisdiction of Asiatics? Not on account of any necessity of the case; not because it cannot be helped; not because the Natives wish it, but because—yes, that is what we are asked to expect—because the justice thus provided through the medium of the Asiatic will be more impartial, more effectual, than that dispensed by the Englishman himself; that is what the proposal comes to; that is what the Bill says in effect; and my business is with the Bill, the people to be tried by it, the people to be empowered by it. The only object of the Bill is 'to provide for the impartial and effectual administration of justice,' and that is the test by which I am invited to try it. If it be said that I rather overstrain the argument by applying the claim of impartial and effectual justice to the people to be tried by the Bill, and not, as was meant, to the magistrates and judges who are to administer it, then I plead in answer that such words should never surely be said with reference to any but the persons who are to experience in their proper persons whether the justice meted out is or is not impartial and effectual; that they have no applicability to anyone else, least of all to the mere machinery, the judges and magistrates, who only give life and existence to the Bill, and are merely the means by which the more impartial and effectual administration of justice is to be provided.

"Whatever may have been said elsewhere on the other phases of the Bill as it affects Natives, by removing an anomaly and a stigma, it cannot be that the claim by which we are invited to try the Bill, that of providing impartial and effectual justice, can have been put forward with reference to anything but the quality of the justice administered to the people who sought it, that is, to the complainant and accused. The question of anomaly and personal stigma is perfectly distinct. We shall come to that separately hereafter, but at present we have only to do with the claim that the Bill 'provides for the impartial and effectual administration of justice.'

"To the Englishman at home, who knows not this country, it may even seem that it does so provide; but when the Bill is examined in the light of the experience of those who have spent their lives in the study and the service of this country and its people, who can throw upon the Bill the light of actuals rather than of theories, it is then that it becomes apparent that the circumstances of the position afford no real foundation for the expectation that the administration of justice to British subjects will be either more effectual or more impartial for being entrusted to Foreigners and strangers rather than to fellow-countrymen—to Natives rather than to British subjects.

"But this, I may be told, is my idea—only my idea. Let the Native speak for himself. I shall quote, my Lord, from the *Madras Native Opinion*, a newspaper edited by a Brahman of considerable culture, a Native who has the interests of Natives, the interests of his country, very much at heart. He writes in a leading article of that paper, dated 14th February, 1883:—

'Let us take, for instance, the case of a Deputy Magistrate of the first class who is called upon to try a case between two Europeans, one, say, a Covenanted Civil Servant, and th eother a merchant or a planter. The case may be one of assault or defamation, and have arisen out of some episode at a ball, a club-room or a dinner party. Now, if the Deputy Magistrate happens to be a Brahman (as almost all of those on the Madras establishment are) who has not been in Madras, and whose knowledge of English is but limited, what a predicament the poor man is sure to be in? He cannot possibly understand the allusions which will be made, and the conventional terms used in such a case, and he cannot very well engage an interpreter to explain what is meant! We leave our readers to imagine what the result will be, and what satisfaction the Magistrate's decision is likely to cause to the litigant parties.'

"And in a subsequent issue the same Native editor says—

'We must not lose sight of the fact that, while nothing is easier than for the European to obtain evidence or information on such matters in Native society as he might not know, the

Native Magistrate is very differently placed. The *Munshí* and clerks of an Anglo-Indian Magistrate are Natives of the country, and if they are not able to supply it themselves they can easily obtain for their master any information the latter may need in connexion with the disposal of cases. Now, to whom can the Native Magistrate turn when he has an Englishman brought before him?'

"And this Native editor is not alone in his opinion of the unfitness of his countrymen to try British subjects; but I must revert to the objection that, if it is right in theory for Europeans to try Natives, it is right also for Natives to try Europeans; and again I will say that, in my humble opinion, it is not so, because the case is not parallel. It is not as if Englishmen were asking to have authority to try Natives, as Natives are asking for jurisdiction over British subjects. The whole history of our Law Courts in India shows the fallacy of such an argument. Englishmen have no desire to try Natives because they are Natives. Indeed, they would never have tried them at all if they had been capable of trying themselves, and our whole aim ever since we came to this country has been steadily in the direction of fitting them to try their own countrymen; and as we have found them more and more qualified, so we have gone on extending their jurisdiction over their countrymen, or, in other words, resigning to them more and more of the judicial work in connexion with their own countrymen that we had in earlier years to do for them.

"Thus falls to the ground the argument that, if Englishmen try Natives, so, in fairness, ought Natives equally to try Englishmen; for, as we have seen, the Englishman does not want to try Natives, and is getting rid of the duty and consigning it to their countrymen as fast as he legitimately can. The Native also, with a few exceptions, does not want to try Englishmen, and is not qualified to try them even if he wished to.

"Once more, this same history of our legal dealing with India, if examined a little more closely, will fully explain the seeming anomaly of British subjects being exempted from Native jurisdiction, the seeming anomaly of which so much has been made. When we came to this country, did we find equitable law courts in which Englishmen and Natives could alike obtain equal justice? did we upset them and introduce this anomaly in favour of our countrymen? No. We found Surája Dowla, and the Black Hole, and the like of that. There was no such thing as law and justice. The land was a land of violence, of systematic and periodical marauding, of constant blackmail, of daily uncertainty of life and property, in short, of all the many forms of anarchy and misrule and lawlessness which I may not stay to dwell upon. It is matter of history, and it still lives in proverbs, customs, castes, tenures, structures, which point to the then every-day existence of a state of things for which there was no remedy but to sweep it clean away. It was for us, a mere handful of strangers, to introduce law and order, and to import into this country as much justice as was possible in the circumstances. We were too few in number to give to every Native with our own hands as good justice as we were accustomed to in the land from which we came; but we were enough to mete it out to our own countrymen, from whom there probably was not more than a case or two in a decade; and not only were they entitled to have no less a scale of justice than we were able to give them, but in the earlier days it was more, perhaps, to the interest of the Native than of any one else that Britons should be tried by Britons, who had both the courage and the mind to enforce law and order on their own countrymen, and to put down with a strong unwavering hand any disposition to take advantage of being members of the dominant race. Other than Britons there were none in the early days, because all other Europeans were deported. Thus it came about that Britons in India have till now been under the jurisdiction of Britons, and there was, and is still, *no necessity* for their being under any other jurisdiction.

"With the Natives, however, the necessities of the case were very different. It was impossible that the few and far between Englishmen should, in their own person, try all the teeming millions of Natives over such wide areas. The attempt would have been too extravagantly quixotic. They did the closest they practically could to it. In short, they aimed at the same thing for both; they aimed at giving the Native, as they gave their countrymen, the very best justice in their power to give; and while they gave the Briton the same as he had been accustomed to in the land of his nativity, they gave the Native of India a very great deal better than he had ever seen or heard or dreamt of before. And this they did by keeping the graver cases in their own hands, by deciding the intermediate cases on reports accompanied by the record, and leaving only minor cases to the decision of Natives. Then they fostered education, and they imposed examinations on candidates for public service, and subsequently they enhanced the scope of those examinations; and as they gradually qualified the Native for the right exercise of power, they entrusted him with more and more of it, till now we have Natives on the High Court Benches. I confess it puzzles me, my Lord, to see how anyone can say that the tendency of legal administration in India has not been uniformly and without anomaly in the simple and single direction of giving the best form of justice possible in the circumstances to all classes, Briton and Native alike. With Britons we started at the top, because, from the paucity of their numbers, it was possible to do so. With the Natives this was impossible, because of their countless numbers, and their unmanagable areas, compared with the mere handful of Englishmen that have governed this vast Empire. So we started as near as we could to the same point, and, keeping it ever in view, progressed steadily as circumstances allowed, always towards the same end. The progress has ever been upwards and the principle uniform. There has been no anomaly whatever, and there is no anomaly now in the sense urged in favour of this Bill. But to turn round now and progress downwards, by placing the British subject under a tribunal of less competency to do him justice than he already enjoys, and we have readily at command, and to do that for no better reason than to remove a fancied anomaly, that would be an anomaly indeed.

"'The anomalous nature of present arrangements' is one of the reasons put forward for the introduction of this Bill. Rightly examined, the anomaly lies, not in Natives having less jurisdiction out of Presidency-towns than they have in them, but in their having jurisdiction over British subjects anywhere. The anomaly lies in having made an exception of Presidency-towns. The anomaly lies in having, in Presidency-towns, departed from the simple principle on which we had uniformly proceeded, of ever giving to both races the best justice practicable in the circumstances, in proceeding downwards instead of upwards. Remove that anomaly, and the position is logical and clear. But to set up that anomaly, and to base on it the claim to surround it with so many more anomalies that it shall cease to stand out singly as a marked anomaly, is to lead us blindly into a maze of anomalies in which we can never see our place to stop.

"If we must needs turn aside to such trifles as anomalies, and legislate on what I will take leave to call such very secondary grounds, then, to be consistent, we ought rather to wipe out this first great anomaly, have done with the whole side issue, and revert to first principles—logical principles. But there is no need for this, and all I wish to say on this point is, do not let us bring the existence of one anomaly forward as a reason for justifying the creation of more.

"I submit, my Lord, that if we want to avoid anomalous positions and preserve logical action in the future, there is no point at which we can so safely call a halt as where we now are. The hon'ble and learned mover of the Bill, in summing up the principles which have guided the framers of the Bill, says—and I cordially agree with him in the principle—'that, if this question is re-opened, it ought to be settled on a permanent and stable foundation.' I agree with him, because it is a corollary that, if it cannot be 'settled on a permanent and stable foundation,' it ought not to be re-opened. I submit, my Lord, that there is no landmark that can be called permanent about the position which the Bill takes up. It gives Natives the same jurisdiction over British subjects as Englishmen exercise over the same class of criminals, but that is not the same jurisdiction as is exercised over Natives; it is a modified quantity of jurisdiction amounting only to imprisonment for one year in the Mufassal; and, while the distinction in the quantity of punishment awardable to British subjects and Natives is maintained, it cannot be said that the Bill has brought us to the point

to which it is claimed to have brought us, that of impartiality, of the removal of race distinctions, and specially of finality. Sir Ashley Eden—though I doubt whether he used the words advisedly—certainly does use the words 'full powers', and that means the powers of life and death, of transportation for life, of imprisonment for 14 years. When the Native Judge in the Mufassal exercises such powers over the British subject, then we shall have removed 'race distinctions'; then we shall have arrived at impartiality and finality. But not till then. If the advocates of the Bill are not prepared to go as far as that, then admittedly they are not prepared to conduct us to what alone will justify the re-opening of this question, a settlement 'on a permanent and stable foundation'.

"Again, there is no element of finality that I can trace about the person selected for the exercise of jurisdiction over British subjects.

"There is no such self-evident cause as can stand as a landmark why others should not equally be selected. Indeed, for my part, I think a Deputy Magistrate who has been for years associated with Europeans, who has had a long magisterial training as a Tahsíldár Magistrate, who has his judgment mellowed by years, who, at the very outset of his career, had to pass qualifying examinations, and who has eventually been promoted for tried efficiency, is eminently better qualified to exercise such powers than a young man under 25, appointed without like examination, without trial, and without magisterial training or converse with British subjects; and such are the Native Civil Servants constituted under the statutory rules. If, then, the Native Deputy Magistrates, who are in hundreds all over the Presidencies, are obviously preferable to one of the classes named in the Bill, it follows that the settlement made by the Bill is not 'on a permanent and stable foundation.' I do not see how anyone, be he Native or European, can well think that this will be a final settlement. On the contrary, well nigh everyone outside these walls seems to look upon it as a mere beginning, as the opening of a door, as the introducing of a principle; and that is why there is so much agitation and anxiety about it—and that is why I, for one, my Lord, have indented so largely on your Lordship's patience. What I feel is, that this Bill will lead us into a hazy illogical position, with no distinct landmark to stop at; whereas, if we stand where we are, we have a defined line and a reason for it in Presidency-towns. If once we leave them and go half way down hill on the road to inferior justice for British subjects, we can never stop till we reach the bottom; and that bottom, where is it? It is deeper down even than our own Native Courts. It carries us into Native Courts in Foreign States. When once we have admitted that in our own Courts Natives are to try Britons, we can no longer insist that in Foreign Courts Britons shall not equally be tried by Natives; and so we shall have created another anomaly that will have to be wiped out. We shall not have arrived at finality; we shall have to go on and rescind the Act, not so long ago enacted, by which Britons were exempted from Native jurisdiction in Foreign States.

"Once more, the same hand that sweeps away anomalies and partialities so as to lead us to a settlement that shall be final, introduces, by the same stroke of the pen, an incongruity and a piece of race partiality that, to my thinking, is more glaring than any which it removes. The effect of the amendment of section 443, by the elision of the words 'and an European British subject', is, not only to admit the Native to jurisdiction over British subjects, but by race distinction to bar the Briton, so that, if, for instance, the learned and hon'ble member to my right (Mr. Evans),—distinguished member though he is of the Calcutta Bar; if the Lord Chief Justice himself—were to elect to offer their services gratuitously for the trial of their countrymen in Calcutta or elsewhere in India, as they might do, and as so many do in England, they would find that, by the Bill we are asked to pass, they would be legally disqualified by reason of their race. In spite of their having the highest possible qualifications, in legal knowledge, in knowledge of the classes to be tried, to wit, their fellow countrymen, they would be legally barred by race distinction—barred solely because they are Britons, barred in the interests of the more effectual and impartial justice to be administered by Natives, stigmatised—if we are to use such a poor argument at all—stigmatised, in order that no stigma may be cast

on Natives; and this, we are told, is an element of finality. The barring of the Briton is to be final.

"But casting to the winds such very secondary ideas as legislating for a stigma, neither is it convenient in practical every-day work that every Briton, simply by reason of his being a Briton, should be barred from jurisdiction over Britons. At certain ports, far distant from the seat of any Magistrate, it is convenient that the master attendant should have jurisdiction in trifling cases over the seamen frequenting the port. That will not be possible when all Britons are legally disqualified by the proposed amendment of section 443.

"As the word 'stigma' has been forced upon us, and we are called on to consider it in the course of this discussion, let me take the opportunity, before parting with the word, to say that, in considering their *circumstantial* disqualifications for trying Britons, I cast no manner of stigma on Natives—no more, in fact, than if the Commander-in-Chief, there, were to stigmatise me as unfit to command a brigade, or even a company. And even if it were a sort of fancied stigma not to be allowed to try a class of cases you were not calculated to be exactly the best man to understand; even if it were a hardship equal to being tried by a man who was not calculated to understand your case, and the hardships on both sides being equal—which, of course, they are not and never can be,—we were cast on the horns of a dilemma and had to choose between them, there still need not be a moment's hesitation about the choice, for the persons affected by the one hardship are in thousands, if not tens of thousands; whereas those affected by the other fancied hardship may be numbered on the fingers. On the principle, therefore, of the greatest good of the greatest number, there should not be a moment's hesitation about abandoning a Bill that legislates for the few against the many.

"To sum up the above objections and apply them to the Bill. Not only does this Bill not 'contain in itself', as is claimed for it by the hon'ble and learned mover, 'the elements of stability and durability,' but it is pregnant with exactly the opposite elements, and, therefore, by the corollary of that very proposition, this question ought not to be re-opened.

"Looking once again at the reasons given for the re-opening of the question, I find it is commended to us on the ground that 'the time has come.'

"It is a set phrase, 'the time has come;' but there may be two views about its applicability. The time when we are doing all we can to induce English capital to come to this country seems scarcely the time to scare it away with inferior justice to the Englishman. Tell the English capitalist, who is prepared to send his sons and his money out to this country to be large employers of labour in coffee, tea, or cinchona estates; in gold, iron and other mines; in cotton or jute mills and so forth,—tell him that, if any one of the several hundred men, women, and children employed by his son lodges a complaint against him, 'the time has come' for his son to be tried by a Native,—I have a shrewd suspicion that he will have very different ideas about the time. He will not stay to ask what like the Native is, whether qualified or not. He will be apt, I think, to have strong opinions—some might call them prejudices—which we will have to put up with if we want him to bring his capital, for in that, at least, he is master of the situation. He will turn his back on us and send his sons and his capital elsewhere. And in the main he will be in the right; for, whether the planter gets justice or not at the hand of the Native Magistrate is rather a secondary consideration; the mere fact of his having, on some trifling charge, had to appear before and be tried by a Native Magistrate, of the same caste and family, perhaps, as one of his own writers or contractors, will so lower him to their own level in the eyes of his two or three hundred coolies, that he will not be able to command their respect any more. It can answer no useful end to judge of these things by European ideas; we must take them as we find them in this country; and such, I am convinced, would be the effect on the mind of the Indian coolies and their maistries. I am convinced of this; because I have moved not a little amongst planters and their labourers, and made it my duty to acquaint myself with their position, as much as with that of any

other farmers and their men; and now it is equally my duty to represent their interests here to the best of my poor ability; for their interests are the interests of the country, and it will be a dark day, indeed, for India if British energies, British intelligence, and British capital leave it in disgust. In a less degree, also, it will be an evil day for India if British energies, intelligence, and capital are discouraged from continuing to flow into it. It is a consideration of no small moment that the planters of Assam, of the Nilgiris, of the Wynaad and other places, with the lákhs of rupees that they bring into this country, should not be discouraged, which, I am convinced, they will be if this Bill passes. I specially allude to planters, because, settling, as they do, in isolated positions, each a lone man among a hundred, they are specially trusting in, and specially entitled to, the best justice we can give them, a style of justice that shall give them a feeling of security.

"One word more about the time having come from another point of view. If any of the above reasons for not subjecting Britons to Native jurisdiction have any weight, and had weight to sway the majority in 1872, surely they can only have *increasing* weight as the number of British subjects in the country increases; and in that sense the time, instead of having come, is, if anything, more remote than it was in 1872.

"When this matter was discussed in 1872, there were no Native gentlemen in this Council. Now there are four hon'ble members, and they are called upon to decide with us on the liberties of the British subject. The appeal to try this question by 'impartial justice' is addressed to them as well as to us; and there is a side of the case which specially addresses itself to them. They are better able, perhaps, than we are to appreciate the value to them of the special concessions made to them,—concessions made, some of them, in the very face of Western notions of justice,—concessions simultaneously denied to our own countrymen. I will touch with a word only, lest I should offend, such things as dancing girls, child marriage, child widowhood for life, plurality of wives, exemption on account of rank from appearance in Court, exemption on account of sex from appearance in Court—exemptions that we do not accord to our own Princes and our own ladies. Natives are the best judges of the value to them of these and like privileges, and, accordingly, they have been allowed, and rightly allowed, to be the judges: their voices have ever prevailed; their wishes have ever been scrupulously regarded, the only test applied being, will it do any positive injury to anyone else to concede these privileges? If it will not, then, by all means, let us liberally concede them. This has been the principle that has guided the concessions to Natives. Is it not fair to let the same equitable principle govern the grant of concessions to Europeans? Britons are the best judges of the value to them of the privilege of being tried by Britons, a privilege of which they seem to think so much; and if it will not do any positive injury to anyone else to let them have the privilege, then, by parity of treatment, by all means let them have the privilege. This view of the case will, probably, commend itself to the minds of Natives as an impartial one. Again, what would Natives think if, with the cry of justice to a class amounting to one half of India—the down-trodden females—in the interests of morality or any such like cry which an English philanthrophist might raise, we ran a tilt at their time-honoured institutions? I imagine they would say at once that it was legislating for an idea, was uncalled for and provocative. By parity of reasoning, the great mass of Englishmen look upon this attack on their privileges as equally uncalled for. If the attack is not justifiable in the one case, neither is it, I submit, in the other. Far, far be it from us to disturb the mind of the Asiatic with even the breath of a suspicion of any interference with his time-honoured valued privileges that do no positive injury to anyone else. By parity of treatment, far be it from him to deal by us otherwise than as we have dealt by him.

"While I have contended above that trial of Briton by Briton is only a natural sequence of the impartial effort to give to Briton and Native alike the best justice in our power to give, here, I have called it, for argument's sake alone, a privilege, and even as a privilege have shown, I think, that it has a

claim to be honoured; a claim, too, based strictly on the very test by which we are invited to try the Bill, that of impartiality.

"But what I have said above has been simply comment on the reasons given for introducing the Bill. The reasons for not going on with it, though few and simple, are, to my mind, more forcible.

"The first reason is of itself enough to throw out any Bill. It is not wanted. With the exception of a fanciful few, fidgetting impatiently after an idea, nobody wants the Bill. Nobody, European or Native, wants the Bill for any practical good that it will do him.

"On the other hand, there are very large numbers who, whether rightly or wrongly is a secondary matter here, are nevertheless, as a matter of fact, vehemently, aye vehemently, opposed to the Bill, and they come of a class, too, on whom all the best interests of India are immeasurably more dependent than they are on any other class. It is an obvious fact of which we cannot but take count, and their vehement feeling in the matter has led to the rousing and bringing prominently forward of the very feeling which the Bill was meant to lay—race antagonism—feeling given expression to in the Native Press, and thus disseminated, in much more violent and provocative language than Britons have indulged in. Now that it has been unmistakeably seen that the Bill has roused and keeps on intensifying the very feelings it was meant to allay, the Bill, if it is to be consistent with its aim, ought, I submit, to be withdrawn.

"That it is wanted for administrative convenience, as has been alleged, is a mere loose statement, which five minutes reference to the criminal statistics of the country would conclusively falsify. Theoretical positions may be set up, but so absolutely is fact against theory in this matter that I will not waste time on it.

"Though I have urged above that, in effect, the Bill does not give what it professes to give, I never meant to imply that, in theory and in the minds of the framers, it was not honestly, generously intended and expected that it should and would give it. Who would doubt it? Not doubting it, I venture to urge that the same soul of honourable, generous impartiality which lay behind the idea that prompted the Bill, should equally impel the advocates of this Bill to abandon it, now that it is unmistakeably clear that the Bill will not forward, but will positively thwart, their liberal intentions. I am not one of those who cannot admit honourable, high-minded intentions in those who think differently; nay, rather, I venture to make an appeal to those very intentions to which I pay all honour. If it is manly in an individual to admit a well-intentioned error, and he only rises in our estimation for the generosity of the admission—and none but the mean-spirited will impute it to weakness—may not a Government also, conscious of its stength, do the same with advantage, advantage both to its own credit and, what is of much more importance, to the interests of the great country committed to its charge? By the introduction of this Bill, the Government has made it abundantly plain that it entertains the most liberal intentions towards the Natives of India; that it has placed beyond a doubt; that surely will henceforth be accepted on all hands without a question; and that having been demonstrated, surely the Government is in the best possible position for saying in effect, if not in word, to the peoples of India—'Though we entertain these unquestionable sympathies, yet, in the course of the ventilation which this Bill has undergone, we have come to know that the passing of the Bill will not compass for you the advantages we had aimed at, but will, on the contrary, injure you seriously, by rousing a deep feeling of race antagonism in a class on which all your best interests are immeasurably dependent for justice, intelligence, capital, energy, progress in civilization, commerce, agriculture and all the material elements, of peace, plenty and health. Though in an infinitesimally minor degree, the Government itself also is not without indebtedness to the martial loyalty of the class that strengthens Her Majesty's forces in India by the supply of some ten thousand volunteers of all arms. We have accordingly resolved, in the best interests of the very people for whom this Bill was introduced, to abandon

it.' If the Government can do this of its own motion, it will, I submit, take a high stand indeed in the calmer judgment of posterity; and it can well afford, in its conscious strength, to think cheaply of any such petty charge as having yielded to clamour; for, in the eyes of the wise and generous, it will be judged to have yielded, not to clamour itself, but to the light cast by the expression of feeling elicited by the ventilation of the Bill, or, to speak more correctly, not to have yielded a jot, but adhered, under the new light thrown, to its own previously expressed intent of allaying race antagonisms.

"If the Government can do this, not in Council here, but of its own motion, then a thousand times *bis dat qui cito dat*. The sooner it does it, I submit, the better. If the Bill is understood to be only postponed till November, then the deplorable—the very deplorable—feelings that have been roused on both sides will only smoulder deeper and wider till the November discussion fans them again into flame; and then, if the Bill is carried by the Government, voting as a Cabinet, and not individually, as on the discussion of this point in 1872, the feeling will not pass away with the passing of the Bill, but will sullenly live for years to come and burst out afresh whenever a case in point arises. I hardly like to dwell on the depth and growing intensity and breadth of the feeling of race antagonism that has been raised. I only feel bound to touch the warning note, that it is a matter worthy of the gravest consideration of Government.

"The Government has only very recently taken additional steps for the better ventilation of Bills, with the avowed intention of availing themselves, in the interests of the country, of the better light shed by such increased ventilation. Here, then, in the deep and widespread agitation and vehement expression of strong feelings, is the very light they have courted. Will they cast aside the very light they have courted on the very first exhibition of it? Will they not rather recognise that it is the very light they courted, and, in consonance with their own previously expressed policy, rather use it in the best interests of the country? Surely they are in an advantageous position for doing so without risk of being misunderstood.

"Both in respect of having unmistakeably demonstrated their liberal intentions towards Natives, and in respect of having expressed a desire, for the public good, to obtain and be guided by the views of the people legislated for, and also in respect of both acts being quite recent, the Government are surely in the best possible position for promptly withdrawing this Bill of their own motion. Indeed, if they do not, they will even seem to stultify their own professions.

"Yet another course is open to the Government, a medium course that will probably satisfy the moderate minded on both sides, giving the Native the coveted brevet rank, and still practically retaining to the Briton his freedom,—a course also that will lead us into no illogical positions, and meet all fancied administrative difficulties—that of making the jurisdiction proposed to be given to Natives permissive only on the Briton positively waiving his right to be tried by a Briton. But in such case it would have to appear on the first summons that the Briton had the right, and he would have to endorse his election to appear or not to appear before a Native, and the jurisdiction should not be extended beyond the cases now contemplated. But this is only suggested as a compromise not without dangers; and the much more satisfactory and manly course would be to abandon the Bill.

"Having taken upon me to tender this my humble opinion of the best course to be pursued with this Bill, I wish to submit that it is in no spirit of factious opposition to the Government; indeed, I knew not till very recently that the Bill was to be regarded as a Cabinet measure, if indeed it is to be so regarded, as the hon'ble Law Member tells us to-day, and herein I must plead my newness to the rules of this Council. I thought it was put forward as an important measure on which the Government were anxious, as in 1872, to obtain the unfettered opinions of everyone present; and if I have erred in too candidly submitting mine, I trust it may be

recognised that I have been influenced by no spirit of factious opposition; far from it. I have said what I have said only in true loyalty to the Government. Being called here, I felt bound, on a point of such vital interest to the country, to place my views, for whatever they might be worth, at the service of Government. If they were worth nothing, the labour was mine only, and they could be cast aside. If they were worth anything, and served by a feather's weight even to influence the decision of Government, then I should rejoice indeed to have spoken freely, as I feel earnestly, in behalf of what I humbly believe to be the best interests of the country in which I have spent my life, and which I have as truly at heart as the liberal-minded framers of the Bill. In this light, and aiming in effect at the same final ends as do the framers of the Bill, I shall trust, though a seeming opponent, to be eventually recognised as a true co-adjutor."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"My Lord, I shall not detain the Council with more than a very few remarks, but I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my cordial approval of the principle of this Bill. That principle is clearly explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and has been further explained to-day by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. It is simply this, to do away with all judicial disqualifications which are based upon mere distinctions of race. What we have to look at in a Judge or a Magistrate is, not his colour, but his character; not his pedigree, but his ability and his integrity. I was a member of the Select Committee last year on the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure. The question of the exceptional position of European British subjects under the criminal law was raised in the course of the discussion upon that Bill; but it was brought before the Council in a form, and at a stage of the proceedings, which precluded us from taking it into consideration, except at the risk of deferring the passing of the Bill to another session, and thus delaying the introduction of those useful reforms which have now become law in the amended Code of Criminal Procedure. But a promise was then given by the Government that the matter should not be lost sight of; and I presume that the Government had this promise in mind when it was determined to introduce the present Bill.

"I not only accept the principle of the Bill, but I entirely approve of the system on which it is proposed to carry that principle into effect. This is a Bill for levelling up, not for levelling down. It does not take away from Englishmen the cherished right of being tried by their peers, but it declares that a Magistrate shall not be precluded from being deemed the peer of an Englishman merely because he happens to be a Native. In the criticisms which have lately been poured out upon the Bill, it has been confidently asserted that this is a measure for removing a mere sentimental grievance; for dealing with a difficulty which may arise at some future time, but which has not yet assumed a practical shape. The authors of those criticisms must have been imperfectly acquainted with the facts of the case. In August last, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, a Covenanted Civil Servant, was appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Balasore, and he has now been again appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bákirganj. Mr. Dutt is an officer of some distinction in the service to which I have the honour to belong. He stood second in his year at the final examination in England; he is a barrister-at-law; he has filled subordinate appointments with credit; and he has written ably and successfully on economic questions in Bengal. It is something more than a sentimental grievance that such a man, who is thought competent to hold the chief executive charge of a district, should remain under a legal disqualification for exercising the powers of a Justice of the Peace. Such a disqualification hampers the Government in the selection of its officers, and weakens the hands of justice, and I should rejoice to see it removed from the Statute-book.

"If, therefore, the motion before us to-day, instead of being merely a motion for the publication of papers, had been a motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, I should have had no hesitation in voting in favour of it. I do not say that I am entirely satisfied with the provisions of the Bill. I feel consi-

derable doubt whether the first section has not been too widely drawn, and whether it would not have been better to restrict the operation of the measure to officers, whether Covenanted Civilians or not, who might be actually appointed to be Sessions Judges or District Magistrates. But points of this kind do not touch the principle of the Bill, and the Select Committee would be the proper place for their consideration.

"It is, of course, a further question whether, in view of the determined opposition which this measure has encountered, it would be prudent in the Government to make any further attempt to pass it into law. It appears to me that this is primarily a question for the Executive, but I imagine it is quite within the competence of this Council, as a legislative body, to say that, though the abstract principles of a measure may be equitable and right, it would be impolitic and inopportune to make them part of the law of the land. That, however, is not a question which we are called upon to consider to-day. If the present ferment should subside; if the passions which have been aroused, and the misrepresentations which have been made, should disappear before a calm consideration of what the Government really proposes to do, and what the effects of its legislation are likely to be, I should gladly give my vote, when the time comes, for passing into law a measure based upon the principle of this Bill. But if, on the other hand, postponement and reflection should intensify the feeling which undoubtedly exists to-day; if it should be made clear that the deliberate verdict of the European community in India is opposed to any such legislation as this; if the appeal to Philip sober, which is now to be made, should be dismissed on the merits of the case,—the Government would undoubtedly incur a serious responsibility by asking this Council to pass the Bill."

The Hon'ble DURGÁ CHARAN LÁHÁ said:—"My Lord, this Bill, in my humble opinion, is a move in the right direction, and I deeply regret the feeling which it has evoked.

"It seems to me absurd to suppose that the Native officers who were deemed qualified to hold the responsible post of Magistrate and Judge, and to sit in judgment upon millions without distinction of rank, were not competent to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects in criminal matters.

"As to race prejudice, which has been already referred to, I for one think that it has little or no existence in fact. With the progress of English education and increased intercourse with Europeans, I am glad to say this feeling has no place in the minds of educated Natives, and that any apprehension as to failure of justice in their hands appears to me wholly groundless.

"What is this change, after all, that the Government propose to introduce? It is to give the same powers to a few selected Native Civilians that Englishmen holding the same position already possess. These Native gentlemen have had to pass the same examinations, and are considered by Government competent to perform the same executive duties, as their brother Civilians. If we refuse to put them on an equality as regards judicial powers, we shall, I maintain, be casting an unnecessary slur upon them, and lower them in the eyes of the people whom they have been deputed to rule. Much better, I say, not have introduced them into the service at all, than, once having done so, impugn their probity by saying 'You shall perform all the duties belonging to the office of an ordinary Civilian, except that of having judicial powers in criminal cases over any European.' We must remember that it is only proposed to invest those Native Civilians who have proved themselves to be of unexceptionable probity with the power in question, and, looking at the safeguards that are to be maintained against any possible failure of justice, can any Englishman honestly say that he is afraid that his countrymen will run any greater risk of being unfairly treated at the instance of a Native Judge than they will at that of a fellow-countryman? A Native Civilian would naturally be always most careful and anxious to see that no injustice should happen in the case of a European, as he would know that he would be accused of race hatred or incompetence should any fault be found with his judgment.

"It has been said that the passing of the amendment will prevent the introduction of British capital and enterprise into this country. I cannot bring myself to believe that anything of the kind will ever happen. The same argument was employed when Act XI of 1836, bringing our European fellow-subjects within the jurisdiction of the Mufassal Civil Courts of the East India Company, was passed, and we now see how the predictions then made have been wholly falsified.

"The Government of this country has, I am aware, my Lord, been of a most liberal and lenient description for many years past; and all educated Natives are, I am sure, deeply sensible of the great debt of gratitude they owe to the English nation for the conciliatory spirit which has been shown by the rulers of this country, when they might, with impunity, have acted in so very different a manner. The aim and object of the English Government has, I believe, been to make the people of this great Empire loyal and contented subjects of our Most Gracious Queen; and this object has hitherto been gained by the wise policy pursued by your Lordship and your predecessors, of treating all Her Majesty's subjects, whether Natives of this country or Europeans, as far as has been possible, with equality."

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN said:—"My Lord, as this is probably the only opportunity which I shall have of expressing my views on this important measure, I am anxious to offer a few observations. I am aware, my Lord, that this Bill has been the subject of much discussion by the public Press, and has given rise to excited agitation among the non-official section of the European and Eurasian community, who feel that their liberties are imperiled by the proposed law. I have not the smallest wish to assign unworthy motives to the agitation; and far be it from me to say that the views which that agitation represents should not be duly considered by the legislature. Never has the Indian legislature been more anxious to consult the views and feelings of the public regarding legislative measures than the present Government of India. With every wish that the views put forward by the European and Eurasian community should be duly considered, I confess, my Lord, I cannot help feeling deep and sincere regret at the attitude which the agitation against this Bill has adopted. Vehement and somewhat unmeasured language has been used by the agitators against my countrymen. I sincerely deplore this circumstance, as much for the sake of the leaders of the agitation themselves as for the sake of the feelings of my own countrymen. And here, my Lord, permit me to express a sincere hope that my countrymen will in no part of India follow the example of those who think that the vehemence of public demonstrations is the best way of submitting arguments and claims for the consideration of the legislature. The people of India, strongly as they feel in favour of the justice, the wisdom and the expediency of this Bill, need no demonstration in favour of the measure; and, if I know the views of the leaders of Native society, I cannot be far wrong in prophesying that the people of India will not resort to any public demonstrations in support of this Bill. They are content to leave the measure to be decided upon its own merits. As a Native of India myself, with every wish for the success of this Bill, I hope my countrymen will adhere to their present determination to watch the progress of this Bill with calm and respectful silence.

"My Lord, it is not unintelligible to me that the non-official European and Eurasian community, separated as they are by the distance of time and space from those influences which secure the progress of political thought in England, should in the circumstances of India attach exaggerated importance to distinctions of race and creed; that they should upon such occasions emphasise the fact of their belonging to the ruling race; that they should claim for themselves especial provisions in the general law of the land. My Lord, all this is intelligible to me; but, at the same time, I cannot help feeling that a good deal of the opposition offered to the Bill arises from inadequate information in regard to the history of Indian legislation in matters of a similar nature, and from a misapprehension of the small change which this Bill proposes to make in the existing law. My Lord, I do not claim to be an authority on questions of constitu-

tional law; but I may safely doubt the legal accuracy of the contention, which has been put forward elsewhere against this Bill, that the European and Eurasian subjects of the Queen Empress in India have any such constitutional rights as would place them above the jurisdiction of the Indian legislature. As an humble member of the Indian legislature myself, I would repudiate any such limitation. We derive our powers from the great Parliament of England; and, so long as we do not exceed those powers, it seems to me erroneous to doubt the legislative authority of this Council in all matters connected with India. History repeats itself, and we have in the present agitation against this Bill a repetition of the arguments and sentiments employed by the alarmists of many years ago, when Native Judges presiding in the Courts of the East India Company were empowered to try civil suits to which Europeans and Eurasians were parties. My Lord, I hope I may, without fear of contradiction, say that the exercise of civil jurisdiction by Native Judges in cases to which Europeans are parties has not given rise to any injustice, not even to complaint on the score of national differences. The truth is, that the fears of the alarmists of those days were unfounded, and their prophecies were bound to prove false. At this moment, throughout British India, Native Judges exercise civil jurisdiction over Europeans in a manner which certainly is not open to the charge of being influenced by race distinctions. But then, my Lord, it is sometimes urged that civil jurisdiction is vastly different to criminal jurisdiction; that the former affects property only, but the latter affects personal character and liberty; and that, whilst the European and Eurasian community may be willing to subject themselves to the civil jurisdiction of Native Judges, it does not follow that they should do the same in criminal matters. My Lord, I confess I am unable to see the reason upon which such distinction is based. The decrees of Civil Courts can reduce a man from opulence to poverty, and there are some branches of civil jurisdiction which not only relate to personal relations, but include the power of personal arrest, and, in the interests of justice, authorize a procedure similar to that provided for Criminal Courts. The process of arriving at conclusions as to the facts of civil cases is much the same as in criminal cases. The same law of evidence in India regulates the investigation of truth in Civil and Criminal Courts. The judgments of Civil Courts may stain the reputation and ruin the character of parties nearly as much as sentences passed by Criminal Courts; and it seems to me that there is no substantial foundation for drawing a distinction in principle between judicial powers of the two classes of Courts, or for attaching greater importance to one class of jurisdiction than to the other. If probity, justice and absence of race bias are found among Native Judges in civil matters, it is difficult to perceive why the same qualities should not mark their administration of criminal justice in cases in which Europeans and Eurasians are concerned. As I understand the existing law, all Native Magistrates already exercise jurisdiction in criminal matters in cases in which Europeans are complainants and seek redress from the Courts as injured parties. I have never yet heard that European British subjects have any objection to resort to Native Magistrates for redress; indeed, they do so without any hesitation. If this is so, there seems no reason why the same confidence should not be shown to those tribunals in cases in which complaints are brought against European British subjects. Counter-charges are not uncommon in criminal cases. Magistrates competent to give redress ought to be competent also to award punishment; and it seems unreasonable and unfair for any section of the community to say 'We will go to Native Magistrates for redress, but we will not submit to be tried by them.' Indeed, my Lord, it is hardly necessary to say that, even under the existing law, Natives of India exercise a good deal of criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects. Even outside the Presidency-towns, I believe it is not a rare occurrence that European British subjects, appearing as defendants before Native Magistrates, waive the exceptional privilege accorded by the existing law. There is no judicial disqualification based on race distinction in the powers of the Native Judges of the High Courts and Magistrates in Presidency-towns; and I need have no fear of contradiction in saying that Native officers, when entrusted with criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects, have performed their duty with honesty and efficiency, and without any bias arising from distinctions of race or creed. Indeed, my Lord, in educated minds, employed in the solemn and sacred duty of administering justice, the claims of humanity at large to the protection of law, and the dictates of conscience, leave no room for any other considerations. In the neighbouring island of Ceylon, which forms a part of the vast Empire of Britain, I believe I am rightly informed, Native Magistrates and Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects. Judicial disqualifications based on race distinctions are unknown in that country. Yet British capital and British commercial enterprise, far from being driven from that island, have had considerable scope in that colony. The interest of coffee-planters in Ceylon is, so far as I know, in no sense inferior to the interest of indigo-planters in Bengal; and the people of Ceylon are in no sense less Asiatic than the people of India. Nor would their staunchest patriot in Ceylon claim for his countrymen a higher position in the scale of civilisation than he would concède to the people of India. Yet the existing law of British India in regard to criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects is behind the law of Ceylon, and, my Lord, I do not think it unreasonable for the people of India to feel that the time has arrived when the necessity of improving the law has become urgent.

"So far, my Lord, I have endeavoured to show that the proposed law is no innovation in principle, that the fears of the opponents of this measure are exaggerated and ill-founded, and that the example of Ceylon furnishes a practical illustration of the argument that the removal of judicial disqualifications, based entirely on race distinctions, will not be attended by any injury to the sacred cause of justice. And, my Lord, I may here repeat that the scope of the Bill seems to have been greatly misunderstood by the promoters of the agitation against it. As I understand the Bill, it does not propose to invest every Native Magistrate with power to try European British subjects. It is only in the case of those Natives of India whose recognised probity and ability have enabled them to achieve positions in the Judicial Service equal in rank to English officers of the higher order that the Bill proposes to remove judicial disqualifications based on race distinctions. The number of such Native officers is very limited; and the Bill cannot, therefore, in any reasonable sense, be regarded as precipitate or calculated to cause any serious practical change in the present machinery of the administration of justice.

"But, my Lord, putting aside these considerations, it seems to me that there is much fallacy in the argument which attaches so much significance to race distinctions. What the people obey in countries blessed with a civilised Government is, not the authority of individuals, but the mandates of the law. So long as the law is just, impartial and humane; so long as the proper administration of that law can be secured, the nationality of those who carry out the law should be of no consequence even to sentimentalists. What requires respect, submission and obedience is the authority of the law, and not that of individuals, and even those who regard the people of India as not entitled to equality with themselves might, if they only consider the question calmly, feel that Native Magistrates are only the servants of the State, charged with the duty of carrying out the behests of the law. It is the duty of the State to provide for the proper administration of the law. To secure this object, the State has to choose the best available agency, and it seems a somewhat untenable and unjust proposition for any subjects of the State to insist that, in the choice of officers, Government shall confine itself to any particular race or section of the community. The whole question raised by the Bill, in my humble opinion, practically amounts to what I have just said. It is a matter the principle of which requires no new decision. The question was discussed and it was decided, and decided nobly, when the magnanimity and justice of England accorded to the people of India rights of employment in the service of the State on the same footing as Englishmen themselves. That noble decision has, in recent years, received practical effect, and administrative expediency requires the moderate change which this Bill proposes.

"But, my Lord, this Bill has in its favour considerations of a higher order than even administrative expediency. I allude to those noble principles of freedom, justice and humanity which have their home nowhere as much as in the bosoms of the nation which first came forward to release the slave from his thraldom; which first announced to the people of India that, in matters of constitutional rights, distinctions of race and creed should have no place in the eye of the law. Never in the history of the world has a nation been called upon to act up to its principles more than the British in India. The removal of disabilities under which certain sections of the community laboured in England in regard to constitutional rights sinks almost into insignificance in comparison to what England has already done in India. The history of Indian legislation is the history of steady progress, of well-considered reforms, of a gradual and cautious development of the noble principle that between British subjects the distinctions of race, colour, or creed shall make no difference in legal rights; that whilst, on the one hand, British rule enforces submission, and expects loyalty and devotion from the people of India, on the other hand, it accords to them rights and privileges of equality with the dominant race. My Lord, I am convinced that it is on account of these noble principles, remarkable alike for their justice and for their wisdom, that the British rule has founded itself upon the hearts and affections of the people—a foundation far more firm than any which the military achievements of ancient conquerors could furnish for the domination of one race over another. History teaches the lesson that nothing is more destructive to the prosperity of a country than that race distinctions should be maintained between the rulers and the ruled. No one can be more anxious than myself that friendly feelings should grow even more than they have already done between the English nation and the Natives of India. Providence has thrown the two races together in a political and, I hope I may also say, social union, which will grow firmer and closer as time goes on. My Lord, if I believed that the legislative measure incorporated in the Bill will prove destructive to the growth of friendly feelings between the two races, I should have deprecated the introduction of the measure. But I can take no such view. I am strongly convinced that, so long as race distinctions find a place in the general law of the land, so long will there exist obstacles to the growth of true friendly feelings between two races. The social amenities of life arise from political equality, from living under the same laws, from being subject to the same tribunals. The caste system in India would, perhaps, never have held its ground so long, if the legislators of old had not framed one law for the Bráhman and another for the Súdra. Whatever the exigencies of former times may have been, I hope, my Lord, that a century and a half of British rule has brought us to that stage of civilisation when there is every reason for minimising race distinctions, at least in the general law of the land. My Lord, I, for one, am firmly convinced that the time has come when the entire population of India, be they Hindú or Muhammadan, European or Eurasian, must begin to feel that they are fellow-subjects; that between their political rights or constitutional status no difference exists in the eye of the law; that their claims to protection under the British rule in India lie, not in their nationalities or their creeds, but in the great privilege, common to all—the privilege of being loyal subjects of the august Sovereign whose reign has brought peace and prosperity to India, and made it a place suitable for commercial enterprise, and for the pursuit of the arts and sciences of civilisation. My Lord, as this is probably the last occasion on which I shall ever address the Legislative Council of India, I cannot conclude my observations without saying that your Lordship's administration is to be heartily congratulated upon having brought forward a measure which, I am convinced, will go a great way to remove invidious race distinctions, and ultimately promote good feeling, mutual respect and sympathy between the rulers and the ruled in this land of many races and many creeds."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—My Lord, after very careful consideration, I feel constrained to support this measure. In doing so, however, I hope that I shall not disregard either the expressions of disapproval which have

reached us from without, or the arguments which have been so skilfully arrayed against the Bill in Council to-day. I agree with the opponents of the measure, that there is a body of personal law peculiar to European British subjects in this country—a law which accords to them highly-prized exemptions and privileges. I agree that there is likewise a personal law peculiar to certain classes of our Native subjects—a law which is equally valued by them. I agree that, as we have respected the exemptions and privileges secured to our Native subjects by their personal law, so we are bound to respect the exemptions and privileges enjoyed by European British subjects under their personal law. I am prepared to go further, and to maintain that, in the early days of English rule in India, the personal laws of the various classes formed the main body of law administered in our Courts. The history of Anglo-Indian legislation is the history of the absorption of these personal laws peculiar to classes into a common system of law applicable to all. By this process of absorption, the personal law of each class has been gradually but steadily curtailed. It is this process of absorption which supplied what the Marquis of Wellesley termed the "active principle of continual revision" that struck him as the salient feature of the Bengal Regulations in 1805. During the last 80 years the process has gone on at an accelerated pace, until the special privileges now left to the Natives of this country, and the peculiar exemptions still claimed by European British subjects residing within it, are a mere fragment of the privileges and exemptions which those classes severally enjoyed when Lord Wellesley delivered his Discourse. At each important stage in the process, there has been an outcry from the class whose personal law it has curtailed. Indeed, no class of men can be expected to part with their special privileges without opposition. It seems to me that a Government is bound to listen with great respect and sympathy to such an opposition, and that it ought to refrain from such changes, except when they are, clearly demanded by the common weal. But when such a change becomes really necessary for the better administration of the country, then I hold that Government is bound to make it; however much it may regret that it has to purchase a benefit for the whole body of its subjects, at the cost of the natural resentment of a section of them.

The curtailment of class distinctions which this Bill will effect is no isolated act. It forms one of a long series of measures absolutely inevitable in moulding the laws of the various races, from which our administration of justice in India started, into a common body of law applicable to them all. Permit me for a moment to remind the Council how this process has affected our Hindú and Muhammadan subjects. The Charter of 1753 expressly exempted suits between Natives from the jurisdiction of the English tribunals, then styled the Mayor's Courts.* The Governor General guaranteed in 1772 their own laws to the Natives, and provided that Maulvís and Bráhmans should attend the Courts to expound those laws † By the Statute‡ of 1781, the British Parliament secured the Hindús and Muhammadans, not only in their law of inheritance, succession, &c., but also in "all matters of contract and dealing between party and party." The same Statute guaranteed to them their domestic law of the *patria potestas*, and the punitive sanctions of caste. It provided that no act done, and therefore no penalty inflicted, in consequence of caste rules should "be held and adjudged a crime, although the same may not be justifiable by the laws of England."

I shall not detain the Council by a further enumeration of the guarantees granted to the Natives of this country, or of the legislative process by which those guarantees were one by one infringed. The Natives still retain a large portion of their domestic law and certain privileges, such as the exemption of women of position from appearing personally in Court. But in the ordinary affairs of business they have been brought under English-made law. The

* Charter of George II granted in 1753.

† Plan for the administration by Warren Hastings, 1772, Rule 23, afterwards incorporated in the first Bengal Regulation, dated 17th April, 1780.

‡ 21 Geo. III, c. 70.

Maulví or Bráhman assessor has no longer a place in our Courts. For Native law and usage in dealings "between party and party," we have imposed the Code of Civil Procedure and the Contract Act. We have weakened the *patria potestas* by curtailing the punitive powers of the head of the family, especially in regard to the female members. We have undermined the sanctions of caste by treating as offences the graver penalties inflicted for breaches of its rules, notwithstanding our express pledge to the contrary. We accepted the system of the Muhammadan criminal law; we have substituted for it a system of criminal law of our own. Special classes have had their ancient privileges curtailed in a special degree. The Hindú law accorded to the Bráhmans a status which enabled them to exercise spiritual powers, yielding lucrative temporal results. We no longer permit the employment of these spiritual powers for compulsory purposes. If a Bráhman erected a *kurh*, and some credulous old woman killed herself thereon, our regulation law tried him for murder. If he enforces a debt, or extracts a charity, by fasting outside a man's door, the English Magistrate locks him up in jail. We have deprived the sanctity of Brahmanhood of much of its pecuniary value, and subjected its spiritual terrors to the Penal Code.

In all this the Government has done wisely and well. In doing so, however, it has had again and again to encounter a clamorous but quite natural opposition from those whose ancient privileges or personal law it curtailed. I shall not cite instances where the gain to the community at large was beyond question, but one in which the necessity for a change seemed doubtful to many. There are no branches of the Native law more solemnly guaranteed to the Hindús than those which deal with marriage and inheritance; and there is no principle more clearly established than the deprivation of rights to family property in the case of a Hindú becoming a convert to another religion. Yet a series of *Lex Loci* Acts, initiated in 1832, and ending within our own experience, have repeatedly interfered with the most cherished feelings of the Natives in these matters. In each case since 1842, the Natives have struggled against the change. With them, inheritance is not a mere question of gain or loss in this world, but involves the safety of the souls of their ancestors, and their own happiness or misery in the future life. They have pleaded Parliamentary guarantees, the solemn declarations of the Indian Legislature, the established usage of a century of British rule. With one temporary exception, they have pleaded in vain.

The personal law and exemptions peculiar to European British subjects in India have undergone scarcely less important curtailments. The legal status of the non-official Englishman in India commences, for practical purposes, with the Charter of 1813.* During the preceding half century, the English non-official in rural Bengal had passed through various stages, as an interloper, a licensed adventurer, a subordinate agent of the East India Company, and a partner, recognised or unrecognised, of its servants in their private trade. He might execute a bond making himself amenable to the Company's Civil Courts, and after 1787 he had to do so before he was permitted to reside in the interior. In criminal matters he was subject only to the Supreme Court and Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in Calcutta. He practically, therefore, remained outside the Company's system of administration, as an unmalleable unit of sturdy independence and growing importance in whatever district he settled, disliked and often unfairly treated, but very difficult to reckon with. In matters of criminal jurisdiction he was under the surveillance of the rural police instead of being amenable to the rural Courts. As late as 1817 a Regulation was passed requiring the police to submit yearly to the Magistrate of the district a list of all Europeans residing within it. Indeed, until the Government passed to the Crown, each police-inspector had to report the arrival of every non-official European who came within his circle.

The Charter of 1813 threw open the Indian trade to private enterprise, and at the same time created a jurisdiction over the Europeans

* 53 Geo. III, c. 155.

who might embark in the business. It provided that every British subject living at a distance of more than ten miles from the Presidencies should be amenable to the Civil Courts of the East India Company in like manner as Natives of India. It also empowered the Governor General to appoint Justices of the Peace from among its Covenanted Servants, or other British residents, with petty criminal jurisdiction over British subjects, not exceeding a fine of Rs. 500, or in default two months' imprisonment. As the number of Europeans increased in India, the powers of the Justices of the Peace were extended by a Statute of George IV.* All powers, whether civil or criminal, were exercised only by Europeans, because at that time the Natives of India had been excluded from the higher judicial offices which they held in the early days of the Company, and had not yet been incorporated as a branch of its Uncovenanted Civil Service. But when the Company withdrew from its trade after 1813, it set itself to the task of improving its rural government. By a series of measures between 1821 and 1836, it increased the powers of its Native Judges, and admitted the Natives of India to a large share of the civil judicial administration. It followed that if Natives were to do the staple work of civil justice, they must exercise jurisdiction over the whole body of inhabitants within their district. By a series of laws in 1836, 1839 and 1843, their jurisdiction was therefore extended over European British subjects. It was enacted in comprehensive terms that, thenceforth, no person should, by reason of place of birth, or by reason of descent, be in any civil proceeding exempted from the jurisdiction of any of the Company's Civil Courts.

The European community bitterly resented these laws, and opposed every effort to bring them under the jurisdiction of the country tribunals, as distinguished from the Supreme Court in Calcutta. The most important of them, they stigmatised as the Black Act. "The Black Act," writes an eye-witness, Mr. William Tayler, an eye-witness not at all likely to favour Bengal officialism, "was the cause of an agitation which may fairly be said to have convulsed Indian society for a time. Several barristers took the lead; public meetings were called; scurrilous articles filled the columns of the daily journals. One impassioned orator hinted that Mr. Macaulay [the Legal Member of Council] ought to be lynched at the very least." My Lord, it marks the difference between Englishmen in India at that time and at the present day, that although their feelings on questions of class privilege remain equally strong, the articles in the public journals are no longer "scurrilous"; their public meetings cannot fairly be described, in Mr. Tayler's words, as "fierce and uproarious"; and their resistance is not now confined to Calcutta, but, with the extension of British enterprise, is diffused over many districts. The jurisdiction of the Company's Civil Courts and of the Native Civil Judges, which Englishmen so loudly opposed fifty years ago, has done more than any other series of administrative measures to protect British capital, and to render British enterprise possible in rural India.

During the same fifty years, the special privileges of European British subjects in matters of criminal jurisdiction have also been curtailed. Perhaps the most important attempt under the Company in this direction was that of Lord Dalhousie's Government. In 1849, it prepared a draft Act declaring that all British subjects, resident outside the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, should be thenceforth amenable to the Magistrates and Criminal Courts of the East India Company; save, only, that no such Magistrate or Court should have the power to sentence any of Her Majesty's natural-born subjects to death.† It made no proviso as to the Magistrate being a Justice of the Peace. On the contrary, it expressly stated that "the word Magistrate, as used in this Act, shall be understood to mean every officer, however styled, who has power to exercise any or all of the powers of a Magistrate."‡ I need

* 9 Geo. IV, c. 74, sections 92, 97, 113, 121, 124.

† Draft Act read for the first time in Council on the 26th October, 1849, section 1.

‡ *Idem*, section 6.

hardly point out that the Bill now before the Council has a very much narrower scope. Lord Dalhousie approved of the proposed extension of the criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects, but thought that the measure should be postponed till the amending of the criminal law was effected by the Penal Code. His view prevailed. Shortly after the country passed to the Crown, the Penal Code became law, and the question of jurisdiction could be considered on its own merits. This was last done on the revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1872. Before that year, the Natives of India had been admitted, by open competition in England, into the Covenanted Civil Service; and, in the natural course, would rise, as Magistrates and Judges, to the highest posts in the administration of criminal justice in their respective districts. The question which had to be decided in 1836, with regard to granting civil jurisdiction over European British subjects, came up for consideration in 1872 with regard to criminal jurisdiction. The Legislature, in 1872, determined to give a substantial jurisdiction over European British subjects to full-power Magistrates, being Justices of the Peace, and to Sessions Judges, provided that such Magistrates and Sessions Judges outside the Presidency-towns should themselves be European British subjects. By a narrow majority, the Legislature abstained from giving these powers to the Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service. How narrow the majority was, may be estimated from the circumstance that, if a single one of its members had voted the other way, the minority would by the President's casting vote have become the majority.

My Lord, I think that the Legislature decided wisely in 1872; but that we should decide wrongly if, in 1882, we supported its decision. The circumstances of the country at large, and of the special class of public servants to whom jurisdiction will be given, have altered during the ten years. The administrative necessity for the change, which was then remote, has now arrived, and will soon become urgent. Even before 1872, criminal jurisdiction over British subjects had been given to Native Magistrates in Calcutta, and both Hindú and Muhammadan gentlemen have exercised these powers in the Calcutta Courts. But it was not considered safe to entrust the same powers to Native Magistrates in the districts, because it was feared that public opinion, which would check any miscarriage of justice in Calcutta, might not act with equal force upon District Magistrates. I think that this was a good argument in 1872. But new enterprises have since then brought an influx of Englishmen into the interior, and created an amount of independent English opinion in the districts which could not have been anticipated in 1872. I, for one, read with pleasure the telegrams which have poured into *The Englishman* during the past month, from every part of Bengal where Englishmen reside. Those telegrams show that our non-official countrymen are strongly opposed to the measure which I advocate. But they also show that Englishmen in the interior have now the means of expressing the public opinion of their class with such promptitude and with such force as to constitute the strongest possible guarantee against the abuse of magisterial powers, whether vested in European or in Native hands. Not only is English public opinion in the districts stronger, but English public opinion in Calcutta acts much more directly upon the District Magistrates. Since 1872, the length of railways open in India has increased from a little over 5,000 to close on 10,000 miles. The number of private telegrams sent has increased from 600,000 to 1,337,526. The number of post-offices and letter-boxes has, during the same period, multiplied from under 5,000 to more than 11,000; and the number of letters, newspapers, &c., from 89 millions to 158 millions. Districts formerly isolated have now speedy and constant communication with the capital. Nor is it too much to say that English public opinion in the remote province of Assam can now be brought to bear as powerfully and as immediately upon the central Government, as the English public opinion of Calcutta could twenty years ago.

The circumstances of the special class of public servants, to whom it is proposed to give jurisdiction, have also changed. In 1872, the Native Covenanted Civilians appointed by open competition in England were untried men, who had yet to prove their fitness for the offices entrusted to them. They have,

during the past ten years, abundantly proved it. They have established their reputation as painstaking, impartial officers, and in a special manner they have shown their capacity for sound judicial work. Nevertheless, if a distinct administrative necessity had not arisen, I should decline to support a change which must be painful to an important section of the community. But such a necessity has now arisen. The Council has before it the reports from the various Local Governments in favour of this measure. I shall not, therefore, say more with regard to them, than that they present to my mind an overwhelming preponderance of opinion which it is difficult for the central Government to disregard. But I shall show, by one or two individual instances, the way in which the present anomalous state of things works in the rural districts. The Native Civilians have now reached a stage in their service when they must become, in the natural course, District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. We have guaranteed to them equal rights with their English brethren, yet they must be excluded from those offices in the more eligible districts where English private enterprise exists, and they must be turned out of those offices in any district into which English private enterprise comes. Let me illustrate this by two examples; one taken from Bengal, the other from Bombay. On the 17th January last, a Native Civilian was, in the ordinary course, appointed Joint Magistrate, with powers of a Magistrate of the first class, at the important station of Dháká. On the 23rd January, he received a letter from the Secretary to the Bengal Government, cancelling the appointment and transferring him to a less eligible district, on the ground that the opening out of the Dháká and Maimansingh Railway was bringing a number of Europeans into the Dháká district. The gentleman thus disqualified had won the second place in his year, by open competition in England, from among several hundred candidates; he is an English barrister, and he had proved his fitness for the post from which he was turned out by twelve years of service. In the Bombay Presidency, a Native Civilian holds the important office of District and Sessions Judge of Kanára. His head-quarters are at Kárwár, the coast terminus of the railway which, some time ago, was proposed to be constructed from the Dhárwár cotton country. If this scheme should be revived and the railway sanctioned, the Sessions Judge of Kanára would, under the exigencies of the existing law, have to be turned out of his district. Let us see what this practically means. The gentleman in question is Mr. Tagore. After a distinguished education, both here and in England, he has given about twenty years of unblemished service to the Government, and has established a high reputation as a Judge. He is a near relative of our late colleague, the Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, who, during an unusually prolonged period, assisted this Council in making the laws of India. The well-earned encomiums in which your Excellency expressed your sense of the services thus rendered are still fresh in our memories. Yet we are told that we must not entrust to a member of the same noble house, notwithstanding his training in England and his twenty years of proved integrity as a Judge, the power of sentencing a European British subject to a short term of imprisonment. This, too, although the European British criminal has the right of immediate appeal from any sentence of imprisonment, however brief, and from any fine, however small. If it were necessary I could multiply examples. Unfortunately, the time has come when such examples will year by year multiply themselves, unless the existing law is changed.

Since this Bill was introduced, I have taken occasion to consult several of the leading Native Civilians who were appointed by competition in England. They complain that under the present law they will be excluded, as Magistrates and Sessions Judges, from the advancing districts into which British enterprise comes; and that they will be condemned to backward or remote districts where they will have less opportunity of distinguishing themselves, or of proving their fitness for higher offices. They urge that in Bengal, for example, this means that they will be shut out, as Magistrates and Judges, from the healthy Province of Bihár, and condemned for the most part of their career to the miasmatic Delta. The pleasant regions of Tirhut and Patna will be denied to them: the swamps of Bákirganj and Noakháli will be perma-

nently at their disposal. They contrast this state of things with the long series of declarations by Her Majesty's Government presented to Parliament, beginning with the Queen's Proclamation to the Chiefs and people of India in 1858, and ending with the Despatch of the Secretary of State, dated the 10th July, 1879. They rebut the plea that it is not essential that the Magistrate of the district should have power over Europeans if his Joint-Magistrate has these powers, by bringing forward a long list of districts in which there is no Joint-Magistrate. They expose the fallacy of the argument that in cases where a Sessions Judge has not these powers a European criminal can easily be transferred to another district. In the Bombay case which I have cited, a European criminal, together with the prosecutor and witnesses, would either have to be sent several hundred miles by sea to the Presidency-town, or the whole party would have to be marched inland, under guard, nearly 100 miles, in part across a tract malarious during the rains, to the head-quarters of one of the adjoining districts. The present law not only acts as a disqualification to the Native Judge, but it operates as a hardship to English criminals, prosecutors and their witnesses. The fact is, as shown by the Dháká case, that the Native Magistrate and Judge must either have jurisdiction over Europeans, or they must go elsewhere. They urge that Government will have to regulate its appointments, not by the merits of an officer, nor by his general fitness for a district, but by his power to deal with a small exceptional class of cases occurring within it. Yet by the orders of repeated Secretaries of State, orders formally placed before Parliament, the Native officers thus disqualified will in time form a substantial proportion of the whole Covenanted Civil Service. They point out that this is not only an injustice to themselves, but also a source of weakness to the Administration.

The admission of the Natives to the Covenanted Civil Service was one of the results of the Queen's Proclamation when Her Majesty assumed the Government of India. In that Proclamation she commanded that her subjects, "of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in [her] service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability and integrity, duly to discharge." The Covenanted Native Civilians have now reached a point in Her Majesty's service when the Government must decide whether it will or will not grant them criminal jurisdiction over European British residents, as the Company had in 1836 to decide whether it would grant civil jurisdiction over such residents to the Uncovenanted Native Servants. The Government has in 1882 simply reached the same conclusion as that at which the Company arrived in 1836. But the present Bill provides the most ample safeguards against the abuse of the powers which it confers—safeguards so ample, stringent and complete as to destroy any further analogy between the action of the Legislature in 1836 and in 1882. For the present, I shall only deal with the case of Covenanted Civilians who have entered the service by competition in England. They are the class to whom the Bill is chiefly directed; they are the only class in regard to whom the Local Governments appear to have yet been consulted. So far as a scrutiny of the Civil List enables me to form an opinion, there are not above two or three Native officers, with the exception of those in the regular Covenanted Service, on whom any Local Government would confer the powers granted by this Bill for many years to come. At any rate, the Council has no evidence before it with respect to the other classes mentioned in the Bill. And I, for one, am not prepared to support, by speech or vote, the curtailment of privileges on which my countrymen set a high value, without clear evidence that the sacrifice is demanded on behalf of good administration and the common weal. Such evidence may be forthcoming at the proper stage, when the Bill reaches the Select Committee. But, meanwhile, I speak only of the principal class of Native public servants whom the Bill will affect, namely, those who have won their positions by open competition in England.

I beg the opponents of this measure to consider the very limited powers which the Bill conveys, and the stringent safeguards which it provides against their abuse. The Native members of the competitive Covenanted Service are a select body of men, who have won their way into public employment by exceptional exertion, and by exceptional abilities. In youth they so far overcame the inertia of the climate, and the prejudices of their race, as to set forth to a country on the other side of the globe, on the chance of securing an honourable career by open competition. Most of them had already earned distinctions at Indian Colleges and Universities. In England they had to partially re-educate themselves on a Foreign model. They had to compete in an examination framed to suit an educational system different from that on which they had been trained, and they won their appointments from among a crowd of competitors. Many of the Native Civilians thus selected are more English in thought and feeling than Englishmen themselves. After their arrival in India they have to pass through further tests, and to prove their fitness by years of faithful service, before they can receive the powers which the Bill confers. Even then, it is only if the Local Government is satisfied of the fitness of the individual officer that the powers are granted to him. And what, precisely, are these powers? The highest are those granted to Magistrates of districts and Sessions Judges, officers of about 13 to 25 years' standing. A District Magistrate can sentence a Native of India to two years' imprisonment, with fine, or, in cases of cumulative sentences, and on default of payment of the fine, to four years. This Bill would only empower him to sentence a European British subject to a term not exceeding three months. A Sessions Judge may sentence a Native of India to death or transportation for life. This Bill empowers him to sentence European British criminals to only one year. A Native criminal can appeal only to certain Courts, and only against sentences of a certain degree of severity. The European criminal by this Bill is allowed the right of appeal to either the District Court or the High Court at his own option; and he may exercise that right against a sentence of a Magistrate or Sessions Judge, however small—against a fine of one rupee, or a single day's imprisonment. The European British subject is further protected by his race privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and in any case important enough to come before the Sessions Judge, by trial by jury. Nothing can be further from the truth than the statement that this Bill disregards the different degrees in which the force of public opinion acts as a check upon miscarriages of justice in Calcutta and in the rural districts. A Native Magistrate sitting in Calcutta can at present sentence European British subjects to two years' imprisonment, and to a fine, with a right of appeal only from sentences of a certain gravity. This Bill confers on the same officer, if he is promoted to be Magistrate of a district, the power of sentencing a European British subject to only three months' imprisonment, with the privilege of appeal from every sentence, however small.

I would ask the opponents of the measure whether they seriously believe that these safeguards are not ample for the purposes of justice. If they can suggest further safeguards, I feel sure that this Council will impartially listen to their proposals. I know it is hard for any class of men to part with its special privileges. The hardship is sometimes a matter of fact, and sometimes a matter of feeling. The class affected always believes that the hardship is one of fact. Whether Europeans or Natives, they plead the same argument of the thin end of the wedge, and of the total abolition of their class privileges which the change, however small, foretells. This argument was never better set forth than by the Hindús on the passing of the *Lex Loci* Act. They then expressed their belief "that the security in person, property and religion, hitherto ensured to them, thus undermined in one instance, would be eventually denied to them altogether." The forty years which have passed since these words were uttered have abundantly falsified the predictions which they conveyed. Nor have the apprehensions of the European community, on the passing of the Black Act in 1836, been more fully justified. The civil jurisdiction then granted to Native Judges seemed to our countrymen to destroy the sole securities which they possessed for their capital invested in the rural districts, and to threaten the extinction of British enterprise in Bengal. Europeans would be deterred thenceforth from settling in India, and it was vainly attempted to combat this statement by quoting Mr. Mill's evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons. The fifty years which have since passed, and the immense development of British enterprise under the protection of the rural Courts of Bengal,

now supply an unanswerable refutation of such fears. Even the abolition of the Grand Jury in the Presidency-towns in 1865 sufficed to awaken serious apprehensions. "On the abolition of Grand Juries," said the circular issued by the Landholders' Association, "there would be no protection to gentlemen from being accused of crimes of which they were entirely innocent, whenever the local Magistrate was supposed to be inclined to believe in such charges, and of being put upon their trial whenever a credulous or prejudiced Magistrate would be found." A correspondent in the *Englishman* predicted that, now that the Grand Jury was doomed, the right of calling a public meeting through the Sheriff "would be the next old institution voted effete." Another begged his countrymen to "beware of the doctrinaire dissectors. Cry out in time," he said, "and that lustily, or we may expect the fate of the eviscerated cat, whose personal objections to the operation are disregarded in the promotion of experimental science." The Public Meeting in Calcutta condemned by a formal resolution "the proposed abolition of Grand Juries in the Presidency-towns; and on the contrary was of opinion that the institution should be extended to the Courts proposed to be established in the interior of India." One speaker regarded the abolition of the Grand Juries as "the thin end of the wedge" * * * "which threatens to bring down and destroy the whole fabric of our constitution". The *Englishman* newspaper, which has so ably brought to a focus the opposition to the Bill now before the Council, quoted with approval, in 1865, Sir Eardley Wilmot's protest against "any interference with this 'bulwark of the nation.'" My Lord, there have been individual miscarriages of justice since the abolition of the Grand Jury, as there were when it still flourished. But I feel sure that the English citizens of Calcutta, old enough to remember the state of things before 1865, will agree with me that the abolition of the Grand Jury has been a boon to the English community of the city, and a source of strength to the working of the whole jury system in the Presidency-towns.

I believe that the apprehensions now expressed with regard to the present measure will, ten years hence, be found to have been equally groundless. Meanwhile, we ought not to forget that those apprehensions spring from natural feelings of alarm in the minds of an important section of the community. If we can in any way allay those apprehensions, or conciliate those feelings, I think we are bound to do so. The honour of this Council, or the honour of the Government, is not involved in any hard-and-fast resistance on points of detail. Or, rather, the honour of the Government is involved in carrying out a measure which must necessarily be painful to an important class with the utmost consideration that it can show to their feelings. But with regard to the principle involved, I think the time has come when the Indian Legislature is bound to declare itself. At such a crisis, party spirit must run high. Several months will, however, elapse before the Bill can pass into law. During the interval the Council will have time to candidly listen to every argument, and to seriously consider every suggestion. If, in the heat of the discussion, fair arguments give place to ungenerous aspersions, our duty seems equally clear. We must meets obloquy with patience, and, assured of the justice of the measure, we must wait for time to dispel the apprehensions of our countrymen at present, as time has disproved their apprehensions in the past.

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ SIVA PRASÁD said:—"My Lord, this is the grandest concession to India. I would have called it the coping stone of the liberal policy of the Liberal Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty, whose worthy representative, the liberality incarnate, my Lord, you are; but no one can say to what a height the building is destined to reach during your Excellency's incumbency. So I content myself by simply saying that the measure will be a magnificent addition to the list already long. The distinction of race in the Indian Criminal Procedure was one of the remaining mementos of the narrow policy of an honourable body of monopolist traders, though it might have suited or become a necessity at the time; but now it will be simply incongruous with advanced liberal ideas and the progress of the age. The concession is most unexpected and little asked for, and so the most valuable. I cannot conceal from your Excellency that the Indian branch of the Aryan race has been the

most intolerant towards their conquered, and had no distinction between a conquered and a slave. Up to this time the Súdras, the remnants of the conquered aborigines, who form the mass of the population, are looked down upon by the military, and the then ruling class of Kshatryas, and the sacerdotal Bráhmans, as worse than slaves. The very name Dás, a corruption of Dasyu, means a slave or thief. Prohibition to wear the sacred thread has been for the poor Súdras a lasting mark of humility and subjection. Manu says, if any Súdra takes into his head to speak Sanskrit or to teach that language, 'scalding oil' is to be poured into his mouth; nay, 'on killing a cat, a weasel, a peacock, a frog, a dog, a lizard, and an owl or a crow, a Bráhman should expiate himself by the same penance which he has to undergo for killing a Súdra'—chapter XII, stanza 132. Further, 'having slandered a Bráhman, a Kshatriya becomes liable to a fine of 8,000 *kauries* (shells) amounting to less than rupee one and a half, but a Súdra merits death'—chapter VIII, stanza 267. Let us see how the Muhammadans treated their conquered. They did not regard the Hindús even as men; hence to massacre them, to enslave their wives and daughters, to plunder their property, to demolish their temples, to deface the images, to force beef down their throats by violence, are the subjects which fill the so-called histories of the time. Even so good-natured a writer as Amír Khusro was, alludes to the Hindús in such contemptuous terms as 'raven-faced' and 'raven-like in nature' (*Zigh-rú va Zagh Manish*). The administration of the civil and criminal justice was completely in the hands of the kázís, and no Hindú could possibly aspire to be a kází. No matter whether either or both parties were Muhammadans or Hindús, the judgment was invariably pronounced according to the Muhammadan law or Shara. The same Amír Khusro relates in his Teríkhi Alai that Alá-ud-dín Khilji once sent for a kází and asked him what was written in the Code of Muhammadan law regarding the Hindús. The kází answered that the 'Hindús were' Zimmis (condemned to pay the *Jizya* tax); if asked silver, they ought to pay gold with deep respect and humility; and if the collector of taxes were to fling dirt in their faces, they should gladly open their mouths wide. God's order is to keep them in subjection, and the Prophet enjoins on the Faithful to kill, plunder and imprison them, to make them Mussulmáns or to put them to the sword, to enslave them, and confiscate their property. Abu Hanífa alone permits the levying of the Jizya, but the remaining successors of the Prophet have uniformly laid down that the Hindús ought to be made Mussulmáns, otherwise lose their heads.' The Emperor smiled, and remarked that he did not know what the Code might prescribe, but that he had issued an edict that only so much grain, milk and other articles of consumption as would suffice for a year should be left to Hindús, and that they should in no case be allowed to lay by any money. Akbar was the only Emperor who raised the Hindús and kept down the race distinction as low as he could, but that was a matter of necessity. He had seen how his father was driven out from India. He could not reckon on receiving any succour from Central Asia. His only hope for his Empire was with the Hindús, and the Hindús well supported him. Now the days have come that a Hindú is appointed by your Excellency Chief Justice, or Kázíul-Kuzáat, of the metropolis of the Indian Empire. We Hindús do not consider the British as our conquerors. We do not only acknowledge the divine right of our sovereigns, but find divinity in their person. I will never forget what the Pandits of Benares spoke to Sir William Macnaghten. I was then a boy reading in the Sanskrit College. Lord Auckland came with Sir William. His jamadár, being a Muhammadan, was stopped at the gate. Sir William asked the Pandits how it was that the English were allowed and the Muhammadans not. The Pandits quoted Bhagavat Gita that 'Rulers are divine.' Leaving aside the divinity for the present, is it not a fact that we sought the protection of the British? Jagat Seth Mahtábrai, one of the ancestors of the humble speaker, was one of those three who invited Clive to Murshidábád and helped him to establish the British supremacy in Bengal at the sacrifice of his own life. The idea of any restoration of a Kshatriyan Empire is as far from the bosom of a Hindú, as the idea of restoration of the Roman Empire in the family of Romulus, driving out all the 'barbarian' races across the Danube, is from the bosom of an Italian. Taimuri dynasty was gone; the choice lay between the bloody Muhammadans from the North-West, like Nádir Sháh, who massacred Delhi, or

Ahmad Shah Abdali, who massacred Mathura, and the freebooter Pindari Mahrattas. India threw herself under the protection of the British like a sheep running from a tiger and a wolf to her shepherd. We look to our Sovereign Kaisar-i-Hind, not only as Divine ruler, but as our own mother. We take her as our own, and I leave it to the generous Christian feelings of the British nation whether we are still to be treated as a conquered and subjugated race. The *Indian Daily News* says very sensibly that 'we shall rise above class questions and race questions, and confess, even if it be with some natural reluctance, that the change in the law which is now proposed is practically inevitable. Besides, we have to consider whether determined and narrow adhesion to exclusive privileges is not the most dangerous policy the European community could adopt. For the sake of England in India, and in order to further strengthen and cement the union between the two countries, is it not necessary that Englishmen should give the highest proof in their power of the thoroughness with which they adopt India, and take upon them the defence and advancement of her interests?' The *Statesman* takes the same just and impartial view of the question. Though there is no doubt that a very strong feeling, whether right or wrong, but almost universal, exists against the Bill in the European quarters, as a gentleman was just the other day saying, wherever he went he was asked 'Have you seen that infernal Bill.' They take it as certain that all their countrymen who have to appear before a Native Magistrate will be sent to jail, and the reason they assign for it is the 'widening,' as they are pleased to think, of the breach between the Natives and Europeans. Some say that there is neither newspaper nor High Court with astute barristers in the Mufassal; but I do not know if there is any place in India now beyond the pale of the newspaper influence, or where barristers cannot go; the wire has brought the High Court within an easy reach of everybody. As for a Native's sending a European or his wife to jail, there is no fear of that. If there is any fear, the fear is for his unjust acquittal. Mr. Duthoit, the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, who is no mean judge of Native character, truly says: 'I do not mean that they (Natives) would be likely, as a rule, to press hardly upon Europeans; I think, on the contrary, that they would, as a rule, unduly favour the Europeans.' Woe to the Native who has a European before him to judge! His position will be most unenviable, and fool he must be if ever he takes into his head not to ask for transfer of the case to some other tribunal or not to acquit the culprit totally. So, whatever the Europeans may have to say against the Bill, they cannot show any good cause for its condemnation, except the domineering race pride, or, as Mr. W. B. Jones says, the 'unreasonable class prejudice,' which cannot brook any idea of equality; but is such a pride to be encouraged? Does it not widen the gulf which we are trying to bridge over? Will it not keep the wound fresh which we want to heal up? The Government is bound to exonerate the integrity of Her Imperial Majesty's Proclamation of 1858. It is true that the Natives will not gain much by this concession. At the same time, it is also true that not the least harm will be done to the Europeans. It may do, I am afraid, some harm to the Natives. This new power may stand, to a certain extent, as a bar in the way of their promotion to a District Magistracy or a Sessions Judgeship; nay, some alarmists see a greater harm looming at a distance; they argue in this way, that, if the Government has broken the acknowledged privilege or personal law of their own countrymen, the Britons, like a straw, how can they be expected to maintain very long our own privileges and personal laws, which, though dear to us, but often approach absurdity in the eyes of the advanced civilisation. Simply an incongruity will be removed. Our European brethren ought to have a little faith upon their European Governors, and to be sure that these Governors will never appoint any one Justice of the Peace unless they know him to be the fittest man before whom, if occasion arises, a European can stand to be judged. Hear what Sir Alfred Lyall says:—

'No European officer is appointed to be a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate of a district or Sessions Judge, until he has been found to be, by experience and character, fitted to exercise the powers and perform the duties which are attached to these offices. During the period that ordinarily elapses before any officer can attain to the position of Magistrate of a district or Judge, or is appointed to be Justice of the Peace, ample opportunities are afforded of forming an opinion as to his qualifications for the offices in question; and he is not appointed to them if he has shown himself to be unfit to perform the duties and exercise the powers belonging to them. The interests of the European British subjects and of the administration would be sufficiently provided for, if the general restriction, under which no one who is not himself an European British subject has jurisdiction over an European British subject, being removed, power be left with the Local Government to appoint Justices of the Peace those Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service who have proved their fitness to exercise the jurisdiction. The Local Government would then apply the test of personal fitness to each particular case for Native as well as for European members of the Covenanted Civil Service.'

"The worth of the argument or analogy brought forward by my hon'ble colleague, the learned Dr. Hunter, that, if so many privileges of the Natives have been destroyed, why not this privilege of the Britons also is to follow suit, I leave to your Excellency to judge. However, I do not know if the Britons also burnt their widows like the Hindús, or killed their infant daughters like them.

"Now, so far, whatever I have said, I have said as a representative of the Native community at large, and have echoed India's voice; but, if your Excellency allow me to express my own individual opinion, may I ask whether this feeling, right or wrong, is to be totally derided and set at nought? I would rather join with the Commissioner of Coorg in saying that 'the provisions of the present law on criminal procedure, which limit jurisdiction to try, for criminal offences, European British subjects to persons who are themselves European British subjects, are wise, and should, for political reasons, be maintained.' I would rather agree with the Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael in saying that 'after all, there is such a thing as *privilege;* this one is highly valued by those who possess it, and certainly does no harm to the Native population; while its surrender would, in my opinion, cause great exasperation.' I would rather coincide with the Hon'ble W. Hudleston in saying 'that the proposed extension of jurisdiction would be impolitic, and is not expedient; I am confident it would raise an outcry that would aggravate race friction far more than the removal of the already existing disability attaching to a small number of officials would allay it.' I would rather side with the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Madras, on whom, if my memory does not fail me, almost the whole brunt of all the Parliamentary debate fell when he was Under Secretary for India under His Grace the Duke of Argyll, when he says such weighty words as 'it is perhaps a pity that a question was raised just now which affects so few people.' There is much truth in Sir James Stephen's remark that 'in countries situated as most European countries are, it is no doubt desirable that there should be no personal laws; but in India it is otherwise. Personal, as opposed to territorial, laws prevail here on all sorts of subjects, and their maintenance is claimed with the utmost pertinacity by those who are subject to them. The Muhammadan has his personal law, the Hindu has his personal law. Women who, according to the custom of the country, ought not to appear in Court are excused from appearing in Court; Natives of rank and influence enjoy, in many cases, privileges which stand on precisely the same principle; and are English people to be told that, whilst it is their duty to respect all these laws scrupulously, they are to claim nothing for themselves? That whilst the English Courts are to respect, and even to enforce, a variety of laws which are thoroughly repugnant to all the strongest convictions of Englishmen, Englishmen who settle in this country are to surrender privileges to which, rightly or otherwise, they attach the highest possible importance? I can see no ground or reason for such a contention. I think there is no country in the world, and no race of men in the world, from whom a claim of absolute identity of law for persons of all races and all habits comes with so bad a grace as from the Natives of this country, filled as it is with every distinction which race, caste and religion can create, and passionately tenacious as are its inhabitants of such distinction.' I would rather allow the incongruity to remain untouched, at least for the present, as greater incongruities remain. For instance, a rich Bábú's European coachman can keep as many arms as he likes unchallenged; but the Bábú Sahib, or, if he is so fortunate as being dubbed with some title, his son and brother, have to go every year to the Magistrate's Court for the renewal of the license with his menial servants, and suffer all the indignities and annoyances inseparable from such a procedure. My

countrymen (advanced and anglicised) will call me a traitor to my country. The Native newspapers will vilify me; but if the Hon'ble the Law Member is not afraid of the British lion, wagging his tail and roaring, why am I to care for the bellowings of a few Indian sheep? However, for the present I only desire the Select Committee, when formed, to take both sides of the question into their serious consideration. It is possible that the Select Committee may add some more sugar to the pill. The Committee may think fit to strike off section 2 altogether, or go further, and, striking off clauses (*c*) and (*d*) in section 1, change 'invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class' for 'District Magistrates or Cantonment Magistrates or Sessions Judges or equal to them in rank as Deputy Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces.' I reserve my vote in favour or against the Bill till it comes to that stage. This moment my head, under the dictates of prudence, is in its favour; but my heart—a true heart of a true Native, labouring under a sense of deep obligation and sincere respect to the British nation for all the good it has done to my dear country—is against it.

"Ignorant people—I mean ignorant of facts, though otherwise well educated—may charge me with flattery; but a life's experience cannot be forgotten. How much I value the goodwill of the European British subjects; how much I appreciate their services to the country, and how far I look to them for the protection of our life and property and the advancement of our welfare, the mention of one single incident, I think, will amply suffice. It was, if my memory does not fail me, the evening of the 4th June, 1857, when the alarm gun had been fired, all the non-combatant Europeans with their families had assembled in the mint at Benares. A few European gunners were blowing up on the parade some Native regiments of infantry and cavalry for refusing to lay down arms and mutinying. The time was critical. I was with the Governor General's Agent, Mr. Henry Carr Tucker, at the Mint. The runaway mutineers, many wounded and many with arms, were passing by the gate of the Mint towards the Burna Bridge. Not more than a dozen or two of the European soldiers were protecting the gate, pointing their guns towards the road. The hope of all of us was centred in them. Benares has a population of some two hundred thousand souls, but they all were utterly useless at the moment. The shops and houses were all closed, and the streets deserted. We were not so much afraid of the mutineers for our lives as of the city ruffians. The European soldiers were daily passing up the country by bullock-train, in batches, to join General Havelock's army. These few soldiers were detained from the preceding day's batch. That day's batch had not arrived. With what anxiety we were expecting it I have no words to describe; every moment was precious. We would have offered each soldier's weight in silver had they been procurable. Mr. Tucker thought that they might have been waylaid by the mutineers and wished me to ride down to Rájghát to look after them. How happy I felt when I saw there the bullock-carts full of European soldiers just arriving, I have again no words to describe. This handful of Europeans saved Benares. Such incidents can be multiplied by scores and hundreds But I do not feel myself justified in further encroaching on your Excellency's valuable time."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"The motion before the Council is not one which, under ordinary circumstances, would require any expression of opinion from me; but, owing to the course the discussion has taken, and to the direct personal appeal that has been made to me, I feel bound to express my own views on the subject. And, first, I think it is due to our colleague, Mr. Ilbert, that it should not be supposed that he is the prime mover and originator of the Bill. Those who have read the papers of the case must be aware that the Bill had its origin in a suggestion made in March last by the Government of Bengal, when Sir A. Eden was at the head of the Local Government. That suggestion was circulated in the ordinary way for the opinion of other Local Governments, and on finding that there was a general agreement among them as to the expediency of legislation, and that in this opinion the Secretary of State concurred, the duty of framing and introducing the Bill devolved, as a matter of official routine, on my hon'ble friend. I make these remarks, because much of the odium with

which he has been assailed seems to be based on the supposition that the Bill is in its main principle the outcome of his own reforming zeal, whereas, whatever be the merits or demerits of that principle, the responsibility should in justice be far more widely distributed.

"After the clear statement of the legal aspects of the case which we have heard from the member in charge of the Bill, I need not go over the same ground; but I may say that the aspect in which I have all along regarded the Bill is, that its main and important object, its substantive principle in fact, is to allow Native Civilians who may rise to be Sessions Judges or District Magistrates to exercise the powers which the law vests in District Judges and District Magistrates as such, and that they should not be disqualified from exercising those powers on the score of birth-place or nationality. The other or permissive provisions in regard to Assistant Commissioners and Magistrates of the first class I understand to be an adjunct to the main principle of the Bill, a fringe or margin as it were, and intended only to meet special cases, which the Local Government might otherwise be at a loss to provide for without serious inconvenience; and from this point of view the measure seems to me to be just and reasonable. Given the education which has enabled a Native to succeed in entering the Civil Service is not the fact of his having served with sufficient credit to be appointed to a District Magistracy or Sessions Judgeship,—a grade, be it remembered, that he cannot even temporarily reach till after an apprenticeship of some eleven or twelve years, and permanently not in less than eighteen years,—is not this as good a guarantee as can reasonably be desired of that man's fitness, honesty and practical ability? and in that phrase I include, not merely natural ability, but the assimilation, by practice and study, of the full legal and juridical ideas which guide our Courts. I think we have here all the guarantee that can reasonably be expected that the principles of our law will be properly applied, and this is all we have a right to demand. It seems to me that the exercise of these powers is the necessary corollary of the admission of Natives to the Civil Service. Practically, I hold that, when Government committed itself to the one step, it committed itself to the other; the question was only one of time, and the present Bill gives expression to that principle with as little alteration of existing arrangements, and with as careful a regard to the safety of the important interests concerned, as any Bill framed with this object could have attained. Before it can pass, however, the Bill will have to be criticised in ordinary course by the Local Governments (to whom only the preliminary principle of the Bill was referred in the first instance), and its working can be carefully examined and discussed, and the opinions of the Local Governments and their officers, as well as of others, will be fully weighed and considered before any action is taken. Now, there are two aspects from which the Bill is assailed. One is that Native gentlemen, no matter what their qualification, must be taught to remember that they are of a subject race, and, as such, unfit to try any members of the dominant race. On this argument I am unwilling to dwell. It has been developed into what our American cousins call 'spread-eagleism.' I have absolutely no sympathy with it, and the frequent recourse to such an argument is not creditable to our national character. But there is another aspect to the case of the opposition which I think deserves most attentive consideration; and this is the real danger in which the isolated European, living in the Mufassal, runs from having false cases trumped up against him. It is right that I should state publicly that this danger is a very real and very serious one; for, probably, no member of this Council has had the same experience as I have of the lives led by planters in the Mufassal. My own experience has given me a strong feeling on this matter, and anyone who knows the extreme bitterness with which disputes about land are fought out in the Mufassal, and the unscrupulous methods to which recourse is had in conducting these disputes before the Court,—methods to which a planter cannot have recourse,—will understand how precarious his position may become, and how essential to him it is that the law should be well and wisely administered. So far, then, as the argument against the Bill is based on a fear that these dangers are perceptibly increased, and that under the new Bill the law will be less well and less wisely administered than at present, I consider the objections deserve a most careful

examination. As I have already said, my own opinion is that, in respect to Native Civilians who have reached the position of District Judge or District Magistrate, we have the best possible guarantee of their qualifications, and the other provisions of the Bill do not take effect *proprio vigore*, but merely give Local Governments the power of selection in special cases. But I imagine that what has really excited the feelings of the European population in this matter is, not so much the actual extension of power contemplated in this Bill, but the apprehension that it is only a stepping-stone to a larger measure which would really do what many speakers and writers seem to think this Bill will do, namely, place all Europeans quoad jurisdiction exactly in the same position as Natives of the country. The actual scope of this Bill has been clearly explained by Mr. Ilbert, and, so far from its being a stepping-stone to a larger measure, I can certainly say for myself, and, I believe, for the Government of India at large, not only that there is no such intention, but that the proposal itself would be regarded as dangerous and uncalled-for. No, so far as we are concerned, what Mr. Ilbert said on the score of the finality of this Bill is, I know, strictly correct, and I hope that there may be no further misapprehension on this point.

"And now I have a few words to say in regard to the agitation which has sprung up in opposition to this measure. I confess that I failed to foresee either the extent or the depth of feeling which the measure has aroused among the European population; and it is only fair to add that I think the Viceroy had a clear right to expect from the Local Governments, or, in regard to Bengal, from myself, a more decided warning than he received of the spirit which the proposal would arouse. I cannot, looking at the evil effects which have ensued, and must ensue, from the agitation going on, but deeply regret that I failed to gauge accurately the feelings of the great body of my countrymen, and of even my many personal friends among the planting community. I confess I had hoped that twenty-five years had really done something to obliterate the feeling of race antagonism, of bitterness and hatred, which was familiar to us a quarter of a century ago. It seems that I was in error, and I deplore, as we all must deplore, the palpable evidence that I was mistaken. Nor am I prepared to say, in response to the challenge of my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans, that he has in any way exaggerated the depth and earnestness of the feeling which this Bill has evoked, or the probability of its continued ill effects. It is one thing, however, to oppose this measure on the ground that it threatens rights dear to Europeans, and that it jeopardises the liberty and property of the European community in the Mufassal. I believe the fear to be ill-founded, but at least the objections on this score deserve to be anxiously considered and to be treated with all respect. But when the ground is changed, and rhetorical appeals are made to race hatred; when bitterness and vituperation directed against the whole body of Native officials take the place of calm reasoning, then I say that those who employ these weapons incur a very serious responsibility. It is by the use of these weapons that the old sore is re-opened and embittered, and that the healing influences of the past quarter of a century are nullified and destroyed in an hour. I have expressed my own regret that I did not foresee that this would take place, and I look forward with still deeper regret to the continuance of a state of things which by action and re-action must continue to keep the sore open. I wish it were in any way possible for the Government directly, and at once, to close the question one way or the other; but it is not easy to see how this can be done without incurring still more serious evils; and I can only hope that, so long as the question must remain open, it will be discussed candidly and fairly, without threats and without vituperation, with as little appeal as possible to the passions of race hatred and race contempt, and with the moderation which persons who really have reason on their side generally find to be the most successful weapon in their armoury. To such arguments the Government will give full and fair consideration."

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. WILSON said:—"My Lord, with regard to the measure which is now before this Council, I occupy a position totally different from that of every other member of your Excellency's Government, inasmuch as I have alone, from the commencement of its consideration, been compelled by my convictions to take the very unusual course of opposing those with whom I have the honour to be associated. It will be within the recollection of your Excellency that I availed myself of the first opportunity I could of recording my dissent from the views of the other members of the Government. And on a later occasion, when the matter came under the discussion of the Government, I entered at some length into an explanation of the views which I entertained, and, with your Excellency's permission, my dissent from the recommendations made to the Secretary of State was duly recorded.

"It is not necessary for my immediate purpose that I should enter upon this occasion into any detailed explanation as to why I hold the opinion I do; it will suffice for the object I have in view, that I should honestly and frankly declare that the opinion which I held more than six months ago I maintain as strongly to-day. I am opposed to the measure that has been brought forward by the Government. But whilst sympathising with those who are anxious that this measure should not become law, and thus bring about the changes which the Bill will produce,—whilst sympathising with them, still I must, in the strongest manner I can, condemn the violent language which has been used towards the Government. I desire further to condemn, in the strongest terms I can command, the malicious and scandalous personal attacks which have been made upon my hon'ble colleagues, and more especially upon your Excellency the Viceroy, in your great and high position as the representative of the Queen in India. Sympathising as I do with the opponents of the measure, and anxious as I am that the Bill should not become law, I must say that I hold in contempt many of the measures which have been resorted to in order to increase outside agitation. My Lord, there is no member of your Excellency's Government, there is not a person who is sitting round this table, who is more anxious and desirous than I am to receive outside criticism, for I think that, in these days of enlightenment and with the spread of education, the more the Government court publicity with regard to their intentions to alter the laws of the country, the better for the Government, and the better for those it governs; and when that criticism comes to us from a largely increasing population of Englishmen residing in the Presidency-towns, and others far away in remote districts of the country in pursuit of their several avocations, distinct, separate and independent of the Government,—I say, when such criticism and advice is presented to us through the medium of a temperate and discriminating Press,—it is indeed valuable, as making known to those who are entrusted with the government of the country, the wishes, the hopes, the fears, and all the general requirements of those who are committed to our charge; and it does something even more than this, for it, in some small degree, relieves those who are entrusted with high office of some of the heavy responsibilities which are inseparable from such position.

"The Government has been urged to-day, by several hon'ble members who have spoken, to withdraw this Bill. Now, I have considerable experience of the Government of India, for it has been my privilege to serve under eleven Viceroys and Governors General, and I have seen other cases, during that long period, when the Government have stood very much in the same position towards the British public of India as they stand to-day; but never have I seen such violence and unnecessary agitation as has been imported into the discussions on this measure; and I desire to say that, anxious as I am, in what I believe to be the interests of this vast country, that the proposed measure should not become law, still I am bound to add that, in my opinion, no Government ought to yield to the violence and hysterical excitement which now rages around us. In the presence of this it seems to me that there is but one course which Government can safely adopt, and that is to ascertain further the views and opinions of many more of the officials who are spread over the country. The time which this will occupy, will permit of passion cooling down, and we shall then be able to ascertain to a greater extent than we have already done the opinions of the various classes on the question now under consideration. These measures will enable those who like to change their opinions to do so, if further information should tend to that end.

"My Lord, there is another feature in connection with this great controversy which has given me, individually, great pain; because, if I am anything at all, I am a soldier in every feeling and idea; and those feelings have been wounded by the miserable and pernicious advice which I have seen tendered by some irresponsible persons to the volunteers in India. It is known to your Lordship, and it is known to my hon'ble colleagues, that, as the head of the Military Department, I take a keen interest in the volunteers in India. But, apart from the official position I hold, it would be strange, indeed, if I were not a friend of the volunteers in this country. During by far the most eventful period of my life, I was closely associated with a body of volunteers, who took a prominent part in one of the most protracted and deadly struggles which has taken place during the past century, and they materially helped to write one of the most brilliant pages in our Indian military history. For these reasons I am, indeed, pained to read of the unpatriotic course which has been recommended to the volunteers. Can any volunteer in his senses suppose that his resignation, or that of any number of his comrades, will have any influence on this Council? No. This Council will do as it has ever done. It will act fearlessly; it will ascertain all the facts of the case; it will seek further information, and it will decide as it thinks best for the interests of those who are committed to its care. But it has been said that the recommendation has been made with a view, not so much to embarrass or intimidate this Government, as to show to the House of Parliament in England the necessity of reversing hereafter any decision in favour of the measure which may be arrived at by the Indian Government. Now, if there is one thing which would rivet fast the whole thing, it would be procedure such as this. I cannot conceive anything more wild. But, my Lord, I hope that time will bring reflection, and that calmer, wiser and more patriotic counsels will prevail. I hope that the volunteers of India, mindful of those responsibilities which they have voluntarily taken upon themselves, will remain, as heretofore, faithful citizen soldiers of the Queen Empress of India.

"In conclusion, I will only say that, as regards the measure which is now under consideration, I maintain, as I have always maintained, distinct opposition to it; and, believing it to be impolitic, I hope it will not become law. To this extent I sympathise—I repeat, I sympathise—with those who hold similar views. Beyond this I cannot go, for I desire to separate myself from the unnecessary violence and agitation that has taken place outside this Council chamber."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS said:—"My Lord, it must be remembered that we are not now discussing or defending the principle of the Bill. That will form the subject of a future debate; but as member in charge of the Home Department, and, therefore, intimately connected with the general administration of justice in the Empire, it has been considered right for me to offer some explanation regarding the introduction of this measure, specially as it has, simple though it be, raised a perfect tempest among the European community.

"In so doing, I fear I may repeat some of the arguments used by those who have preceded me, but this I cannot help, nor do I think in such an important matter it is to be regretted.

"First, I think some explanation is required to show why the Government has remained silent up till now. The rules of this Council have been, as is well known to the members, recently amended with the object of giving greater publicity to measures. When leave for this Bill to be introduced was asked for, as the new rules were not in force, it could not be published, and, in consequence, the only way the Government could inform the public of its purport was by sending it by administrative order to the public newspapers. It has not yet been published in the *Gazette*, as my hon'ble and learned colleague's motion to-day shows; and, until this is done, no opinions of Local Governments and Administrations can be called for on it. Now, in accordance with the usual custom, such will be called for, and, when submitted, be laid before the Select Committee on the Bill. It is only, therefore, to-day that we have had the

opportunity of saying anything about the matter. The opinions already published were invited, not on the Bill, but on a proposal submitted by the Government of Bengal, and which, as usual in such cases, was forwarded to the other Local Governments and Administrations for opinion, on receipt of which, as they were nearly unanimous in favour of the Bengal proposal, concurring as they did in the opinion so clearly given by Sir Ashley Eden in submitting his proposal to the Government of India (Bengal letter 1411 T. of 30th March, 1882, paragraph 4), the Bill was drafted, and leave to introduce it applied for.

"We have been accused of not consulting the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The fact is, the measure, as it came from Sir Ashley Eden, was couched in the usual terms, and was taken as the opinion of the Government of Bengal, and, as such, was, according to custom, sent to the other Local Governments and Administrations for an expression of their views.

"The measure in itself is required for the furtherance of justice and the convenience of all parties. That sooner or later such a change would have to be made has long been foreseen, and I venture to think that the time has now come when, certainly as far as Sessions Judges and Magistrates of the district are concerned, the alteration is called for to meet the actual requirements of one part of the Empire, as well as the contemplated future requirements of other parts. I will explain how this is so. At Kárwár, in the Bombay Presidency, there is now a Sessions Judge, Mr. Tagore, who was the first successful Native candidate for the Covenanted Civil Service, of which he has now for eighteen years been a member, and for some eight or more years he has exercised, with credit to himself, the duties of District Judge and Sessions Judge.

"Then, in the Bengal Presidency, there are four gentlemen of the Covenanted Civil Service rapidly approaching their promotion to be District Magistrates or Sessions Judges, one of whom, Mr. Dutt, was gazetted in Wednesday's *Gazette* as promoted to the former grade.

"I have not obtained information as to the other divisions of the Empire, but I have, I consider, shown from the above that the time has come when a change should be made to render present and impending incumbents fitted for the full duties of their appointments; and the requirement is one of increasing importance, as year by year Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service will arrive at, or come nearer and nearer to, the appointments of Sessions Judge and District Magistrate. As regards the Natives themselves, it is a measure of simple justice, in so far that the policy which was laid down by the wisdom of Parliament a quarter of a century ago admitted Natives to the Covenanted Civil Service, and by so doing not only intended, but clearly made it manifest, that they should have therein the same powers as their European *confreres*, which they will not have unless the law is amended. Surely, then, we cannot now, in the year 1883, be said to be pushing on a new measure 'with indecent haste simply to please the Natives of the country.' The entire general question is not now before us, but it has been one of long standing, from the time of Lord Macaulay to the present. In 1872 the latest step was taken. It is called 'a compromise,' not, so far as I can learn, a compromise between Natives and Europeans, but between the members of the then Government or, perhaps, of the Select Committee on the Bill; but even this showed that some change in the present direction was then felt to be required; and I remember, with reference to this, when a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court at Bombay in 1870, I minuted in favour of such a change as is now proposed, basing my opinion mainly on the inconvenience of the law as it then stood. At that time there was no Native Civilian actually in a position to require such powers, whereas now the case is the reverse. Two officers actually require them, while others will do so very shortly; and surely any unbiased person would admit that the time has arisen for going beyond the 'compromise' of 1872.

"Let me explain more fully what I mean by the 'inconvenience' argument. Take Kárwár for example, where Mr. Tagore is Sessions Judge, in the neighbourhood of which large railway-works are about being commenced. If a European commits a crime which requires more punishment than the District

Magistrate can award, and which is three months' imprisonment and fine of Rs. 1,000, he must be committed to the Sessions Court, whose powers extend to one year's imprisonment and fine; but the Sessions Judge there could not try him, and an application would have to be made to the High Court to order his commitment elsewhere. He could thus be sent to Belgaum or Dhárwár, for example, each about 80 to 100 miles distant; this would be a troublesome journey at any time; but, for some months of the year, one generally dangerous to the health of all parties, Europeans especially. Surely this would be a matter of great inconvenience, not to say danger, expense and delay to all concerned.

"In the case of the District Magistracy, present arrangements also must cause great inconvenience. They are to some extent subversive of discipline by putting a junior officer by reason of his birth only, for one particular purpose, over the head of his superior in all other matters. No gentleman can arrive at the high position of Magistrate of the district under 10 to 12 years' service; and, considering that he would not even then be appointed to that post unless the Government thought him fitted for it (I have known European members of the Civil Service whom Government declined to place in such a position),—surely, I say, under these circumstances, the measure we propose is so far merely the natural and logical result of the policy which has been laid down for more than 25 years since Natives of India were first admitted into the Covenanted Civil Service of the State.

"From the extraordinary excitement which has been raised, a stranger would be led to suppose that the majority of the Europeans in India were constantly before the Criminal Courts in serious and intricate cases, whereas, so far as my own experience goes, there are very few cases in which Europeans come before them, and those of a simple nature—petty thefts or assaults.

"All cases in which one year's imprisonment does not suffice must now go to the High Court of the Province, and this Bill makes no alteration in this law. I fail, therefore, to find any reason why objection should be made, or why a 'European British subject' should not be tried by an officer who can now try any other European, be he French, German, Italian or otherwise, not to mention those Englishmen who are not what is technically called 'European British subjects,' or an American, who might be placed before him.

"I do not now stop to consider separately the Native members of the Civil Service appointed under 33 Victoria, for, while I have some doubts whether they constitute a separate body, they are, when once admitted into the Service at the end of their term of probation, for all administrative purposes, members of the Covenanted Civil Service of India, equally with those who are appointed from home. I will, therefore, now proceed to consider the three classes of first class Magistrates on whom it is proposed that Government should confer the powers of a Justice of the Peace when necessary. These are—

"(*a*) Members of the Covenanted Civil Service;

"(*b*) Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces; or

"(*c*) Cantonment Magistrates.

"The proposed measure being intended to contain the entire law regarding the trial of Europeans in the Mufassal, as regards the powers to be given to the local officers, the Bill makes no difference between Europeans and Natives, just as it makes no distinction when it confers, by the previous section, Justice of the Peace powers '*ex-officio*' on all Sessions Judges and District Magistrates. It, therefore, only differs from the present law by permitting Government to confer the powers of a Justice of the Peace on Native members of the classes I have named. As this power is only permissive, we are again thrown back on the questions of convenience and fitness to exercise the powers, and these must be left to the Local Governments to decide.

"Now, I will give an instance in point:—Take Calicut or any other large seaport on the coasts of India not being a Presidency-town. Unless Government have the power of appointing a Civilian of less standing than a Magistrate of the district to hear such cases, a captain who had a complaint to make

against any of his crew might have to go some 60 miles for justice, leaving his ship lying in the roadstead in charge of a junior officer and a weakened crew, although there might be a Native Civilian on the spot as able and as capable of dealing with European crews and captains as is Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee in Bombay. Surely this is a case of inconvenience demanding a remedy.

"As regards Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces, the special provision is merely intended to be used to prevent inconvenience to the parties, and will probably be seldom resorted to; while, as regards Cantonment Magistrates, they are, as a rule, European Military officers, and are merely included here to complete the law as to Justices of the Peace in the Mufassal.

"Having thus, I trust, shown that there are causes of an administrative character which call for the change in the law, I may, my Lord, express my inability, perhaps from being of a somewhat unsentimental disposition, and preferring as a rule to be guided by common sense, to understand why all this commotion should have arisen about this measure—a measure which, even if the Bill became law to-morrow, and if the Local Governments were at once to confer on every Native gentleman of the classes mentioned in it the power of a Justice of the Peace—a course not at all probable,—would add but a very small number to the list of those who could try Europeans for petty offences in the Mufassal. From a return I called for, I find the entire number in the whole of India would be about twenty, while in Bengal *alone* there would be but nine, and all these members of the Civil Service.

"Much less can I understand why your Lordship should be looked upon as the leader of 'an anomalous, unconstitutional and illegal confiscation of the chartered rights and privileges of Englishmen,' or why my hon'ble and learned colleague, on whom the wrath of the European public seems to have fallen with redoubled violence, so much so that it was even suggested that he was not a worthy representative of the *alumni* of the two great English Universities, should be the victim of so much abuse, as if he alone, under your Lordship's guidance, were the sole author of the proposal, and his colleagues, including myself, were no parties to the discussion which led to it.

"Neither can I understand why the European gentry of the City of Calcutta, who have for years been subject to the Court of a Native Magistrate who can pass on them heavier sentences than, should this Bill become law, could be passed by any Sessions Judge, much less a Magistrate, in the Mufassal, should now rise to prevent their neighbours on the opposite side of the Circular Road or other parts of the Mufassal from being placed, not on a par with them, but from being saved from some of the inconveniences and trouble and expense I have above alluded to.

"I am not sure that the great bulk of the European and Eurasian population of Bengal, who are most interested in this matter, know the meaning of the term 'European British subject.' It is a mere legal creation of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code; colour has nothing to do with it; a perfectly white person may not come within its definition, while a decidedly dark one may. It simply means that the person was either himself born in England, or that his father or grandfather, from whom he may be legitimately descended, was so born; but it goes no further. If the family has been settled for four generations in India, although father, grandfather and great-grandfather may have married European ladies, the representative of the fourth generation ceases to be a 'European British subject' within the meaning of the Procedure Code and is amenable to all Criminal Courts presided over by Natives or Europeans, as the case may be, exactly as any one of his Native fellow-subjects, or any European of another nationality.

"And this, my Lord, brings me to the consideration of the articles in the Press, and the letters and speeches with which the daily newspapers have teemed during the last month or so. No one respects more than I do the right of any person or class of persons to bring forward their grievances and demand redress, and, therefore, I have read carefully this varied literature, to see what reasons it

contained to lead me to the conclusion that the proposed measure was uncalled-for or could only be injurious ; but, my Lord, though I found in those letters and speeches and articles warm eloquence, much invective, more assertions, and some insinuations, I could find no reason to show that the view I took from the first as to the advisability of this step was wrong. I venture to think that, while all must admit the meeting of the 28th to have been an extraordinary expression of strong feeling, it was, like the articles and letters in the Press, confined to feeling only; and when a cause appears supported mainly by invective instead of calm and dignified reasoning, its importance diminishes and its significance fades.

"But we are bound, my Lord, to respect the feelings of all the races under our Government, though we are equally bound to analyse those feelings and to judge calmly and dispassionately of them, and to bear in mind that the other races may also have feelings to be equally consulted and respected; and this we shall do most carefully when the reports and objections, which will doubtless be sent in during the next six months, come to be considered by the Governor General in Council.

"My learned colleague has explained the legal effects of the proposed measure, and I have endeavoured to show that, while it is the logical outcome of the policy of the last quarter of a century, there are also causes of an administrative nature requiring its introduction ; and there I would leave it, merely adding that although the Magna Charta has been freely alluded to, and the right which is supposed to belong to every British subject, of being tried by his peers, made the most of, I know not how the former can affect the matter, or where the latter right will be found granted to Europeans in India. In Calcutta it has long ceased, if it ever existed, and those very gentlemen who spoke so energetically about it have never possessed it; so that I think the issue must be, as it ought to be, confined to the simple one of whether the measure is required for the due administration of justice or not ? And on this I have already shewn my reasons for holding that it is an alteration of the law which the circumstances of the time have rendered justifiable."

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said :—"My Lord, I ask permission to say a few words on this occasion, because I have been challenged to give my free and unrestrained opinion on the policy of the Government, and because unworthy attempts have been made to intimidate me from doing my duty in regard to the matter before us.

"At the outset I beg to say that, in dealing with the question of the proposed amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, I confined myself entirely to the practical bearings of the case. The sorrows of Native officials, the symmetry of the law and philosophic theories have no special attraction for me, for I do not believe that the world can be ruled by logic alone. What I had to consider was this. Did the Government service require any change, and, if so, to what extent was change needed?

"I will say frankly that I should have been very glad if matters could have been left as they are. I have been long enough in India to have a very vivid recollection of the storm created by the so-called Black Act, and, having this before my mind, I proceeded to examine the question.

"Well, having been satisfied by the representations of the Home Department that it was necessary to remove some of the disabilities of the Native Members of the Civil Service, who must sooner or later be appointed to the charge of districts or to be Sessions Judges, I made up my mind to support the proposals of the Government so far as they were applicable to these two offices, and to these only.

"My reasons for going so far are these :—

"Though the principle involved is, no doubt, a large one and of considerable importance, yet it must be patent to anyone who cares to look into the matter that its practical application must for a considerable time be small.

I looked upon the change as a very tentative measure, which in its operation could be carefully watched, and which would, in a legitimate way, give us an opportunity of testing the merits and qualifications of this class of Civil Servants.

"If, unfortunately, it should turn out that officers of this class could not be trusted with extended powers, the Government of the day would be obliged to reconsider the whole position, and perhaps retrace their steps. It is obvious that a Native Magistrate or Judge who exercised his functions in a tyrannical or unjust manner would not hold his office very long. Again, the proposed change seemed to me to be in the nature of what is called a permissive Bill. The Supreme Government gives power to certain classes of its officers, but it cannot appoint these officers. It is only Local Governments that have the power of appointment, and we may rely on their not appointing to such offices any but men of the highest character and qualification; for the stronger sympathies of the Governors will naturally lie on the side of their own countrymen.

"In point of fact, I looked on the amendment of the law as a very safe experiment, and an experiment that might well be tried when its provisions would only apply to one or two individuals. I knew there would be opposition to any change, but I believed that, when my countrymen understood the case in all its bearings, they would see that it was a safe way of introducing a change which the bitterest of its opponents admit to be a question of time.

"That my expectations and forecast have been utterly wrong I freely admit, but I am not prepared to admit that the objections which have been put forward by those who oppose our proceedings are founded either on reason or common sense.

"I have hitherto attempted to restrict my observation to my own personal connexion with the measure under discussion, but there is one other point on which I have something to say. Very wicked and criminal attempts have, as you know, been made in some of the newspapers to excite animosity against the Government in the army. My Lord, I cannot trust myself to speak on proceedings of this nature. I am aware that the army may, and perhaps does, take a keen interest in a question that is engrossing the thoughts of the public; but I feel confident that the army knows its duty, and that it is thoroughly loyal to its Sovereign and to its salt.

"Soldiers have their feelings like other people—feelings that we all respect; but they also know that, if they have a grievance to redress, there is a legitimate way of putting it forward through their officers and those placed in authority over them. But what are we to say of persons who make use of such tactics in support of their arguments? They must, indeed, be in a bad way when they resort to such a course.

"It is possible that the reference to Cantonment Magistrates in the Bill may have misled people into the belief that the Government proposes to appoint Native Civilians to such offices. This would be an entire misapprehension.

"The following extract from a note which I received two days ago from the Secretary in the Legislative Department explains more clearly than I can why reference has been made to this class of officials in the Bill.

'With regard to Cantonment Magistrates, they were put in because they would not ordinarily be Covenanted Civilians, Native Civilians or Assistant Commissioners, and it was thought necessary that power should be given to appoint a Cantonment Magistrate, who would be almost certain to have to deal with European British subjects, a Justice of the Peace. Military officers who are Cantonment Magistrates can, under the present law (Act X of 1882, section 22), be appointed Justices of the Peace if they are, as I suppose they always are, European British subjects.'

"It will, then, be seen that the Government does not intend to make any real change in the system under which Cantonment Magistrates are usually military officers.

"If the reference to Cantonment Magistrates had not been made in the amendment, the effect would have been that any person, even a person who was

not an European British subject, might have been made a Cantonment Magistrate, and it was to avoid this difficulty that the point was raised in this form."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—My Lord, I must apologise to the Council for being obliged to trouble them with a few remarks at this late hour, but the desire which I share with the other members of Council to hear the address of your Excellency compels me to be very brief. I feel, however, that I could scarcely remain silent, even if I wished to do so, after the several appeals which have been made in the course of the debate to the Government of Bengal, and after recent events which have testified in so prominent a manner the strong expression of public opinion in this City and the Province. At the same time, I confess, I feel I am in a position not altogether satisfactory regarding this proposed legislation; and if I had not received so late as yesterday evening from your Excellency an assurance that the motion now before the Council was of a purely formal character which pledged no one to the principle of the Bill, but, what is of more importance to me, that it is the intention of the Government of India to refer the Bill as drafted for the renewed consideration of Local Governments, I would not have hesitated to take this opportunity to state at length, and with such ability as I possess, the conviction which I entertain that this measure is unnecessary in the present condition and constitution of the Native Judicial Covenanted Service in Bengal, and that it is inopportune, having regard to the many claims which demand the most cordial relations between the Government and the European community in India. In saying that, I am not in an altogether satisfactory position, I allude to the fact to which reference has been made, that I have had no opportunity personally of consulting the officers of Government or recording my own views upon this change in the law; though at the same time I am aware that the Government of India had received from Sir Ashley Eden a communication which favoured the view of withdrawing restrictions which now exist against Native Judges and Magistrates in the matter of the trial of European British subjects. Any defects or omissions in that respect will now be removed or remedied; and, as I shall have the opportunity of referring to the experienced officers of Government for their opinion, I think it the wiser and more appropriate course, and a course in which I am justified by the temper and excitement around us, if I reserve my own judgment till I have received those opinions. Whatever value may attach to my own views of the question—and those views I will say have not been formed or expressed only recently—they may be modified, or they may be removed, or they may be strengthened by the result of the inquiry. But whatever the result may be, they shall be communicated to your Excellency's Government with the utmost unreserve. Ample and exhaustive as was the speech of my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans, with a great deal of which I sympathise, there are a great many facts which I could bring forward to support his contention that there is no administrative difficulty in connexion with the matter, and I should have been inclined to challenge more strongly than he did the competency of the Native to try European British subjects. But this is not the occasion on which I shall press those views. It is right, however, that, before I conclude my remarks, I should say a few words as regards the attitude of resentment which has characterised the public meetings and public utterances in connexion with this Bill. No man could deprecate more strongly and earnestly than myself the wild, extravagant and very dangerous sentiments to which the excitement round about us has given occasion. And I am sure no Englishman, Scotchman, or even Irishman, in his lucid moments, will think that the cause he advocates will be advanced or promoted by the threats levelled at the Government by certain writers and comments in the Press. If the Bill is not to be withdrawn—and this suggestion has come from a good many quarters—I sincerely trust the suspension of the measure for some months will induce a calmer judgment. No Government can deal with legislation, or with the withdrawal of legislation, in the presence of a popular phrenzy. Still I shall be wanting in my duty if I failed

to press on the Government that I hope that, in their absence from personal contact with the public feeling, they will not allow themselves to think that the calm which I hope will supervene is an indication of apathy or indifference. If it be the opinion of the Government of India that this is a case of temporary excitement, which will soon die out, I am sure they are mistaken; for I feel that, in the whole of my experience in India, this is unmistakeably the strongest and most united and unanimous expression of opinion of public discontent that I have ever known, and that the last state will be worse than the first. I could wish for myself that the Bill could be withdrawn, and I do so, not only for myself, but as expressing the opinion of a great many who have spoken to me on the subject, even though they support the principle of the Bill. I believe that such difficulties happen to all Governments, and that the oldest and most English course is the wisest and safest. It is in the knowledge of all of us that such a course has been adopted in many cases, in our home Parliamentary experience, and it has not unseldom been the case also in India; and, if I may venture to allude to the fact, I think your Lordship's reputation in this country as a Viceroy, who has endeavoured earnestly and honestly to promote the political and educational development of the people, will not be affected if you see your way to withdraw the Bill."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I am very sorry that I should feel it my duty to detain the members of this Council yet a while after the lengthened and able discussion to which we have listened for so many hours; but I feel bound to make some statement, before this discussion closes, of the grounds upon which the Government have proceeded in introducing this Bill, and to explain the reasons which led them to think that it was a right and a reasonable measure. The observations which I wish to make now will be, as far as possible, of a strictly practical character. I do not intend or desire to enter into needless controversy, for I wish to reserve to myself the freedom carefully to weigh and consider the arguments which have been adduced in the course of this debate on both sides of the question at issue. It has been to me a source of regret that I have not had an opportunity before to-day of explaining the course which the Government has pursued; but that I have not had an earlier opportunity of doing so has not been my fault. It was the intention of the Government to have taken a discussion upon this Bill upon the 23rd of February. We never had the least intention of hurrying this measure through the Council, or of proceeding with it further than the stage which I described when it was brought in as the second reading stage during the present Calcutta season; but we did propose, and it was necesary that we should propose, as the rules stood when this Bill was brought in, that it should have been referred to a Select Committee before we left here, with a view to its being afterwards circulated and published as the rules required. But when my honourable friend Mr. Evans and Mr. Miller became acquainted with the intention of the Government to take a further stage of this Bill on the 23rd of February, they represented that they were somewhat taken by surprise by that proposal. Not that I understood them to make any complaint of want of good faith on the part of the Government; but they urged that they did not expect any such discussion to come on on that date. In consequence of those representations, I had an interview with my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans, on the 19th of February, and I then said to him that I was anxious that this discussion should take place, because I felt that it was only fair to the Government that they should have an early opportunity of explaining at greater length than had been explained by my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Ilbert, when he brought in this Bill, the objects of this measure, and the reasons which had induced them to submit it to this Council. I said to my hon'ble and learned friend, Mr. Evans—'You may perhaps object to a discussion in the nature of a second reading, but it is possible for us, under the present rules, to take a formal discussion upon a reference of this Bill to Local Governments; that would afford a sufficient opportunity for the statement that I propose to make, and would not involve a discussion upon the principle of the Bill.' My hon'ble and learned friend took time to consider whether he could agree to that proposal or whether he must

adhere to the objection previously urged on his own behalf and on that of Mr. Miller to the discussion on the date proposed, and on the next day he informed me that he could not waive that objection. I then had to choose between putting my hon'ble and learned friend and Mr. Miller at some disadvantage, and putting myself and the Government at some disadvantage. I chose the latter alternative. It has been one of the many accusations made against the Government, that they delayed a farther explanation on this subject: those who have used that argument will now have an opportunity of judging of the justice of their charge. I may as well also say, as my hon'ble and learned friend is here, and will bear me out, that, when I saw him on the 19th of February, I explained to him that the Government had no intention of passing the Bill during the present session; to that my hon'ble and learned friend assented. I was, therefore, somewhat surprised when I saw next day a statement in Reuter's telegram, that something had been said in the House of Commons, which appeared to imply that this measure was going to be pressed forward now; and I immediately explained to the Secretary of State that that statement was not correct. It was founded on an entire misapprehension of the intentions of the Government. It would have been totally inconsistent with the declared policy of the present Government of India, if they had thought of unduly pressing forward this measure, and of not affording the fullest opportunity to the public and those interested in the matter to consider it. My hon'ble friend Mr. Miller touched upon that point, and he seemed, I thought, somewhat to complain that the public had not been consulted in this case in the manner in which we professed to consult them in respect to our legislative measures. Now, that charge —if it was meant as a charge—is founded on a mistake. The Government never professed that they would submit their Bills to the public before being brought in. No Government ever did or could do such a thing. All that we said was that when our measures were brought in and published, the public should have the fullest opportunity of considering them; and that we ourselves desired to consider any representations which might be made to us upon any proposals for legislation which we might so submit. To that course we have strictly adhered in this case, and have acted in perfect and absolute accordance with all our professions in respect to giving the public full time to consider our legislative proposals.

"I thought it necessary to make these observations, in order to clear away some misapprehensions and misrepresentations which have surrounded this matter for some time.

"And now I will proceed to state very briefly the history of this transaction. Something was said upon the occasion of the introduction of this Bill by Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore about an undertaking which had been given him last year to the effect that this subject would be considered by the Government of India. What took place on that occasion was this. When the Criminal Procedure Code was before the Council last year, one of my hon'ble colleagues,—I cannot exactly remember which,—who was a member of the Select Committee on that Bill, came to me and said that Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore had told the Select Committee that he intended to raise the question of the powers of Native Magistrates to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects. That was at a time when the Bill had nearly reached its last stage, and my hon'ble colleague said, with perfect justice, that it would be entirely impossible to take up a question of such magnitude upon that stage of the Bill; and he said to me—'I think, if you were to speak to the Mahárájá and tell him that, if he did not bring this matter forward now, the question would be considered by the Government, he probably would not press his notice of amendment.' I replied 'I will consult my colleagues'; and I did consult the members of the Executive Government at that time, and it was with their full consent that I told Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore that the subject in which he was interested should receive the full consideration of the Government. Of course, by so saying, I gave no pledge whatever to the Mahárájá as to what would be the decision at which the Government would ultimately arrive. All that I did say was—and that promise I and my colleagues intended to keep—that we would consider this question after the new Criminal Procedure Code had passed. But, before we had taken any steps whatever to fulfil that pledge, we received from

Sir Ashley Eden a letter which is contained in these papers, and that letter winds up as the summary of the opinion of Sir Ashley Eden with these words:—

'For these reasons Sir Ashley Eden is of opinion that the time has now arrived when all Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service should be relieved of such restrictions of their powers as are imposed on them by Chapter XXXIII of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, or when at least Native Covenanted Civilians who have attained the position of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge should have entrusted to them full powers over all classes, whether European or Native, within their jurisdictions.'

"That opinion was expressed to us by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; it was a clear and distinct opinion. There is not one word in Mr. Cockerell's letter from which I have quoted which indicated any probability that a proposal of that kind would be received, I will not say with resentment, but even with disapproval by any portion of the community. Now, it is not necessary that I should recall to the recollection of this Council who was the person who made that recommendation. You all know that Sir Ashley Eden had been for five years Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; you all know that he was a man of large experience, and that he was intimately acquainted with the feelings of the European population; and certainly there was ample proof that he had their respect and confidence in the remarkable ovations which he received just before he left the country. Sir Ashley Eden did not accompany that letter by any other communications upon the subject, and, therefore, I had no doubt whatever that it contained his deliberate opinion and advice to the Government of India. My hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans says that Sir Ashley Eden only wanted to put his opinion on record; and he did not at all mean that anything should be done about it now. He only desired to say what he should like to see done at some future opportunity. But, in the first place, he says distinctly, in the summing-up of his letter,—'the time has now arrived for the change,' and, in the next place, it must be borne in mind that, if Sir Ashley Eden did not mean that the question should be taken up at an early date upon his proposal, he had a perfect opportunity of saying so; because, by a singular coincidence, marking the high respect entertained for that distinguished man by Her Majesty's Government, he went straight from the Government of Bengal to the Council of the Secretary of State at home; he was a member of that Council when our proposals were submitted to and sanctioned by the Secretary of State; and, therefore, if we had misinterpreted his views as my hon'ble and learned friend appears to think, or, if we had acted hastily on his opinion, he would undoubtedly have said so; and I cannot for a moment think that my noble friend Lord Hartington would not have communicated the fact to me: he did not do so. I should like to say one other word about Sir Ashley Eden. In the earlier stages of this controversy, before a large number of persons took to using strong language, they used language of a milder kind, and they talked about this Bill as an ideal and sentimental measure. Now, I must say that, if ever I came across a man in my life who was not remarkable for the sentimental side to his character, that man was Sir Ashley Eden. I do not think that I ever knew a man less likely to be led away by vague sentiment or mere theory than Sir Ashley Eden. Then, what did Government do? If they had been so very keen to carry out this proposal; if they had been so very ready to proceed rashly in this matter, they would have had a very fair ground for acting at once, in the mere fact that a man so experienced as Sir Ashley Eden had recommended them to take that action. But they did nothing of the kind; they consulted the Local Governments on the subject, and the opinions of those Local Governments are before this Council. I have heard it said that those Local Governments felt themselves bound to give opinions which they thought would be agreeable to the Government of India. Well, really, it is needless on behalf of the Local Governments that we consulted—of men so eminent as those who fill the office of heads of those Governments—for me to reply to a charge of that description. The question was very carefully considered by those Governments, and their opinions are, with the single exception of the Local Government of Coorg, in favour of amending the present law. It is quite true that the Government of Madras were divided among themselves, and that the opinion given in favour of the Bill was only decided

by the casting vote of the Governor of that Presidency. It is also true that another gentleman, Mr. Howell, has given an opinion which, if not absolutely clear, must on the whole be regarded as unfavourable to this proposal, but he reported as Commissioner of the Birárs to the Resident at Haidarábád, who advocated the principle of this Bill; and, therefore, I am strictly correct in saying that all Local Governments, with the exception of Coorg, were in favour of an alteration of the law. My hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans said that the only Local Government that is really concerned with this question at all is the Government of Bengal. But it was the Government of Bengal which started the question. I do not observe, however, that the European community in other parts of India appear inclined to admit that they have nothing to do with this subject; and I venture to think that all Local Governments have an interest in this matter, and are entitled to speak upon it. Can it be supposed that those distinguished men—many of them personal friends of my own—who are at the head of Local Governments; if they had anticipated—I will not say danger, but—serious inconvenience, would not have advised me privately that this was a measure that ought not to be pressed forward? There are, doubtless, in these papers differences of opinion between different Local Governments, as to the extent to which this measure should go, just as there have been differences among members of the Executive Council on the same subject. My hon'ble and gallant friend the Commander-in-Chief says that, though he supports the measure, he would confine it to District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. Sir Charles Aitchison, on the other hand, went further than any other head of a Local Government; and the measure as produced and brought forward by the Government of India is one which has struck a mean between these different proposals and which, on the one hand, does not go so far as Sir Charles Aitchison recommended, and, on the other, goes somewhat further than the recommendations of some other Local Governments. Indeed, as a matter of fact, the measure was drawn up mainly in accordance with the amendments of the Code suggested in Sir Alfred Lyall's letter. Now, what was the next step taken with regard to this question? The next step taken was that the Government of India sent a despatch to the Secretary of State, Lord Hartington, last September, containing their proposals and forwarding the papers now before the Council. Lord Hartington must have received that letter late in September. It was upon the 7th of December that, in an answer to that letter, he stated that he had very carefully considered our proposals in Council, and that he gave them his sanction. My hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans alluded to the fact that this circular to Local Governments was not sent to the Government of Bengal. The course taken on the occasion was in accordance with the practice generally pursued; and it is a perfectly reasonable and intelligible practice, followed by all the departments of the Government of India, that, when one Local Government originates a proposal on which the Government desires to consult other Local Governments, the original proposal is sent round to those Governments, but not sent back to the Government from which it, in the first instance, emanated. The Bill was prepared and drafted in strict accordance with the proposals sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Leave was given to introduce it on the 2nd of February. It was brought in on the 9th of February; and the papers, containing the opinions of Local Governments, were circulated to members of Council and given to the public at the earliest possible opportunity. I believe I am right in saying that they were circulated to members of Council on the 12th February.

"That is the history of this transaction up to the introduction of the Bill. And I turn now to consider what was the state of things in respect to the position of Natives of India in the Civil Service of the Crown, with which we had to deal. I am dealing now solely with the case of the Covenanted Civil Servants. I leave aside the question of the non-regulation Provinces, which is not material to the present argument. I say nothing of Cantonment Magistrates, because my hon'ble and gallant friend the Commander-in-Chief has explained that Cantonment Magistrates are almost invariably military officers, and that no Native gentlemen are likely to be appointed to positions of that kind. The question, therefore, we have to consider here relates to the Native members of the

Covenanted Civil Service, because it must be borne in mind that, although, in departmental practice, it has been the custom to describe the members of the Covenanted Civil Service admitted under Lord Lytton's rules as members serving under the statutory rules, they are under those rules themselves—rules approved by the Secretary of State, Lord Cranbrook, and laid before Parliament—admitted to employment in Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service. These are the words of the rule as sanctioned by the Secretary of State and by Parliament; and, therefore, the persons with whom we have to deal are the members of the Covenanted Civil Service. Our proposal, I would just point out, is a very much narrower one than that which was made in the year 1857, and to which Mr. Evans alluded. In that year there were no Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service. The proposal of 1857 would have subjected European British subjects to the jurisdiction of all the Mufassal Courts of every grade. The present Bill does not go nearly so far. Well, what is the state of things with which we have to deal now? I have said that in 1857 there were no Native members of the Civil Service at all. They have come in since;—first, by competition, having gone home and competed on equal terms with Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen, and won their way in that competition into the Civil Service; and recently under the new system inaugurated in the time of Lord Lytton. The time has now arrived when some of these gentlemen have risen to high judicial positions. Mr. Tagore is one, and I have been informed that Mr. Dutt has also been raised to a similar office. Therefore, they are now beginning to reach these positions, and the number of those who fill such appointments must gradually and steadily increase. Mr. Miller asks in what have the times changed since 1872? They have changed in this respect, that some of these Native gentlemen have acquired these important positions, and others will go on rising to them in increasing numbers in coming years. But the great change which has taken place in regard to this question from an administrative point of view has been that which was made by Lord Lytton's Government in 1879. That change was made by the express order of the Government at home: indeed, after the reiterated orders of successive Secretaries of State. I am not about to express any opinion as to the mode in which these gentlemen are now admitted into the Covenanted Civil Service under the rules of 1879. It may be that these rules can be improved. Nothing is more probable than that experience may show that they are capable of amendment. But what we have to consider is, what is the position in which these rules place the gentlemen admitted under them? and what will be the effect of them as time goes on? These gentlemen will rise in the Covenanted Service year by year, and they will be entitled to hold higher and higher offices as they advance, until ultimately they will attain to the highest judicial offices below the High Court. Now, it has been contended that the Local Governments, when they spoke of Covenanted Civilians, only meant those who had got in by competition. I have no reason to suppose that that is the case with any of the opinions which have been expressed, because the words 'Covenanted Civil Service' cover all the members of that Service. The Hon'ble Mr. Evans quoted Mr. Elliott, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and he said that Mr. Elliott only proposed that these powers should be conferred upon persons who had got into the Covenanted Service by competition. Mr. Elliott no doubt drew a distinction between the two classes; but he said that he would extend the powers to the second class when they became District Magistrates or Sessions Judges. Now, it seems clear to me that, as these gentlemen in the Civil Service rise to the higher appointments, especially to the appointments of District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, increasing administrative inconvenience must ensue unless these additional powers are conferred on them. If they are to hold these offices, it appears to me that inconvenience of a serious kind must arise as time goes on; indeed, I shall have to show that it has arisen already. The Hon'ble Mr. Evans has said that what we ought to do is to give the best justice we can to everyone in the country without giving rise to administrative inconvenience. I entirely concur in that opinion, and I say administrative inconvenience has already begun to be felt, and it will increase. That being the state of things with which we had to deal, some of these gentlemen being already in high administrative positions, and a still

larger number coming on from below, we felt it our duty to see in what way we could best remove this administrative inconvenience, and, I must also say, the injustice to suitors which would be caused by dragging them long distances over the country.

"I turn to consider what is the scope of the Bill. I have shown you that the extent of our Bill is very much less than that of the Bill of 1857. It is very much less than that of the Bill brought in by Lord Dalhousie's Government in 1849. We have confined it to the strict necessities of the case, and the result of it would be that, if it were passed to-day, it would at once confer jurisdiction over European British subjects upon only two persons in India; and the number who would rise to that position during the next few years might not exceed four or five. That statement supplies, as it seems to me, the strongest argument against the proposal of the Government. It is said, why do this now when it will only affect Mr. Tagore and Mr. Dutt? Why do this now, when, if there is administrative inconvenience, it is only in one or two places? and I admit that I am bound to meet that objection, and to explain why the Governmnet think that this is a convenient opportunity for making the change.

"But, before I do so, I must point out that, of course, that argument cuts both ways. If the scope of the Bill is so very small, then it seems not altogether reasonable that it should have been encountered by such violent opposition. In stating the reasons why it appears to me to be desirable to make this change now, rather than to postpone it until the appointment of a much larger number of these gentlemen to high judicial positions, I desire to deal with this question strictly from a practical point of view. I am not going upon this occasion to enter into any examination whatever of any claims which these Native gentlemen may have to exercise this jurisdiction; but, at the same time, I cannot but ask members of this Council to consider whether—I do not speak now of justice or generosity—it is politic, if there be not an overwhelming necessity, for us to impose on these gentlemen restrictions which sensitive men would naturally feel? These men, it must be admitted, are the pick and cream of our Native Civil Service; those who are now in this position, or are about to enter into it, have won their way through a keen competition at home, and secured their position through their own ability. Under Lord Lytton's system, by which, for the future, at least one-sixth of the whole Covenanted Service will in course of time consist of Natives, we shall have to rely more and more, year by year, on the devotion and loyalty of these gentlemen. I think the question of policy is not undeserving of the consideration of this Council; but I pass from it to the practical question. My hon'ble friend Mr. Gibbs has shown you to-night that the idea that administrative inconvenience may arise is not an imagination or a theory; he has pointed out to you what are the circumstances in regard to Mr. Tagore, the Sessions Judge of Kárwár; and he has explained that, if certain railway works which, he says, are likely to commence there are opened, they will bring European British subjects in considerable numbers into that district. If these persons are not tried by the Sessions Judge, they will either have to be sent by sea to Bombay, or have to march 80 or a 100 miles through a district which at many times of the year is very injurious to health. This constitutes a real administrative inconvenience, and it implies, not only an inconvenience to the administration of justice, but also a considerable hardship to the suitors and witnesses concerned. And it is surely clear that, though there is not at the present moment an irresistible necessity for introducing this measure, as Lord Lytton's system developes an irresistible necessity will arise. When you have one-sixth of the Civil Service composed of Natives, it will be impossible to maintain the present restriction. Therefore, what we had to consider was—is it better to wait until this necessity becomes overwhelming and irresistible, or is it better to introduce the system now? I confess it appears to me that it is far wiser, and far more in the true and substantial interests of those over whom this jurisdiction is exercised, that it should be introduced now, when the persons who would obtain the powers are very limited in number; when the circumstances under which they enter the Civil Service insure their ability and character; and when all their proceedings can be carefully watched. Being few in number, it will be easier now than afterwards for

the attention of the Local Governments and the public to be directed to their proceedings; and, being the men they are, it seems to me that they would be likely to set a good example and give a good tone to those who come after them. I hold it, therefore, to be wiser to introduce the measure now gradually, cautiously and tentatively, than to wait till the change is forced upon us by necessity, and the powers which are now to be given only to a few men have to be given suddenly to a very much larger number of Native Civil Servants. This is the ground upon which I thought that the time had come when this change could best be made. The truth is, that the opposition to this Bill is in reality, not so much an opposition to this particular measure, as an opposition to the declared policy of Parliament about the admission of Natives to the Covenanted Civil Service. That policy has been a deliberate policy; it commenced many years ago, and has been enforced steadily from time to time. It is not a policy of my invention or of the invention of the present Government at home or here; it is the policy of Parliament. What does Lord Cranbrook say upon that subject, writing to Lord Lytton's Government on the 7th of November, 1878? He says—

'The broad policy was laid down by Parliament so long ago as 1833, that no Native shall, by reason of his religion, place of birth or colour, be disabled from holding any office; and Her Majesty's gracious proclamation in 1858 announced her will that, as far as may be, 'our subjects of whatever race or creed be impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity duly to discharge'.'

"And he goes on to say—

'Since that period several of my predecessors in office, and especially Lord Halifax, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Argyll and Lord Salisbury, have pressed upon the attention of the Government of India that the policy of Parliament, enforced as it was by the Royal proclamation, was not to remain a dead-letter, and two Acts of Parliament were passed to give further effect to it. But, as your Excellency justly observes, all endeavours hitherto to deal with this question on a satisfactory basis have proved unsuccessful. It is gratifying to observe that your Lordship's elaborate treatment of the subject will enable a practical course to be taken, that will prove, it may be hoped, both beneficial to the State and satisfactory to the natural aspirations of the educated Natives of India.'

"That is said, not by me, but by Lord Cranbrook; and I cannot doubt that, if that policy is now applied under the rules laid down by Lord Lytton's Government in 1879, and is carried out as he proposed, an alteration of the law in the direction in which this Bill goes is inevitable at no distant time. The Government of India have not the power, if they had the inclination, which certainly I have not, to withdraw from that policy; and Lord Cranbrook very distinctly tells us that, in his judgment, Parliament will not withdraw from it. Lord Lytton's original proposal was that, when he established a separate Native Service, permission to Natives to compete for the Civil Service in England should be withdrawn. What Lord Cranbrook says on that subject is this—

'But your proposal of a close Native Service, with a limited class of high appointments attached to it, and your suggestions that the Covenanted Civil Service should no longer be open to Natives, involve an application to Parliament which would have no prospect of success, and which I certainly would not undertake. Your Lordship has yourself observed that no scheme could have a chance of sanction which included legislation for the purpose of repealing the clause in the Act of 1833 above quoted; and the obstacles which would be presented against any attempt to exclude Natives from public competition for the Civil Service would be little less formidable.'

"Therefore, it appears to me to be evident that the intention of Parliament has been to admit Natives more and more largely into the Covenanted Service; that steps were taken in 1879, after a considerable delay and frequent injunctions from the Secretary of State, to carry out that intention more fully; and that the result has been, as I have stated, that we have now to deal with a state of things in which, before many years have elapsed, it will be, as I have said, simply impossible, on account of administrative inconvenience, to withhold powers of this description from the higher ranks of the Covenanted Native Service. The Hon'ble Mr. Evans has said that he could not admit the force of the argument that because Presidency Magistrates had power to try Europeans, therefore, similar powers should be given to Native Magistrates in the Mufassal. I admit

a considerable portion of the argument of my hon'ble friend, but he must allow me to say that the fact that Natives of India have been trying Europeans for a considerable number of years in Calcutta and Bombay is a conclusive argument against the theory that Englishmen have a constitutional right to be tried by Englishmen only. No one is more convinced than I am of the advantage of having a case argued before a Magistrate by trained lawyers; and I would not for a moment think of underrating its importance. Nevertheless, I was rather struck with what I saw in a Bombay newspaper this morning. It certainly did seem rather curious, after all that has been said on this subject, to find that certain European gentlemen, composing what is called the Salvation Army, are being tried at this moment in Bombay by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee. Their religious feelings are very intimately involved in the case which is being tried by that Native Magistrate. I did not intend to have said anything about the past history of this question, because, as I have mentioned before, my main object has been to explain the reasons which have induced the Government to bring in this Bill. But Mr. Evans has spoken with personal knowledge of what was called the compromise of 1872. On that point I would say this. There may have been a compromise between the members of the European community and the members of the Select Committee. Of that I know nothing, although I have not the least doubt that the Hon'ble Mr. Evans has stated exactly what occurred; but it is perfectly obvious that that compromise cannot have been a compromise with the Government; because, if it had been, then Lord Napier of Merchistoun, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Campbell and Mr. Barrow Ellis could never for a moment have given their support to an amendment inconsistent with it. My hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert, in the speech with which he commenced this discussion, pointed out that all the safeguards now possessed by Europeans, and all the special privileges now enjoyed by them, were left standing by this Bill, except the single one of being exempted from the jurisdiction of Magistrates who are not European British subjects. This Bill does not touch the rest of these safeguards; and the Government has not the least intention of submitting any proposals now or hereafter, certainly not as long as I am here, with the view of interfering with those privileges. But there is another matter which I look upon as in some respects a more important safeguard, and that is the power of supervision exercised by the High Court over all the Courts below. What would be the result if a Native Magistrate trying an European acted towards him in an unjust manner? If the case came before the High Court, or if they even heard of it, they would be able to call for the proceedings, and the consequence would be to deprive that gentleman of the position which he might have so abused. That is the history of this measure, and of the grounds upon which it was introduced, and of the extent to which it goes. I know very well that a great deal has been said, as is always said when changes are introduced, about this being the thin end of the wedge. I can only say that, so far as this question is concerned, it is not the thin end of the wedge, and that this measure represents the final views of the present Government in respect to changes regarding this portion of the Criminal Procedure Code. Passing from the history of the course we have taken and the motives which have actuated us, I may now state that we are perfectly ready to listen to reasonable remonstrances, to statements of fact and to legitimate arguments. But neither this nor any other Government that will ever exist in India will, I hope, listen to violence, to exaggeration, to misrepresentation and, least of all, to menace. It is perfectly natural that those whose interests are affected by this Bill, that those who would lose under it a privilege to which they evidently attach a great value, should bring their views on the subject before the Government, and should press them earnestly upon their attention. I should be the last man to complain of that being done, and I should be the last man not to give to such representations the fullest and most careful consideration; and those who are animated by the dread, which has been expressed in many quarters, of the results of this measure, may rely upon it that a fair representation of their opinions, supported by good arguments, will be listened to with the greatest attention. It is, of course, true that in this, as in every other, question with which the Government of India has to deal, it is obliged to take a wider view than that confined exclusively to the interest of any single class of the community; but it is also

true that any special class of the community, which is specially affected by any particular measure, has a right to bring its views before the Government, and to expect that those views will be fully and carefully examined. I will not allude on this occasion to the character of a great deal of the opposition which has sprung up to this Bill, or to the means by which that opposition has been to a great extent conducted; I will say nothing of the charges which have been made against myself, or of the systematic misrepresentation of my feelings and objects in regard to this and other measures. I pass that by; but I can truly say that it is a source of deep regret to me and all my colleagues to observe the difference which has in this matter sprung up between the Government and, I admit, a very large portion of the European community, especially on this side of India. I do not know whether anything that I can say will tend to mitigate the bitterness of the controversy or to induce calmness; but if the vehemence of feeling is due in any degree to a misapprehension as to the scope of the Bill or the course which the Government intended to pursue in regard to it, or to a fear that we have ulterior designs which we never have entertained, then it is possible that this discussion may have done good. It is only right that it should be remembered that the Government never had the smallest idea of hurrying this Bill through the Council. They proposed to deal with it deliberately, and to afford the amplest opportunity for the representation of opinion in regard to it. It will be observed that it was before any such representations had reached the Government, and, therefore, before it had been in their power to consider them, that the proceedings which have been adverted to were adopted. This Bill will now, in accordance with the usual practice, be sent to the various Local Governments, and they will have an opportunity of recording their views upon it. These views will be sent up in due course, after careful examination by the Local Governments into all the circumstances of the case, for the consideration of the Government of India; and we shall then give to the observations of the Local Governments and of the public which may have reached us in the meantime, the fullest weight and the most deliberate consideration. I frankly say that with those who desire, if any such there be, to retain the distinction which this Bill proposes to remove, merely because it is a race distinction, I have no sympathy whatever. To arguments which are inconsistent with the declared policy of the Crown and of Parliament it would be contrary to my duty to listen; but to fair reasons, urged in a manner to which the Government can give heed, the ears of myself and my colleagues will always be open on this and every other question. I observe that the opponents of this Bill speak of appealing to the House of Commons. I am the last man in the world to object to such a course being taken. To the decision of the House of Commons both parties to this controversy must bow. I do not think I have anything more to add now by way of explanation of the views of the Government. I have kept myself clear of controversy, because I wish to hold myself perfectly open to consider the arguments adduced on both sides in this debate. If I had thrown myself into this controversy, it might fairly be objected that I had not reserved to myself real freedom to consider those arguments. I have shown that this measure was recommended to the Government by Sir Ashley Eden, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; that its principle has been approved by all the other Local Governments in India, with the exception of that of Coorg; and that it has been very carefully considered by the late Secretary of State for India, Lord Hartington, in Council and sanctioned by him. I have recalled to the recollection of the Council the circumstances in which we stand at this moment, and those in which we shall stand in no distant future, with respect to the position of the Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service. I have pointed out how very limited the immediate effect of the Bill will be, and have stated the reasons which induce me to think that it is wiser to make the proposed change now, when it can be brought into operation gradually and cautiously, than to wait until administrative necessities and justice to suitors compel the Government to introduce it suddenly and extensively. Lastly, I have expressed the perfect readiness of the Government to consider and to weigh any remonstrances which may be made against this Bill, provided they are supported by arguments which

are consistent with the policy of Parliament. The Government do not propose to take any further steps in this matter now, and ample time will thus be afforded for the deliberate examination by Local Governments, by the Government of India and by the Government at home of any representations which may be made to them in connection with this measure."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUCCESSION CERTIFICATE BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING asked for leave to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to certificates granted under Act XXVII of 1860 (*An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*).

Leave was granted.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also asked for leave to postpone the introduction of the Bill, and the motion that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 12th March, 1883.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 9th March, 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Monday, the 12th March, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.SI.., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, Rai Bahádur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Darbhangá.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal be referred to a Select Committee consisting of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, the Hon'ble Messrs. Ilbert, Reynolds and Evans, the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Darbhangá, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton and the Mover.

He said that the Council were aware of the circumstances under which his hon'ble colleague, Mr. Ilbert, had introduced the Bill on the 2nd of March, and he (SIR STEUART BAYLEY) could only congratulate the Council and himself that his enforced absence from here had transferred to Mr. Ilbert's hands the duty which he had so admirably performed. After the clear and elaborate statement which Mr. Ilbert had made on the 2nd March, as to the necessity for legislating, and on the principles of the Bill, SIR STEUART BAYLEY did not at present propose to say anything more on the subject, but he would reserve to himself the right to answer the objections which may be made in the course of the debate, which objections, he had no doubt, would be numerous. But he had just one word to say pertinent to the motion before the Council. He was at liberty to say that it was the intention of His Excellency the Viceroy to appoint to this Council a representative of the planting interests in Bihár, Mr. Gibbon, and on his being gazetted, and if he agreed, and if the Council agreed, he would be appointed to the Select Committee, and that hereafter, when vacancies occurred in the Council, as would be the case next year, it would probably be expedient to strengthen the Committee by the appointment of

additional members who might fill those vacancies. Although the Bill will now be referred to a Select Committee, the Committee would not meet till next November, but during the Simla session criticisms would be received from the Bengal Government, and from the associations and individuals concerned; and those criticisms, when received, would from time to time be circulated to the members of the Committee for their consideration, and he hoped that, when the Council re-assembled in Calcutta, they should, by this means, clear a good deal of ground, and enable the Council to set to work at once.

His Highness the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DARBHANGÁ then said:—"My Lord, it is not without considerable diffidence that I submit my views on the Bill which affects all classes of people.

"It is now more than six years that it was proposed by Sir Richard Temple to change the present law of landlord and tenant, and as the Government has already made up its mind to change the law, it would be useless for me to say that this Bill ought not to be introduced. But I might safely say that, as far as Bihár is concerned, no change in the present law is needed: neither the raiyats nor the zamíndárs have asked for a change, and that in itself is sufficient proof that no change is needed. The zamíndárs certainly do not wish to get any further facilities for the collection of their rents, and the tenants also do not complain of any oppression by the zamíndárs.

"A great deal has been said about the oppression of zamíndárs in Bihár, and I doubt not that in Bihár there are a few bad zamíndárs as well as a few bad raiyats. But it is most unjust to think that all the Bihár zamíndárs, as a class, are oppressive. That there was a great deal of oppression in former days I do not deny, but Mr. Reynolds, after his last tour, was able to say that things have quite changed of late.

"Illegal distraint used in former days to be common, but that is now almost a thing of the past. The zamíndárs now have sufficient knowledge of law to know that by illegal distraint they render themselves liable to criminal prosecutions, and the raiyats also know how to protect themselves, and they are not now at all likely to let a zamíndár distrain their crops illegally. Besides, though the former system of distraint was certainly illegal, it was not necessarily oppressive. The Government itself, as the guardian of two of the largest proprietors in Bihár, was obliged to have recourse to this illegal system of distraint up to 1876. In the Darbhangá Ráj, when under the Court of Wards, it used to be considered the proper thing to distrain the raiyats' crops without serving them with formal notices. It was in 1876, however, that steps were taken to introduce a system of legal distraint, and I am happy to say that the system of illegal distraint has now entirely disappeared throughout Bihár, and this is simply owing to the good example set by Sir Richard Temple and my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley. It would therefore be unjust now to call the zamíndárs of Bihár oppressive, and I hope I may be excused for having gone out of the way to say a few words in justification of the zamíndárs of Bihár, who have already been more than sufficiently abused in the report of the Rent Commission for carrying on a system of distraint which, though illegal, was not oppressive, and which the Government itself was carrying out until lately.

"I will now say a few words on the subject of occupancy tenures in Bihár. The zamíndárs, as a body, are not averse to the cultivators acquiring this right. It gives the raiyats a permanent interest in their lands, and they are, therefore, more likely to increase the value of their lands. But the Bill does not create this right in favour of the actual cultivators. On the other hand, it distinctly says that the sub-lessees, who after all are the actual cultivators of the soil, are not to acquire rights of occupancy. The actual cultivator is not to acquire the right unless he happens to pay in his rent direct to the zamíndár, and he is to be perfectly at the mercy of his middleman. This seems to me to be perfectly anomalous, and it would be a better proposal that a raiyat who is not an actual cultivator should not be allowed to acquire right of occupancy. Unless some such provision is made, we are bound to create a set of occupancy

tenants, who are not the actual cultivators, but middlemen, and these middlemen would be in a far better position to oppress the cultivator than the much abused zamíndárs. The zamíndárs have to deal with those raiyats whose names are registered in the village papers, but these middlemen will have to deal with people who have in most cases no documentary evidence to prove that they are the actual cultivators. Then there is another provision of the Bill which concerns the zamíndár more directly—I mean the provision which debars the raiyats from contracting against their rights of occupancy. Such contracts are but seldom made. A zamíndár might especially wish to have a piece of land all to himself, though it might not necessarily be his *zarat* or *khámár* land. I might be a jungle or a preserve, and supposing he was to lease out a part or the whole of this plot, on condition that at some future time it is to be given back to him, is he to be prevented from the use of his land for ever? Then, again, zamíndárs very often plant treés on their lands, and lease out the ground to raiyats to grow crops for a certain number of years, and, in most cases, at very low rates, on the condition of regaining possession of the lands when the trees grow up, and the raiyats gladly take such lands on short leases. Are these raiyats supposed to acquire rights of occupancy? Then, again, why provide for a right of occupancy against any contract to the contrary? Such a provision does away with the freedom of parties to contract. Parties understand their own interest better, and it is idle for the legislature to affect to protect their interests. To secure some personal benefit, a raiyat may very well give up his rights under the law, but if the provisions of the Bill are passed into law they would not be able to secure such advantanges for themselves.

"I am glad to see that the Bill proposes to do away with the law which entitled the tenants to acquire rights of occupancy only when they could prove that they were in the possession of an identical piece of land. There would be little harm done to the zamíndárs if, where raiyats occupy different lands in different years, the right of occupancy is allowed to spring up in respect of a particular quantity of land held for a certain number of years. But the Bill goes on further, and provides that if a raiyat occupies a very small quantity of land, and in respect of that quantity acquires a right of occupancy, such right would attach to all land which he may hold within the estate for however short a period. This is certainly unfair.

"About the proposed facilities for the collection of rents, I must confess that the position of the zamíndárs would be much worse if the proposed changes are carried out. The Rent Commission had proposed to abolish the system of distraint altogether. The new Bill has effected a compromise in this respect between the suggestion of the Rent Commission and the existing law; but I am confident that the proposed mode of distraint through the Civil Court, and the deposit of the proceeds for a month, would frustrate the very object of distraint, which is only had recourse to as a mode of speedy realization of rents. The present mode of distraint is the best and most speedy way of collecting rents. The proposed law, however, in a way abolishes distraint altogether. It burdens the zamíndár with the cost of an application to the Civil Court on stamp-paper, as well as with the expenses of paying lawyers; whereas now he has practically no expenses to incur. Illegal distraints are no doubt objectionable, but, as I have already said, it is only a very short time ago that the Government even used to resort to this illegal system in managing the Court of Wards' estates. This shows clearly that though illegal the distraint never operated as a hardship. It would, therefore, be most undesirable to change the present law, especially as the raiyats and zamíndárs have begun to know the law, and there has been absolutely no complaint by the raiyats that this instrument is used by the zamíndárs illegally, or as a means of oppression. It has been said that the law of distraint is an off-shoot of the English law. It may be so. But then how is it that you find in Nipál, which has had less to do with Foreigners than any other State in India, that distraint has been carried on for certainly more than a hundred years?

"Now I come to the most important point of the Bill—I mean the question about the enhancement of rents. The Bill proposes fixing tables of rates for

each pargana. This may have been quite possible before the time of the Permanent Settlement, but I doubt if it is possible to do anything of the sort now. It is hardly possible to find two fields in the same village of exactly the same quality of land, and parties will never cease to question the correctness of classification of lands. I know of a pargana where the rate for some of the villages is two rupees, whereas the rate for similar lands in another village is only two annas. Instead, therefore, of deputing officers to draw up tables of rates, would it not be better that the law should fix a certain proportion of the average produce as the zamíndár's rent.

"Now as to the question of transfer of occupancy holdings. The zamíndárs ought to be thankful for getting the right of pre-emption. But it is not always that the zamíndár is in a position to buy occupancy holdings, and in such cases would it not be advisable to give a *khúdkásht* raiyat the right of pre-emption in preference to an outsider, and immediately after the zamíndár? This might in some cases prevent an out-sider coming in who has got no common interest with the villagers, and who does not necessarily care for the good-will of the village community.

"Here I might also mention the fact that though the zamíndárs have been allowed the right of pre-emption, still they are not allowed to buy on the same conditions as raiyats. A raiyat who buys an occupancy holding, and who does not wish to cultivate himself, can lease it to one who cannot acquire rights of occupancy; but if the zamíndár leases out any such holding the cultivator at once acquires rights of occupancy.

"About the survey of *khámár* lands I have to make only a few observations. Such surveys would cost a great deal of money, which the raíyáts or the zamíndárs might eventually have to pay, and even then I do not see what good the raiyats or the zamíndárs are ever likely to get. No doubt it would be a first-rate thing to have proper records-of-rights, but it would be impossible to have proper records-of-rights by having a mere survey of a village.

"These are some of the observations which a cursory reading of the Bill suggests, but this is not the time to enter into all its details.

"In conclusion I beg leave to make the following observations:—The Bill was originally intended to give relief to the zamíndárs as well as to the raíyáts. Sir Richard Temple and Lord Lytton thought that the zamíndárs should get further facilities for the collection and realization of rents, but the proposed Bill does not give the zamíndárs any facilities for the realization of rents. Now as to concessions to the raiyats I have very little to say. It is the zamíndárs' interest to make any fair concessions to their raiyats. All that a zamíndár needs is a law which secures him his rents and provides him with modes for speedy realization of the same, but I am obliged to say that if the procedure as laid down in the Bill is to become law, the zamíndár's position is sure to be much worse than what it is now, and I can safely state, before concluding, that Bihár zamíndárs are quite satisfied with the existing law, and do not wish for the change contemplated."

The Hon'ble KRISTODÁS PÁL said:—"I wish to begin with a personal explanation, for which I crave your Lordship's indulgence. It may be supposed that, as I have the honour to sit in this Council under your Lordship's orders, with the suffrage of the landholders, it is my duty to look to the interests of the landholders alone. But such is not the case. I cannot divest myself of my natural sympathy with the millions who till the soil and constitute the backbone of the nation. Indeed, I would not be true to myself, to my cherished convictions, and to my humble labours for the promotion of my country's welfare, if I were to shut my eyes to the interests of one party for the sake of the other. All that I want is justice and fair play to both. No good landlord, I submit, my Lord, is blind to the interests and happiness of his tenantry. In fact, rightly understood, the interests of the two are interwoven with those of each other. A prosperous and contented tenantry is a blessing to the landlord and to the country at large. In considering the vitally important question

before us, happily we have not to deal with a *tabulá rasa*, and are not left to our own unaided judgment. Both the landlord and tenant in Bengal have their charter of rights, and if we rightly interpret that charter we cannot go far wrong. This charter is none other than the Permanent Settlement Regulations. I consider it my duty to call the attention of your Lordship and the hon'ble Council to the main points of that charter, and to invite your unbiassed decision upon those points.

"Before I proceed to discuss the Bill, I desire to offer my hearty acknowledgment of the ability, industry and thorough mastery with which the learned Law Member has grappled with this intricate and complicated subject. The Bill is, doubtless, the work of many hands, but he has accomplished his task in a few weeks which might baffle the efforts of many an expert in as many years. But I hope he will pardon me if I say I cannot accept all his conclusions and endorse all the views and opinions he has expressed on the subject. My Lord, the papers on the Bill have been before us for nine days, and I am free to confess that, consistently with my other avocations, I have not been able to give it that close attention which I ought to have given. I am, therefore, likely to make statements and remarks from an imperfect study of the Bill, for which I hope I will be excused. In submitting the Bill to the Council, the hon'ble and learned Law Member reviewed the whole question from the days of the Permanent Settlement, and in following his example I am afraid I shall also have to traverse a wide area. I may be tedious in my statements and observations, but I hope the Council will bear with me kindly.

"I think we ought to consider, in the first place, who are the zamíndárs who come within the scope of the Bill; what was their position originally; what functions did they perform in the administrative and social economy of the country, and how far were they useful to society and to the State? To ascertain the position of the zamíndárs, it is not necessary for me to go back to the ancient history of India—I mean to the days of Hindú supremacy. It is enough for us to know that when the Muhammadans took over this country, they fully recognised the position, the status and rights of the proprietors of the soil. It is true that the revenue demand was variable, but the rights and status of the zamíndárs were not at all interfered with. Before, however, I proceed to point out the position of the zamíndárs at the date of the Permanent Settlement, I will quote here the opinion of an eye-witness of the settlement as to the state of the country when the Permanent Settlement was effected, and the eminent service which that settlement rendered to the national Exchequer. I will read to the hon'ble Council the opinion of Mr. James Pattle, one of the best fiscal officers of the East India Company, who before his retirement held the hon'ble office of member of the Board of Revenue. Mr. Pattle writes:—

'The country brought under the Decennial Settlement was for the most part wholly uncultivated. Indeed, such was the state of the country from the prevalence of jungle infested by wild beasts, that, to go with any tolerable degree of safety from Calcutta to any of the adjacent districts, a traveller was obliged to have at each stage four drums and as many torches; besides, at this conjuncture, public credit was at the lowest ebb, and the Government was threatened with hostilities from various powerful Native States. Lord Cornwallis's great and comprehensive mind saw that the only resource within his reach in this critical emergency was to establish public credit and redeem the extensive jungles of the country. These important objects, he perceived, could only be effected by giving to the country a perpetual land assessment made on the gross rental with reference to existing productiveness, and, therefore, promising to all thos who would engage the encouragement of an immense profit from extending cultivation. Admitting the sacrifice was very great, I think it cannot be regretted when it is considered what difficulties it conquered, and what prosperity it has introduced. For my part, I am convinced that our continuance in the country depended on the adoption of that measure, and that our stability could not otherwise have been maintained. This was my opinion at that time, and it has remained unaltered.'

"This is the opinion of an eye-witness of the Permanent Settlement as to the state of the country when that settlement was effected, and also when it was in operation for some time. And it was his deliberate opinion that the Permanent Settlement enabled the Government of the day to keep the British power in the country. It may be said—and it is sometimes said—that the Per

manent Settlement was financially a mistake, but in those days it saved the public treasury. The Company's treasury was on the verge of insolvency; their territories were threatened by powerful enemies; on one side an adventurous European rival was plotting, and on the other mighty Native Chiefs were arrayed against the Company; it was then a question of the continuance of English supremacy in the East; on the other hand the land-revenue, on account of varying assessment, could not be regularly collected. It was at this juncture the Permanent Settlement was made.

"Ninety years have elapsed since this settlement was concluded. Within that period we have seen what changes, what commercial and material changes, have taken place, and how the jungle which then covered the land has been removed and cultivation has been introduced; what financial prosperity has since succeeded the insolvency to which Mr. Pattle referred, and how active has been the national industry. I will not say that these results have been achieved wholly through the agency of the Permanent Settlement, but I do not hesitate to say that it has contributed greatly to the consummation of the changes which we now contemplate with so much satisfaction. It is well known that one of the charges brought against the Bengal land system is that it has involved the Government in an unnecessary sacrifice of prospective revenue. But, my Lord, if an examination of the development of the finances of these Provinces were made, it would be seen that in no other Province has the public revenue progressed so satisfactorily as in Bengal, and that whatever sacrifice was made by the Permanent Settlement of the public demand in Bengal has been more than made up by the enormous indirect increase of the revenue from many sources. This was particularly pointed out in the Duke of Argyll's despatch on the Road Cess.

"I now come to the position of the zamíndárs before or at the time of the Permanent Settlement. The name of Mr. Francis is well known in history as one of the colleagues of Warren Hastings in the administration of India. When he was in this country, the question of the land settlement occupied the attention of the Government, and enquiries were set on foot as to the position of the persons who were then known by the name of zamíndárs. Mr. Francis in a Minute, dated 22nd January, 1876, or rather in a note to that Minute, wrote:—

'The inheritable quality of the lands is alone sufficient to prove that they are the property of the zamíndárs, taluqdárs and others, to whom they have descended by a long course of inheritance. The right of the Sovereign is founded on conquest, by which he succeeds only to the state of the conquered Prince; unless, in the first instance, he resolves to appropriate or transfer all private property, by an act of power, in virtue of his conquest. So barbarous an idea is equally inconsistent with the manners and policy of the British nation. When the Moguls conquered Bengal, there is no mention, in any historical account, that they dispossessed the zamíndárs of this land, though it is frequently observed that where they voluntarily came in and submitted to the new Government, they were received with marks of honour, and that means were used to gain and secure their attachment.'

"These were the men whom the British Government, on the first acquisition of this country, found in possession of the land. Mr. Francis admits that the Muhammadan Government always recognized their position and rights, and in fact did all they could to gain and secure their attachment. I do not know whether many members of this Council have read that curious book called, I believe, the 'Four great zamíndárs of Bengal', by Mr. Rouse. It is now out of print, but it is a very interesting and useful book. It contains good deal of information about the Permanent Settlement, about the status of landlords in those days, and gives a very interesting history of the four great families of zamíndárs in Bengal, namely, Burdwan, Dinájpur, Nattore, and Kishnagur. It also gives some account of some minor zamíndárs. I allude to this book only to show that in the days of the Permanent Settlement there were men in possession of large properties or estates, and that they were considered absolute proprietors of the soil. Now, in what light were these zamíndárs regarded by the authors of the Permanent Settlement? Were they regarded as proprietors

of the soil or not? Here is the opinion of Sir John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth:—

'I consider the zamíndárs as the proprietors of the soil, to the property of which they succeed by the right of inheritance, according to the laws of their own religion; and that the sovereign authority cannot justly exercise the power of depriving them of the succession, nor of altering it when there are any legal heirs. The privilege of disposing of the land by sale or mortgage is derived from this fundamental right, and was exercised by the zamíndárs before we acquired the Díwání.'

"I will give an extract from the Minute of Lord Cornwallis, dated the 18th September, 1789. He says:—

'Mr. Shore has most ably, and, in my opinion, most successfully, in his Minute, delivered in June last, argued in favour of the rights of zamíndárs to the property of the soil. But, if the value of permanency is to be withdrawn from the settlement now in agitation, of what avail will the power of his arguments be to the zamíndárs for whose rights he has contended?'

"Again, His Lordship writes:—

'Although, however, I am not only of opinion that the zamíndárs have the best right, but from being persuaded that nothing could be so ruinous to the public interest, as that the land should be retained the property of Government, I am also convinced that, failing the claim of right of the zamíndárs, it would be necessary for the public good to grant a right of property in the soil to them, or to persons of other descriptions. I think it unnecessary to enter into any discussion of the grounds upon which their right appears to be founded.'

"So that Lord Cornwallis was deliberately of opinion that the zamíndárs were the proprietors of the soil, and that, even if their rights were questioned, still, as a matter of policy, proprietary rights should be conferred upon them. The zamíndárs before the Permanent Settlement were not only proprietors of the soil, but they actually exercised powers which legitimately belonged to the State or Sovereign; they levied duties on internal commerce, a power which, as far as I am aware, no private landlord is allowed to exercise in any civilised country. But in those days, as I have observed, the zamíndárs actually exercised that sovereign power. Lord Cornwallis justly held, on grounds of public policy, that such power should be withdrawn from the zamíndárs, and in his Minute, dated 3rd February, 1789, he wrote:—

'I admit the proprietary rights of the zamíndárs, and that they have hitherto held the collection of the internal duties; but this privilege appears to me so incompatible with the general prosperity of the country, that, however, it may be sanctioned by long usage, I am convinced there are few who will not think us justified in resuming it.'

"And so this power was resumed—I do not say unjustly; I admit that it was very properly resumed. But I mention it to show that the zamíndárs not only exercised the powers of landlord, but even, to some extent, the sovereign power. Lord Cornwallis, as the hon'ble Council is aware, fixed the revenue demand at ten-elevenths of the gross rental, and, by way of compensation to the zamíndárs, surrendered the waste-lands to them. The Government has always recognised the right of the zamíndárs to the waste-lands, and the assurance given to them in the days of the Permanent Settlement was repeated in the subsequent Regulations. Thus, I find the following in the preamble to Regulation II of 1819:—

'It appears to be necessary, in order to obviate all misapprehension on the part of the public officers and individuals, * * * formally to renounce all claim on the part of Government to additional revenue from lands which were included within the limits of estates for which a Permanent Settlement has been concluded, at the period when such settlement was so concluded, whether on the plea of error or fraud or on any pretext whatever."

"Section 31 of the same Regulation states that—

'Nothing in the present Regulations shall be considered to affect the right of the proprietors of estates for which a Permanent Settlement has been concluded, to the full benefit of all waste-lands included within the ascertained boundaries of such estates, respectively, at the period of the Decennial Settlement, and which have since been or may hereafter be, reduced to cultivation.'

"I will not allude here to the assumption sometimes made that the waste-lands should be treated in the same way as lands settled at the time of the

settlement. It should be remembered that these waste-lands were howling wildernesses at the time, and that it was left entirely to the discretion of the zamíndárs to settle them in any way they might think proper. To that question I will not advert at present. I have said that the waste-lands were given to the zamíndárs by way of compensation for the exorbitant assessment of the Permanent Settlement. The Council was doubtless well aware that the assessment was so heavy that most of the first zamíndárs, with whom the settlement was made, were literally swept away under its effects. The great house of Nattore, which, I believe, used to pay 52 lákhs of rupees of revenue, was broken up completely under the crushing effects of the heavy assessment of the Permanent Settlement. The house of Dinájpur suffered similarly, and so did the house of Bírbhum and many other families. The Burdwan house was also tottering, and was only saved by the introduction of the patní system. I cannot do better than read to the hon'ble Council the remarks which no less an authority than Sir George Campbell has made on this subject in the Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. He says:—

'The Government demand was then one which left a margin of profit, but small compared with that given to zamíndárs in modern days. There was wide-spread default in the payment of the Government dues, and extensive consequent sales of estates or parts of estates for recovery of arrears under the unbending system introduced in 1793. In 1796-97, lands bearing a total revenue of sikká Rs. 14,18,756 were sold for arrears of revenue, and, in 1797-98, the revenue of land so sold amounted to sikká Rs. 22,74,076. By the end of the century the greater portions of the estates of the Nadiyá, Rajsháhí, Bishanpur, and Dinájpur Rájás had been alienated. The Burdwan estate was seriously crippled, and the Bírbhúm zamíndárí was completely ruined. A host of smaller zamíndárs shared the same fate. In fact it is scarcely too much to say that within the ten years that immediately followed the Permanent Settlement a complete revolution took place in the constitution and ownership of the estates which formed the subject of that settlement.'

"Now, what do these startling statements show? The Permanent Settlement, as I have shown from a quotation from Mr. Pattle, was intended to benefit the landlords as well as the State. The State derived immediate benefit by the replenishment of the treasury. The landholders, however, at the time suffered extremely. In fact, as this statement shows, most of the original zamíndárs were swept off the face of the earth by the tremendous sacrifices they were called upon to make at the time the Permanent Settlement was established. Most of the present zamíndárs have come in by investing their capital, and they have done so in perfect reliance upon the good faith of the Government.

"I have shown that the waste-lands were made over to the zamíndárs by way of compensation. Now, how were the waste-lands brought into cultivation? My object is to show what functions the zamíndárs have performed in the social economy of the country. The zamíndárs in the first place invited tenants, because in those days it was the land which sought the tenant and not the tenant who sought the land. They established villages at their own expense, and they appointed the village smith, the village barber, the village priest and other members of the village establishment, by giving them rent-free lands. They made takkáví advances to the raiyat for the cultivation of the land; they charged no rent whatever in the first instance, and subsequently levied a progressive rent as cultivation advanced, and in this way they reclaimed the jungle which covered the greater part of Bengal in the days of the Permanent Settlement. You may now go to any part of the country, and you will be struck by the smiling fields and the teeming populations which meet your eye in every direction. But, in 1793, you could hardly go a few miles from Calcutta without drums and torches to keep away wild beasts. Those who brought about these changes certainly deserved the thanks of the public.

"Now, what have the zamíndárs done in other respects? Have they been content only with the introduction of cultivation and the reclamation of waste-lands? No. As population has increased, as cultivation has extended, as civilisation has advanced, the zamíndárs have risen to the requirements of the time, and have also assisted in the execution of public works, in accordance

with the spirit of progressive time. Go through the villages and you will generally find in most of them large tanks. I am sorry to say that tanks now-a-days are not dug with the same zeal as heretofore. But you will find many old tanks dug by the zamíndárs, and there was a double motive in the execution of this work. In the first place, water was necessary for cultivation in times of drought, and, secondly, it was necessary for drinking purposes. The zamíndár wanted to foster the settlement of raiyats, and, therefore, he opened these tanks; he had also partly a religious motive in providing drinking water for the people. As this hon'ble Council knows well, among the Hindús religion supplies a strong impulse for many of their acts, and the digging of tanks was one of these. Then, as the country advanced in prosperity, there was necessity for roads, and the zamíndárs were not remiss in making them. They, in co-operation with their tenants, laid out large sums of money in making roads through different parts of the country. I will give you the example of one district only—the district of Huglí. The list which I hold in my hand does not comprise all the roads made in the district within the last few years, but it gives a good account of what has been done. These roads were made at the time of the Ferry Fund Committees which existed before the Road Cess Committee was constituted. The following is a list of the roads and bridges referred to:—

Names of the Roads and Bridges.	Lengths.	By whom constructed.
Bhastara to Tribany	16 miles	Zamíndár of Bhastara.
Jonye to the Surussutty	8 do.	Ditto of Jonye.
Jonye to Connaghur	7 do.	Ditto ditto.
Biddabatty to Gobindpore . . .	7 do.	Singoor zamíndárs.
Biddabatty to Huripal	25 do.	Zamíndárs and F. F. Committee.
Chinsurra to Dhoneakhally . . .	25 do.	Ditto ditto.
Huglí to Dwarbasiny	12 do.	Ditto ditto.
Pandua to Calna	18 do.	Ditto ditto.
Howrah to Jugutbullubpore . . .	12 do.	Ditto ditto.
Metalling of the road from Serampore to Salkea.	13 do.	Ditto ditto.
The Bally Tension Bridge . . .	...	Ditto ditto.
Two bridges on the Dhoneakhally road .	...	Ditto ditto.
Three bridges at Nosorye, Tribany and Satgan.	...	Zamíndár of Noapara.

"Now, what has been done in Huglí has been more or less done in other districts in Bengal. If the Council will refer to the Famine Report of Sir R. Temple, they will see that the zamíndárs gave, free of cost, all the lands required for roads and tanks which were constructed during the scarcity of 1873-74. In fact, the question arose whether the Government could take over lands free of all consideration, and the learned Advocate General was of opinion that it could not. But the zamíndárs in a body refused to receive a pice for the lands they gave for those purposes.

"Now, have the zamíndárs done anything for education, in the way of establishing or promoting the establishment of schools? I have been just reading the last report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and I find that

the total amount of private contributions was nine lákhs last year, including both endowments and private subscriptions. The statement is this:—

	Government Institutions.	Aided Institutions.	Unaided Institutions under regular inspection.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Endowments	65,015	64,332	32,957	1,62,304
Subscriptions	14,870	6,19,205	1,11,838	7,45,913
Grand total .	...	...	...	9,08,217

"Any one who knows the sources from which these contributions usually come will admit that the bulk of it came from the pockets of the zamíndárs. In the same way, in 1881-82, the total expenditure on dispensaries was Rs. 3,74,000, and the subscriptions from the Native community amounted to Rs. 1,20,000, and it may be also said that the bulk of this money came from the zamíndárs. I ought to have said, while noticing the support which the zamíndárs have been giving generally to education, that some of the most munificent benefactions in the cause of education have come from the zamíndárs. Take, for instance, the magnificent Tagore Law Professorship Endowment at a cost of three lákhs of rupees, which was founded by the late Hon'ble Prasanna Kumar Tagore, the illustrious uncle of my friend Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. My friend the Diggiapattí Rájá has given, I believe, Rs. 1,20,000 for the Rajsháhi College; munificent donations have also been given for the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack, and for the Berhampore and Kishnagur Colleges by other zamíndárs; and I say it with much pleasure that one of our hon'ble colleagues, the Hon'ble Durga Charan Láhá, has given Rs. 50,000 towards the cause of education. I could mention many more names, but it is not necessary. I cannot, however, refrain from alluding to the many magnificent benefactions given by my friend the Mahárájá of Darbhangá, and I think it is not too much to say that the zamíndárs generally have not been deaf to the call on their purses in the cause of education. Then there was one branch of education which the zamíndárs from the first encouraged with the greatest liberality—I mean Sanscrit learning. I believe hon'ble members were aware that rent-free lands to the extent of more than a crore of rupees were assigned by the zamíndárs, of their own free-will, for the support of men professing Sanscrit learning. The great house of Nadiyá gave away in this way, I believe, the bulk of its property. These were voluntary contributions. But the zamíndárs were also subject to compulsory contributions for public purposes. I may mention, first, the dâk cess. It is not necessary for me to go into the question of the dâk cess, whether the zamíndár was liable to render postal service or not. It is enough, for my present purpose, to say that they were required to pay the cess. Then the zamíndárs were also liable to pay the road and public works cesses, and with them their raiyats are also liable, and the amount thus contributed by the zamíndárs annually comes to 35 lákhs of rupees. Then the zamíndárs construct embankments voluntarily, for the protection of their raiyats, and they are also liable to an embankment cess for those embankments which are maintained at their expense by the State. They are also called upon to perform certain official services. Whenever troops march through their estates they are required to provide supplies for them; whenever public officers pass their way, they also do their best to send provisions to them; whenever heinous criminal offences were committed within the limits of their estates they were required to report the same to the Police. In the days of the salt monopoly of the East India Company, the zamíndárs were made liable for the illicit manufacture of salt on their estates. Whenever statistical or economical enquiries are made the zamíndárs are required, through the Police and the Magistrates, to make reports, and

whenever any great public work has to be done their services are put into requisition. Take, for instance, the census operations. I appeal to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to say whether the Government could have carried out the census work at double the cost which was incurred if the zamíndárs had not freely offered their own services, and those of their servants, in furtherance of this great work. And they perform these public services ungrudgingly; they fully acknowledge that property has its rights as well as its duties. Then, again, the public seem to think that they have a claim on the purses of the zamíndárs for all public purposes, for whenever there is any call for money, who is it that is first appealed to? It is the zamíndár. Take, for instance, the calls made here for contributions for the relief of the sufferers from the Crimean war, the Scotch famine, the Irish famine, the Lancashire distress, and many other funds. If you examine the list of contributions, you will find that zamíndárs have always headed it; even for race stands, agricultural shows and other objects their purses have been taxed. The district officers do not hesitate to appeal to the zamíndárs whenever they have a public object in view. And in times of difficulty the zamíndárs have loyally, willingly and cheerfully placed their services at the disposal of Government. Take, for instance, the Sepoy Mutiny. Happily, the flame of the Mutiny did not extend to Bengal Proper, but it did spring up in parts of Bihár, and the Government have heartily acknowledged the loyal services which the Bihár zamíndárs rendered in that crisis. In Bengal, too, they did some service in their own way by supplying elephants and other things for which the Government applied to them. Even in fiscal emergencies the Government has not hesitated to appeal to the zamíndárs, relying on their loyalty, and with the greatest alacrity they have responded to the call. I am personally acquainted with the circumstances of one case. In 1878, there was a financial pressure, and Sir John Strachey, who was then the Finance Minister, wanted temporary accommodation to make the two ends meet. He did not desire to raise a public loan, he simply wanted a temporary accommodation, and he spoke to Sir Ashley Eden and asked him if he could secure some lákhs of rupees in that way. I was taken into confidence, and I know that several of my zamíndár friends willingly came forward with the required help. So whenever there has been any occasion for help, and whenever any appeal has been made to the zamíndárs, they have not hesitated to render every assistance in their power to the State. I may also cite the Minute of Sir R. Temple as a testimony to the services which the zamíndárs rendered to their tenantry during the great famine of 1873-74. I wish I had before me a copy of that Minute to read to the Council a few extracts from, but I am sorry to say I have not got it. I dare say that Minute has been read by most hon'ble members, and they doubtless recollect that the zamíndárs, as recorded in that Minute, remitted lákhs of rupees of their rent, suspended the payment of rent, gave takkáví advances, and afforded charitable relief to their tenantry in that crisis without any grudge, and Sir R. Temple justly complimented the zamíndárs by saying that they had nobly redeemed their character as landlords. Apart from these facts, I may tell you that, whatever disputes may here and there exist or arise between zamíndárs and raiyats, the raiyat generally looks up to the zamíndár as a protector against oppression and injustice. If a policeman troubles him he goes to the zamíndár; if a private individual assails him he goes to the zamíndár; if there is a quarrel between the raiyat and his brother, his sister or his uncle, he goes to the zamíndár for an amicable settlement of the quarrel. In fact, whenever the raiyat is in difficulty he looks up to the zamíndár for assistance, for advice, and for arbitrament. But while the zamíndár performs these functions I hope the Council will kindly bear in mind that the zamíndár does not get all the profits from the land in the shape of rent. The road cess returns show that there is a long chain of sub-infeudation in the country, and that the profits from land are largely intercepted by middlemen. When the Permanent Settlement was first made these middlemen were not in existence, except the dependent taluqdár, the istimrárdár and the mukarrarídár. But as I have shown, the pressure of the assessment was so severe that even the big house of Burdwan was tottering, and for his sake the patní system was introduced, and from that time sub-infeudation commenced. A large number of tenure-holders sprung up under

this system, and they gradually intercepted the profits from the land. I do not say that this is to be regretted, for the more wide-spread are the profits from land the better for the country, but this fact should be borne in mind, because it was generally thought that all the profits from land were monopolized by the zamíndárs. On this point Sir R. Temple, in the Administration Report of Bengal, for 1875-76, wrote:—

'The material advancement of the sub-proprietors, the raiyats and the peasantry in Eastern Bengal has been mentioned with satisfaction on former occasions. A remarkable illustration has been afforded by the detailed inquiries which are being made for the valuation of the lands in the deltaic district of Bákirganj. It appears from the road cess returns that the rent-roll payable to the intermediate tenure-holders is often twelve, twenty or fifty times the rent paid to the superior landlord. It seems probable that not less than a crore of rupees (assumed as equal to one million sterling) are annually paid in rent in this district, and that the value of the agricultural produce of the district can hardly be less than five millions sterling annually, and may be much more. The returns, moreover, while they show the prosperous condition of the tenure-holders and other middlemen, show also how the profits of the land are slipping out of the hands of the zamíndárs, who have permanently alienated their interests in the soil, and, in many cases, have fallen into the position of needy annuitants.'

"So that the zamíndár did not monopolize the profit from the land which constituted rent.

"Now, I have gone to this length to show who the zamíndárs were, what functions they performed in the social and administrative economy of the country, and what services they have rendered to society and to the State, only with a view to impress upon the members of this hon'ble Council the propriety of showing some consideration to men who were so useful to the country. I do not believe that those who perform such important functions will not receive due consideration at the hands of this Council in dealing with the law of landlord and tenant. If they have performed such useful and beneficent functions, have they no claim to your generous consideration; and are they not entitled to have their rights duly recognised by the State and the legislature? The hon'ble and learned Law Member, in introducing the Bill, said that the zamíndárs were in no sense absolute proprietors of the soil; that, according to the definition of owner in certain English Statutes, he apprehended that the zamíndárs were no better than managers or trustees or limited owners of the land. I will, with your Lordship's permission, read one short extract from the hon'ble member's speech. He said:—

'In the first place, the term, as applied to land, has no technical meaning in English law, and if you were to ask an English lawyer what were the rights in the soil of a proprietor of land, he would probably tell you that you were using loose and popular language, and would beg you to make your meaning more precise and clear. In the next place, the term was freely applied to the zamíndárs of Bengal and other persons of the same class in Regulations and other official documents of a date anterior to 1793, and, therefore, could not possibly be taken as indicating or, to use a technical term, connoting rights created at that date. And, thirdly, the term, though, as I have said, it has no technical meaning in England, has acquired a very definite meaning in the settlement literature of British India. It means, in those parts of India which are not permanently settled, the person who, whatever may be his rights on the soil, has the right of having a settlement made with him, the person, namely, whom, for purposes of land-revenue, and for those purposes only, the Government find it convenient and advisable to treat as owner or proprietor of the land. Such a recognition, of course, is not inconsistent, and was never supposed to be inconsistent, with the existence of any number of other rights in any number of other persons. All such rights are simply left outstanding. The use of the term proprietor in this sense is closely analogous to the use of similar terms in English statute-law. Here, for instance, is a definition of owner taken from a recent English Act, the Public Health Act of 1875:—"Owner means the person for the time being receiving the rack-rent of the lands or premises in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the same if such lands or premises were let at a rack-rent."'

"I appeal to this hon'ble Council to consider whether, when Lord Cornwallis and Sir John Shore effected the Permanent Settlement, they understood the words 'proprietor of the soil' in that sense. I have already read to the Council extracts from the Minutes of Sir John Shore and Lord Cornwallis, giving their opinion on the status of the zamíndár at the date of the Permanent Settlement, and I will now confine myself to the one point raised

namely, the legal position of the zamíndár. I dare say the hon'ble and learned Law Member will acknowledge the high authority I am going to cite. I allude to the opinion of Lord Lyndhurst,—Vol. I, Moore's Indian Appeals, p. 348—

'It is to be gleaned from these Regulations that the proprietors of lands in India had an absolute ownership and dominion of the soil, that the soil was not vested generally in the Sovereign, that proprietors did not hold it at the will of the Sovereign, but held the property as their own. * * * I think it is impossible to read those articles without coming to the conclusion that the zamíndárs and taluqdárs were owners of the soil, subject only to a tribute, and that it was the object of the Regulation to make that tribute fixed and permanent.'

"My Lord, I am no lawyer, and am, therefore, bound to accept the interpretation of the law as it may be given by the learned Law Member; but, in the face of this opinion from no less an authority than Lord Lyndhurst, I hope I may be excused if I refuse to accept even the high authority of my learned friend. If Lord Lyndhurst holds that the zamíndárs are the actual and absolute proprietors of the soil, I appeal to the Council to consider whether many of the provisions contained in the Bill are consistent with that reading of the law. For, if I understand the Bill aright, it proceeds wholly on the assumption that the zamíndárs are not owners of the soil, and, therefore, they must submit to a redistribution of property, as it were, under the operation of the proposed law. From 1793 to this day, the zamíndárs have been recognized by the Government over and over, by solemn Regulations and Acts, and also in solemn State papers, as proprietors of the soil. Even Act X of 1859 did not do away with the material incidents of proprietary right, though it recognised the occupancy-right of the tenant under the twelve years' rule; it did not take away the right of enhancement of rent, of eviction of the raiyat, and many other rights inherent in an absolute proprietor of the land. But, after the lapse of ninety years, the zamíndárs are now told, by no less an authority than the learned Law Member of your Excellency's Council, that they are not proprietors of the soil, that they were hitherto labouring under a huge delusion, and that they must prepare their minds to surrender their rights as soon as they can, that there is another class waiting to participate in the land with them; that in fact there is to be a redistribution of the landed property. I hope this hon'ble Council will seriously consider the effect of these propositions, for if I read the Bill aright it amounts to this.

"Now I come to the necessity for legislation. I at once concede that there is necessity for legislation. There has been for many years necessity for legislation. I regret much that it has taken the Government so long a time to give that relief which both the zamíndár and the raiyat have stood much in need of for so many years. From 1871 Government has been promising to simplify the law for the recovery of rent. It is well known to this Council that it was no part of the obligations of the zamíndárs to collect the road cess and public works cess for the Government. But Sir George Campbell, when he imposed the road cess, succeeded in getting the assent of the zamíndárs to collect the cess on behalf of the Government, on the understanding that the law for the recovery of rent would be simplified without delay. The zamíndárs had felt the delay in the recovery of rents as a great grievance, and they said that if the Government would give them the *quid pro quo*, they would undertake the duty of collecting the cesses. It is to be borne in mind that the zamíndárs received no remuneration whatever for the collection of the cesses either by way of percentage or in any other form; and I do not know whether any commercial community would undertake such a duty without charging commission of some kind. But the zamíndárs did not take any remuneration. They were only buoyed up by the hope that the law for the recovery of rents would be simplified. When Sir George Campbell left the arena no change was made. He made promises, but no change was effected. He made inquiries and intended to do something, but nothing was done. Then came Sir Richard Temple. He, too, saw the propriety of changing the law of procedure for the recovery of rent. He also prepared a draft Bill, but nothing was done. Then came Sir Ashley Eden. During the first two years of his rule he was very active in this

matter. He actually caused a Bill to be introduced into the Local Council, but that Bill was dropped on the plea that the whole rent-law should be dealt with. From that time rose the cry for a general revision of the rent-law. Heretofore, the complaints were about the recovery of rent and the settlement of rent, but now came the cry for a general revision of the rent-law, a comprehensive revision of the substantive rights of landlords and tenants. Against such a general revision the zamíndárs protested. There was not the faintest echo from the raiyats in any part of the country to the cry raised by the Government that there should be a general revision of the substantive law. And yet the Bengal Government thought it necessary to appoint a Commission to prepare a draft Bill for the general revision of the rent-law. The Commission was fairly constituted, and I must do them the justice to say that they performed their work with great intelligence, ability and zeal. But, my Lord, I cannot help saying that the Bengal Rent Commission did not work in the way in which Commissions of a similar kind worked in England, and, as far as I am able to judge from the papers submitted by them, they have not given sufficient data for the conclusions arrived at by them. They made no statistical enquiries; they made no local enquiries; they sat in their own chambers; they called for official reports, and from the depth of their own consciousness they evolved their theories and propositions. Ransack their reports, ransack the voluminous literature which they have produced, and find out if you can any information as to what extent evictions were resorted to in this country. That was one of the first propositions they were charged with enquiring into. It was said that evictions were on a large scale resorted to in Bengal; but where were proofs in support of such a statement? They ought to have given some figures showing the current of evictions district by district; but where were they? On the contrary, is it not a fact that evictions were rarely resorted to by the landlord, and that the Courts were most reluctant to order eviction? Then there was the question of the transferability of occupancy tenures. On this point have the Rent Commission given any details? Of course, they say that this right is recognized in some parts of the country; but where are the facts and figures? Were not the records of the Courts open to the Commission? and could not they give facts and figures, extending over some years, to show that to this extent the custom has prevailed?

"Now, with regard to the enhancement of rents. Is it a fact that the enhancement of rents is going on under the provisions of Act X of 1859? It is generally believed that these provisions have brought enhancement of rent to a deadlock. I, for one, would have been glad to receive some statistics on this point—how far enhancement has been stopped by the present provisions of the rent-law; how far the rates have been altered, that was to say the rates at which the rent was paid before and is now paid; in what proportion rents have been increasing, and so forth. Enquiries of this kind have been lately made in some districts for the collection of tables of rates; but the papers produced by the Rent Commission offered little information on the subject. I think that if a Commission of this kind had been appointed in England, they would have given fully the facts and figures on which their conclusions were based.

"But the Rent Commission of Bengal, I am sorry to say, did not furnish us with such facts and figures as would fully bear out their own conclusions and opinions. That Commission, I believe, was appointed with the view of securing to the Bengal raiyat what were popularly called in England the three F's. Now, it is worthy of consideration whether the three F's, consistently with the economic conditions of this country, have not already the fullest operation here. Fixity of tenure. The twelve years' rule, under Act X of 1859, has practically given fixity of tenure to the bulk of the agricultural population of this country. Some estimate it at ninety per cent. I cannot of course be positive about the figure; but, from all I have seen and heard, I hold that the right of occupancy in Bengal is enjoyed by the vast majority of these tenants. In Bihár, too, though the raiyat does not fully appreciate the right, the right is practically enjoyed by the raiyat as appears from the report of Mr. Finucane, and it is for the Council to consider how the occupancy-right in Bihár is to be secured by law. The fact remains that it is already in operation. Fair rent. Now I invite hon'ble

members to enquire and say whether the rents now levied in Bengal are not fair; whether the raiyats in any district now pay rents which may be called rack-rents, I mean in any district in Bengal Proper. So that you have now fixity of tenure, and fair rent. As for the third F, free sale, I admit that it is not common; that the custom obtains only in some districts, and that there even it is not fully recognized. It is a question whether the right of free sale should be fully recognized in the interest of the raiyat, and whether it would be quite consistent with the rights of landlords. I will return to this question hereafter.

"I now come to the Bill itself. I have already said that the Bill has been prepared with great ability and care, but I do not quite understand the primary object of the Bill. Is it to prevent dispute and litigation and to promote peace and harmony amongst zamíndárs and raiyats by reasonable, fair and equitable provisions, or is it to redistribute rights in land, to promote and foster litigation, and set class against class? I should be very sorry to believe that the authors of the Bill had the latter object in view. I repudiate any such notion; but at the same time, when I read the Bill and contemplate its tendencies, I cannot help feeling that, however opposed such a tendency may be to the views and wishes of the hon'ble authors of the Bill, it will be practically difficult to control that tendency of the Bill, so long as the provisions contained in it are allowed to have full play. I was in hopes that it would be in my power to propose a compromise which might be acceptable to both zamíndárs and raiyats, and thus to contribute in some way to the promotion of that peace and harmony on which I lay great stress. But the present Bill, I am sorry to observe, is so one-sided that I cannot entertain any hope of proposing any such compromise. Indeed, there could be no compromise without concession on both sides, but the Bill leaves little room for compromise. I do, however, entertain the hope that when the Bill will be considered in Select Committee, with the light of public criticism and public representations, the Committee will take into consideration outside views, and deal with an even hand with both classes which are interested in and affected by it. After giving, as I have said, rather an imperfect perusal to the Bill, I find that its tendency is to drive both the raiyat and the zamíndár into Court at every stage and to foster litigation all round. In the first place, it is proposed to make a distinction between *khámár* and raiyatí land. Now, as far as Bengal Proper is concerned, I can say that there has been made no attempt whatever to absorb raiyatí land into *khámár* land. The enquiries which I have made on the subject have satisfied me that the absorption of the raiyatí land does not apply to Bengal Proper, nor has there, I believe, been any complaint on the part of the raiyats that they cannot obtain land from the zamíndár because he has absorbed the raiyatí land into *khámár* land. When such is the case, is it desirable to throw the country into the ferment of expensive and harassing litigation, by ordering a survey and measurement and registration of these lands? I believe the most important principle of legislation is, that it should be made to meet the actual needs of the country. Now the question is this, whether there is any actual necessity for the measurement, survey and registration of these lands in Bengal. Well, if the power is meant to be permissive, then it is not intended to apply it to Bengal Proper, because such necessity does not exist here.

"Then comes the question of occupancy-right. Now it is not my intention to go into the history of that question. That history has been repeated times without number, and the question has been discussed threadbare. It is enough for my purpose to recognize the position that Act X of 1859 gives the right of occupancy to the raiyat who holds the same land for twelve years consecutively. I accept that position. I have already said that the occupancy-right has already extended to the majority of raiyats in Bengal, and the question is, is it necessary to extend this right further, and to give a construction to the law which would practically give the raiyat the right to claim all land as occupancy holdings, provided he occupies any one spot for twelve years? The present law is, that the right of occupancy shall accrue upon the same land. The provision of the proposed Bill is, that the right of occupancy shall accrue upon all lands which a raiyat might hold in the same village, or estate, if he

has twelve years' possession of any particular plot; so that the effect would be that the raiyat who might hold two cottahs of land in village A for twelve years will thus acquire the right of occupancy in two hundred bighás of land in villages B, C and D, though he might have had possession of the same lands for only three or four months or years. I say the extension of the right of occupancy in this form is not consistent with the principles of the rent-law of 1859, nor consistent with the proprietary rights of zamíndárs. It has been said that this provision has been rendered necessary by the recourse some zamíndárs have to shifting raiyats from plot to plot, from land to land, in order to destroy the accrual of the right of occupancy. But, as far as Bengal Proper is concerned, I am not aware of a single instance in which the zamíndár has sought to defeat the right of occupancy in this way. Those who have written on the subject, including no less an authority than Sir George Campbell, have readily admitted that this practice is not known in Bengal Proper, and yet it is to be extended to Bengal Proper under the present Bill. Now, I have said that this Bill will drive the raiyats and zamíndárs to Court at almost every step. How do I establish my position? If a raiyat is allowed to acquire an occupancy-right by the accumulation of time, if he holds different plots of land at various periods, there will be so many disputes about the calculation of periods that nothing will be practically decided without recourse to Courts.

"Then comes the question of rent. In every case the settlement of rent will be practically subject to litigation. Whether it is settled by the Court or by a special revenue-officer, it will be a legal proceeding in some form or another. Nothing can be done, as the system has been devised, by private arrangement between the zamíndár and raiyat. If the zamíndár and raiyat come to a private understanding and enter into a contract, they must go to the revenue-officer as the keeper of their conscience. If they don't come to a private understanding, they must go to Court. So they cannot act as free agents or free men; they must have recourse to litigation.

"Next comes the question of the realization of rent. Of course, if there are arrears, there must be litigation, and so on through all stages, even in matters of minor dispute. We will have, if I may be permitted to observe, a Pandora's box in the name of peace and harmony.

"I have said that the practical effect of this Bill will be the redistribution of property. If any one will carefully read through the Bill, he will see that it takes away some of the most important incidents of proprietary right. In the first place it abolishes the right of contract as regards occupancy-right. Now, what is the ground upon which this extreme proposition is based? The hon'ble and learned Law Member has produced what he thought was a horrible *kabúliyat*, and asked the Council to consider whether the legislature could conscientiously protect such a thing. I have not seen the original of that *kabúliyat*, but will consider it in the form of the translation in which it is given in the statement of the hon'ble member. I have compared it with the *kabúliyats* and *pattás* given by Government in *khás* estates, and also with the form of *kabúliyat* which the Government had at one time held up as a sample for landlords, and which the Government used to sell to the general public. I do not know whether that form is now for sale, but I find, from a notification by Government in 1875, that a form of *kabúliyat* was printed and sold for public use by the Government, and in comparing this form with the condemned form which the hon'ble member has laid before the Council, I find that there is not very material difference, except upon one point. Now, I will briefly dwell upon this subject. The first point in the *kabúliyat* to which the hon'ble member took objection was the monthly instalments. He said that 'monthly instalments were oppressive. They drive the raiyat to the money-lender before the harvest, and they enable zamíndárs to worry the raiyats by bringing suits every month, and saddling the raiyat with costs.'"

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR enquired whether this form was issued from the Bengal Office.

The hon'ble speaker stated that they were sold in the Bengal Office.

The MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DARBHANGÁ said that they were circulated in Court of Wards' estates.

The speaker continued:—"Now, if the hon'ble member had enquired, he would have known that Government revenue was formerly paid in monthly *kists*, and throughout the country rent was paid in monthly instalments, and that, subsequently, it was divided into quarterly instalments, and that in many parts of the country it is still paid in monthly instalments. So that this is no new condition, but even the payment of quarterly instalments might drive the raiyat to the money-lender, as he could not always pay before the harvest.

"I should mention that these monthly *kists* have been recognized in this country for a long time, and that even Suvankar, the Cocker of Bengal, has given, in one of his arithmetical tables, the calculation of monthly *kists*, so common was the practice. In the Government *kabúliyat*, I find that the first condition was 'in default of instalments, monthly interest at the.....per centum you shall pay.' Now this is important, because it is a sample pattá which is prescribed by the Government, and the first condition is, that if there was default so much interest must be paid. It is not necessary to go into this point at any length, but I will observe that Regulation XI of 1793, admitting this usage, imposed these *kists*, and severe penalties for default were prescribed in section two. I have said that the same condition is prescribed in the Government form of pattá. But what does the Government do in its own estates? What is the practice of Government in its own *khás maháls*? I will read some passages from the forms of leases prescribed by the Board of Revenue:—

* * 'pay the Government revenue *kist* by *kist*, according to instalments noted at the foot of this engagement. If I fail to pay the full amount of one instalment, or a part thereof, due within the year, Government shall have power, on its own authority, without the interference of Courts, to cancel any lease even before the close of the year'—*Vol. II, page 131, Form 16.*

"So here we see that the Government tells the tenant, 'if you fail to pay monthly revenue *kists*, the Government will have power, on its own authority, and without the interference of Courts, to cancel your lease even before the close of the year.' Then, again, Vol. II, page 138, 'pay the revenue *kist* by *kist* according to the kistbandí noted at the foot of this agreement.' So that the horrid private pattá which contains the condition about monthly instalments is not singular or *unique*.

"The next point is, 'if I fail to pay rent on a due date, I will pay interest at the rate of two pice in the rupee until the date of realization.' The remark of the hon'ble member was that thirty-one per cent. was charged in the *kabúliyat* he had read out. It was well known that this was what was usually considered or called a penal sum, and that the Courts never decreed that rate of interest, the law allowing only twelve per cent. per annum, and such a clause, the hon'ble member knows, finds place in bonds in England; here the zamíndár charges interest if the raiyat wilfully defaults. What does the Government do in its own *khás maháls* if the raiyat defaults? Here is a provision in Form 25, page 141: 'If I default * * * I may be ejected at the will of the Collector.' The zamíndár is content with interest, which the Court will never decree at more than twelve per cent. per annum; but under the form quoted, the Government, in case of default, has taken power to eject a tenant without the intervention of the Courts.

"I would ask the Council to compare the terms of the *kabúliyat* taken from Government raiyats on Government estates upon the same points. I would refer to the Board's Rules again: the tenant engages—'I shall not ask for any abatement of revenue in consequence of inundations, drought or any other calamities, and no such requests if preferred will be listened to.'—*Board's Rules, Vol. II, page 131, clause 6, Form 21.* Again, 'I shall not raise any objection to the full and punctual payment of the said revenue on the score of inundations, &c., or other accidents affecting the value of the said land or the outturn thereof, and I shall raise no claim to abatement on any such account.'—*Form K, clause 5.* It will be seen that no deduction is to be allowed to a

Government tenant even in case of diluvion. And these were *kabúliyats* which the Government obtained from tenants on their own estates.

"The next objection is that the raiyat is not allowed to enjoy the value of trees, or to cut down trees. Now, similar rules will be found in Government Forms. Thus—'I shall not sell or cut any trees on the estate whether bearing fruits or not.'—*Form 16.* I presume that the raiyat who executed the private *kabúliyat* must have been a new comer; and, if he was a non-resident raiyat, I do not see any reason why the proprietor should be debarred of the right of making a contract with him that he should not be entitled to the right of occupancy. If this is considered objectionable, landlords will be able to accomplish their object in a different way, that is to say, by taking terminable leases for, say, ten years, and renewing the same at the end of ten years; and so defeat the accrual of the right of occupancy. In this *kabúliyat*, I see the zamíndár has gone straight to his work; but I hope it will not be supposed that, because there may be some instances of new raiyats who may enter into an engagement claiming no right of occupancy, for the simple reason that they have no just claim to such right, therefore, the right of occupancy is not allowed to accrue in this country. On the contrary, as I have shown, since Act X of 1859 came into operation, the right of occupancy has extended to some ninety per cent. of the raiyats throughout the country. But how does the Government meet such cases in the *kabúliyats* which it takes from its own tenants? The tenant declares 'in the event of my dying during the continuance of the term of this engagement, the Government shall have power to settle the mahál with any one.'—*Form 16.* In this private *kabúliyat*, the right of the heir is recognized, but in the Government instrument that right is not recognized. Then the hon'ble and learned Law Member comments on that clause of the *kabúliyat* in which the raiyat engages to pay the road and other cesses. Of course, I do not know what the words in the original *kabúliyat* imply, but no Court of Justice will decree the full amount of the road cess against the raiyat. As regards the dâk cess, it is payable by the zamíndár. But if the hon'ble and learned Law Member will refer to section 12 of Act VIII of 1862, he will find that private contract in this matter is allowed, so that the zamíndár is perfectly within the law if he makes a contract between himself and his raiyats providing that they would pay their share of the dâk tax. With regard to trees, I find that only one-fourth of the value of the wood is to be given to the raiyat under the private *kabúliyat*. What is the provision in the Government *kabúliyat* on this point? Form 16 says, 'I shall not cut or sell any tree on the estate whether bearing fruit or not.' So under this stipulation the Government tenant will not get even one-fourth of the value of the wood, which the zamíndár allows under the *kabúliyat* before the Council. Then there is Form 22 in which an option is given to the raiyat to enjoy the right of cutting trees or not, and in Form 23 it is stated: 'I am entitled to take and enjoy the fruit only of the existing trees or of such trees as may be planted by me.' Comments on these conditions are superfluous. I shall not pursue the subject further. I have shown that the conditions contained in the *kabúliyat* quoted by the hon'ble and learned Law Member are much the same as those in the Government sample Form advertized in 1875, and that the conditions of the *kabúliyats* taken by Government from its own raiyats contain similar, if not harder, conditions. If such is the case—if Government itself, in its own wisdom, has thought fit to prescribe such *kabúliyats*—I ask whether they are of such an outrageous nature as not to justify the protection of the law. I submit that, if it be considered right and just that the raiyat and zamíndár may enter into a contract with regard to the disposal of land on permanent or temporary lease, that the raiyat may enter into a contract in all other matters affecting his own interests, and that a coolie in Bengal may enter into a contract for the sale of his labour in the wilds of Assam, I do not see any good and valid reason why the zamíndár and raiyat should be debarred of the right to enter into a contract of this kind, because the matter relates to the right of occupancy in the soil. Surely, this matter ought to be dealt with in the same way as other matters of contract affecting the rights of landlord and tenant.

"I now come to the question that the proprietor has a natural right to elect his own tenant. This right is admitted by the hon'ble and learned Law Member. He says that, in order to secure that right, we propose to give the zamíndár the right of pre-emption; that is to say, if the occupancy-tenant should wish to sell his tenure or to mortgage it, the zamíndár shall have the right to pre-emption in regard to it, and that, if the zamíndár and the raiyat should fail to come to any settlement as to price, they shall go to the Court for such settlement. Here, again, both the zamíndár and raiyat are driven into Court for the settlement of their differences. Now, apart from that, let us consider what will be the economic effect of a provision like this. If, as I have ventured to show upon the authority of Lord Lyndhurst, the zamíndár is the actual and absolute proprietor of the soil, is it right that, when one class of his tenants should leave his land, he should be made to pay a fine for securing his proprietary right in the same? Why should he be made to purchase what ought to belong to him as a matter of right? Even admitting, for argument's sake, that the zamíndár's power of ownership is limited, that he must not absorb into his own *khámár* what is raiyatí—admitting that to be the case—I ask, why should the zamíndár be compelled to purchase his own land again in order to exercise the right of ownership over it? I think that the provision contained in the Bill of the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds was more equitable. While conceding the right of transferability to the raiyat, he would not take away from the zamíndár the right of proprietorship; I believe his Bill provided that no occupancy tenure should be transferred without the consent of the zamíndár. I say such a provision would not clash against the leading principles of the Bill, while it would secure the right of the zamíndár to elect his own tenant. I leave it to the Council to imagine what the position of a zamíndár would be if this provision were put into force by the raiyats in any large number of cases. Take, for instance, the case of a person purchasing an estate for two lákhs of rupees on a calculation of so much annual return. Well, he calculates the interest and makes a simple money investment upon a certain percentage of profit. He holds this estate for five years. After that, when this Bill becomes law, a number of occupancy-tenants come in and tell the zamíndár, 'We have sold our holdings to such and such persons for so much; if you will pay us the price we will sell the lands to you, otherwise you must forego your right.' Of course the zamíndár, in order to keep away inimical tenants, would, if he had the means, buy up the tenures. But what is his position? He has, firstly, paid the full price for the estate, and now he must pay again for these lands if he wishes to exercise the right of pre-emption. What return does he get? *Nil.* As the Bill provides, he must let out the land at the same rate and, perhaps, even less. Now, I wish to ask the Council whether such a provision is fair, just or equitable.

"With regard to enhancement of rent, I confess I do not clearly understand the very complicated provisions which have been made on this subject. As far as I understand the Bill, it appears that, as a rule, the maximum of rent shall not exceed twenty per cent. of the gross produce. Tables of rates are to be prepared, and, if applicable, they shall be the guide. If not, the proportion theory shall, to a certain extent, be resorted to, and then the maximum of twenty per cent. should be adhered to, that was to say, as regards occupancy-tenants. Now, as regards the tables of rates, I hope the enquiries made by the Bengal Government will satisfy the Council that it will not be worth while to go to the trouble and expense of preparing these tables of rates. I am indebted to the courtesy of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for copies of the reports of Mr. Finucane and Bábú Párbati Charan Rai. In the report of Mr. Finucane, this is the conclusion he arrives at with reference to the tracts he enquired into:—'The rate varies from four to one hundred and odd.' So that the ascertainment of a uniform rate of rent which will apply to all holdings is impracticable, and yet the Bill contains provisions for an enquiry into rates, and I believe the cost of the enquiry is to be borne by both zamíndárs and raiyats. I do not see the necessity for such an enquiry, nor the justice of charging the zamíndárs and raiyats with the cost. With regard to the enquiry of Bábú Párbati Charan Rai, I find that he reports that the rate of rent has not varied from the days of the Permanent Settlement in certain tracts which he has enquired into.

Now, here is one proof also of the moderation with which the zamíndárs in some districts have treated the question of rent. Then, as to the twenty per cent. maximum, it is quite true that I, in another capacity, had recommended twenty-five per cent., but I confess I am not prepared to accept the recommendation of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for twenty per cent. The proportion of rent in Bengal has varied very much. At the time of the Permanent Settlement, as I find from a Minute by Sir John Shore, it varied from one-half to three-fourths of the value of the gross produce. At the present day, the proportion has been considerably reduced by rise in the value of produce. In the Eastern districts, I am inclined to think this proportion of rent may not be unacceptable, but in the Western districts it will be strongly objected to. There, I believe, the proportion is not less than one-third. In Bihár, it is much higher, and varies, I believe, from seven to nine annas in the rupee. Therefore, the twenty per cent. maximum, if sanctioned by law, will be a source of gross injustice to many zamíndárs in these parts. When I recommended twenty-five per cent. I did not for a moment suspect that the Government would go lower down, and I observe that the Rent Commission accepted my recommendation. But it is necessary for me to add that most of the zamíndárs did not agree with me, and did not consider twenty-five per cent. fair or just. The rules which provide for the settlement of rent of the ordinary raiyat, or the tenant-at-will, will be practically a bar to enhancement. The rules have been so framed that either the ordinary raiyat or the tenant-at-will will become, by force of circumstances, an occupancy-raiyat, or will leave the land with both his pockets or hands full. Now, from the time of the Permanent Settlement, a broad distinction had always been made between *khudkásht* and *paikásht* raiyats, that was to say, between resident raiyats, and tenants-at-will. But this Bill makes away with that distinction by importing certain ideas which are entirely foreign to the land-system of this country, and which I cannot help saying have been apparently borrowed from the Irish land-law. In the first place, the ordinary raiyat or tenant-at-will, according to the customs of this country, is not entitled to compensation for improvements. This question of improvements is a very large one. In this country, if a raiyat wishes to make any substantial improvements for the purpose of cultivation or manufacture, he generally takes a long lease, and secures his right, and then makes the improvements he needs. That has been the general practice. Ordinarily few improvements are needed for the cultivation of the soil. Nature has been so bountiful that if you merely scratch the soil in many parts of the country mother earth will yield her fruit. But this Bill introduces the novel idea of compensation for improvements. Now, what are the improvements that a tenant-at-will generally makes? I should feel obliged if any hon'ble member present would kindly enlighten me on this subject. As far as I am aware, irrigation is very little needed in Bengal Proper. Embankments are here and there needed, but for the most part they are made by the zamíndár. Would you consider those little ridges which separate the fields one from the other as improvements? and would you like to give to the raiyat a new handle for litigation, by inciting him to find out improvements which had never before entered his unsophisticated mind? I again say that, by bringing in this chapter of improvements, you will simply drive the raiyat and the zamíndár to the chapter of litigation. That is one of the weapons placed in the hands of the tenant-at-will to use against the zamíndár, because, if the zamíndár must pay for improvements before he can enhance the rent of a tenant-at-will, he must perforce desist.

"But this is not all. If the tenant-at-will should refuse to pay the enhanced rent, the zamíndár must pay him ten times the amount of the proposed annual enhancement by way of compensation for disturbance, or forego the right. The tenant-at-will will, by this unnatural process of law, become an occupancy-tenant.

"Now, what right has the tenant-at-will, who is a creature of to-day or yesterday, to demand from the zamíndár a compensation for disturbance as it is called? He will have the right to relinquish the land if he chooses, but the zamíndár will not have the right to eject him. This provision I say is open to

three objections. In the first place, the rich zamíndár, who alone can pay the value of improvements and compensation, will be subjected to so much fine if he wishes to keep the land in his own possession and prevent the tenant-at-will from acquiring occupancy-right. The poor zamíndár, who cannot pay, will be obliged to put up with this forced occupancy-right, and in every case the zamíndár and the raiyat will be driven to litigation. Now, it is well known to the hon'ble Council that, as matters go, there are abundant causes of dispute between the different classes of the agricultural community, and is it right and proper that this new idea should be forced into the unsophisticated minds of our raiyats? The practical effect of the provisions I have commented upon will be the destruction of proprietary right, and the deterioration of private property.

"I have already alluded to the distinction which has been made between *khámár* and *raiyatí* land, and I only wish to draw your attention to the provisions of the Permanent Settlement Regulations, giving the zamíndár the right of disposing of his lands, with the exception of dependent, istimrárí and mukarrarí, in the best way he might think fit. Section 52, Regulation VIII of 1793, says:—

'The zamíndár, or other actual proprietor of land, is to let the remaining lands of his zamíndári or estate, under the prescribed restrictions, in whatever manner he may think proper; but every engagement contracted with under-farmers shall be specific as to the amount and conditions of it; and all sums received by any actual proprietor of land, or any farmer of land, of whatever description, over and above what is specified in the engagements of the persons paying the same, shall be considered as extorted, and be repaid with a penalty of double the amount. The restrictions prescribed and referred to in this section are the following.'

"This clause to my mind proves two things. In the first place, the zamíndár had an absolute right to dispose of all lands, except independent taluqs, in the best way he could, and, in the next place, it recognised the right of the zamíndár to enter into contract. In fact, from 1793 to 1859, I find repeated enactments in which the zamíndárs are exhorted to enter into contracts with the raiyats, and if the interchange of pattás and kabúlyats had been regularly enforced by Government, there would by this time have been such a record-of-rights as would have prevented the necessity of over-riding contracts.

"Now, I have said that rack-renting, as it is generally understood, is not known in Bengal Proper. If the country had been so rack-rented as has been represented, there could not have been so much prosperity as the Government has from time to time testified there is. I find that Sir Ashley Eden, on assuming the reins of the Bengal Government in 1877, made a tour through the Eastern districts, and in a memorable speech he then said:—

'Great as was the progress which I knew had been made in the position of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different from that which I remembered them to occupy when I first came to the country. They were then poor and oppressed, with little incentive to increase the productive powers of the soil. I find them now as prosperous, as independent, and as comfortable as the peasantry, I believe, of any country in the world; well-fed, well-clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their labours, and able to hold their own and obtain prompt redress of any wrong.'

"Similar testimony with regard to other parts of Bengal is, I believe, to be found in the Administration Reports of the Bengal Presidency. I need hardly remind the Council that, when Sir Ashley Eden left the country last year, he, in defence of his excise policy, made this broad statement, that the development of the excise revenue was the best test of the growing prosperity of the agricultural population; and I ask whether this prosperity could go on if the raiyats had been handicapped, or if they had been depressed by rack-renting, as is sometimes alleged? I am afraid I have trespassed upon the time of the Council very long, but I hope I may be permitted to notice a few other points.

[At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch, and on their re-assembling the hon'ble member continued his remarks as follows:—]

"My Lord, when I closed I had alluded to the question of rents in Bengal. I said that it could not be rightly urged that, as far as Bengal Proper

was concerned, it was rack-rented. Now, it may be interesting to enquire what is the condition of the peasantry in the other Provinces of India, and such an enquiry may throw considerable light on the present subject. I hold in my hand a pamphlet on the effects of periodical revision of the land-tax in India. It is from the pen of a well-known Indian publicist and sincere well-wisher of this country, Mr. John DaCosta, who was senior member of the late firm of Messrs. Ashburner and Co., and with whom I have had the privilege of being long associated in the work of Indian reform. Mr. DaCosta, in referring to the Madras Presidency, says:—

'Beginning with Madras, the last Administration Reports from that Presidency show that the arrears of revenue, annually recovered by the sale of land, steadily increased from Rs. 31,880 in 1865, to Rs. 665,091 in 1879. This rapid rise, showing the growing difficulty of collecting the land-revenue, indicates the impoverishment of the cultivating classes.'

"Then, with reference to Bombay, he says:—

'If we next turn to Bombay we find that, in consequence of unsatisfactory reports regarding the collection of the land-revenue in that Presidency, the Secretary of State has quite recently sent out orders authorising a reduction of twenty per cent. in assessments in the Sholapur district. That the assessments there have long been excessively oppressive may be seen from a Minute of the Government of Bombay indicted about seven years ago, in which it is recorded that 'the Government had read with much concern the opinion expressed by the Collector of Sholapur as to the undue pressure of the revised rates, in consequence of which a large quantity of land had been put up for sale in default of revenue, much of which found no purchasers.'

"A reference to the Bombay Revenue Commissioners' reports will show, moreover, that 10,880 acres of cultivated land in Surat, and 25,035 acres in the fertile Province of Guzarát, were abandoned in 1872 and 1873, when the revised assessments were enforced; and that, while the unfavourable year 1871-72 was followed by two exceptionally propitious seasons, the depression of the people, as manifested by the relinquishment of their fields, had continued. From the same causes the revenue collected in the Northern Division in 1874 decreased, although the rates had been enhanced; and official reports of the same period from Puna state that 'the amount of land-revenue unrecovered was very considerable, and that, in order to realise the amount actually recovered, it was found necessary to sell up many occupancies.' Further, a memorial was addressed to the Viceroy in 1875 by some 3,000 landholders in the Bombay Presidency, complaining that the demand made upon them for land-revenue was out of proportion with the productive value of the land; and that, owing to their inability to satisfy it, many had been deprived of their estates, cattle and other moveable property, while their tenants and cultivators were on the verge of starvation. These reports materially help to account for the appalling severity of the famine which shortly afterwards devastated the Bombay Presidency, showing, as they do, that the very life-blood of the people had been sucked in the process of raising the land-revenue.

"Next, I turn to the North-Western Provinces. You know how harassing a process a settlement work is, and how much the people suffer as long as its operations go on. Mr. DaCosta quotes the following from an official memorandum of Sir Auckland Colvin, who writes:—

'Settlement-operations have now, in one district or another, extended over nineteen years. By the time the settlement of Banda falls in and is disposed of, twenty-six years will have elapsed from the date on which the two first districts were placed in the hands of a Settlement-officer. Others were begun twelve years ago and are not yet sanctioned; one of these is not even yet completed. These facts are significant to those who know what the settlement of a district means; the value of property depreciated, until the exact amount of the new assessment is declared; credit affected; heart-burning and irritation between landlord and tenant; suspicions of the intention of the Government; hosts of official underlings scattered broadcast over the vexed villages. . . Nothing can equal the injury inflicted by a slow uncertain settlement, dragging its length along, obstructed by conflicting orders, harassed by successive administrations, and finally threatened with annihilation at the moment when it seemed to have nearly finished its course. Little wonder that we hear of the land needing rest.

'Who have hitherto been connected by so kindly a bond in one of the greatest political dangers of the day. * * * The Commissioner of Allahabad, adverting about the same time to the depressed condition of the Futtehpore district, stated that 'the imposition of a ten per cent. cess in addition to the ordinary land-tax fell heaviest on the villages which were least able to bear it, that many villages broke down, and many more were threatened with ruin.' * * * From the District Collector's report it appeared, moreover, that many landlords who had failed to pay up the revenue were imprisoned; their personal property was sold, and their estates were attached for arrears of revenue. * * *

'The Collector of Cawnpore, referring to the revised settlements, stated:—'The margin left for the cultivator's subsistence is less than the value of the labour he has expended on the land. This district has the benefit of water-communication by both the Ganges and the Jamna; it is intersected by the East Indian Railway, and partly traversed by the Ganges canal; yet the land is only worth five years' purchase, and the state of the average cultivator is one of hopeless insolvency and misery.' The Lieutenant-Governor, in his Administration Report published in 1873, said that, while travelling, he was forcibly struck with the wretched condition of the Lallatpur district 'in which many estates were so depopulated, and so much land had fallen out of cultivation, that the assessment has become very severe.'

"The extracts which I have read from this pamphlet unmistakeably show what is the condition of the tenantry in the other Provinces of India. One fact is well known to this hon'ble Council. Relief Acts have been enacted by this Council for the benefit of agriculturalists of the Dekkhan and of Jhánsí; but happily things have never come to anything like that state in Bengal, so as to require exceptional legislation. On the contrary, as I have shown from the words of Sir Ashley Eden, and as is evident from the annual Administration Reports of Bengal, the prosperity of the agricultural population of this Province has gone on uninterrupted, from year to year, since the revolution of prices commenced in 1853, or since the Crimean war. Now, if the condition of the tenantry of Bengal is so prosperous, it cannot be reasonable to suppose that the land-law has pressed upon the springs of industry. I think, my Lord, it would be interesting if we could know what proportion does the revenue levied upon the peasantry of Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces bear to the value of the gross produce of the soil. Is it one-half, or one third, one-fourth, or what? I have no accurate information on the subject, but an enquiry into the matter may clear up doubts which exist upon the subject. I, however, know this much, that while the enhancement of rent has come to almost a deadlock on private estates in Bengal, under the working of the proportion theory of the High Court, the enhancement on Government estates in *khás mahál* has been going on of late years at a tremendous rate. I find that within the last few years—I cannot give the exact period—there has been an increase of rent in Chutiá Nágpur estates from hundred to three hundred per cent; in Tipperah I hear that the increase is much higher, and matters are much worse in Chittagong. In Jalamati, in the district of Mednípur, the increase has, I believe, been from sixty to eighty per cent. On the other hand, the Government expenditure on improvements in the *khás mahál,*—I believe it was stated in an official paper sometime ago—has been very limited. And while I speak of the Government estates, I think it right to point out that, while the Government goes on increasing the rent on its own estates, and while the Government imposes such hard *kabúliyats* upon its own tenants, the Government enjoys peculiar facilities for the settlement and recovery of its own rents. It is well known that the Government employs almost the same agency as the private zamíndár employs for the management of its estates. The tahsíldárs of Government estates generally come from the same class that supplies the *náibs, gumáshtas* and other ministerial officers of the zamíndár's private establishment. But while the Government manages its own estates through these men, it is not content with the ordinary powers which a private landlord enjoys; takes advantage of exceptional powers for the realization of its own rents. Now, it ought to be borne in mind that the Government exercises a prestige, by virtue of its position, which the private landlord can never command. First, there is always a sort of intimacy between the Police and the revenue establishment of the Government, which is unseen by the outside public, but which is fully felt by those coming within the operations of the revenue establishment. Notwithstanding all these advantages, which the private landlord cannot claim, the Government has a summary procedure for the settlement of rent, and a summary procedure for the recovery of rent. Now, I ask, if the Government considers it necessary to have recourse to all these

exceptional methods for the management of its own estates, is it not manifestly its duty to give similar facilities to the private zamíndár, who is bound to pay in the revenue under the stern sunset law? That is to say, if the zamíndár fails to pay in revenue before sunset on a particular day, he is liable to be sold out at once. Therefore, is it not fair that the zamíndár should have the same facilities for the settlement and realization of rent? It may be said that the Government cannot place the same confidence in the servants of the zamíndár as it can in its own servants. Now, the Bill prescribes certain forms in which the zamíndárí accounts are to be kept and receipts are to be given, and if, with all these safeguards, the zamíndár's servants should still commit fraud and wrong, cannot they be checked by the imposition of penal damages on the zamíndárs in any case in which they may abuse their powers? If, by taking such precautions, the procedure for the settlement and recovery of rent could be assimilated, whether the demand be for Government or for the private landlord, is a point deserving of the fullest consideration of this Council. With regard to the realization of rent the hon'ble and learned Law Member has said that it is not practicable to secure the ends of justice by a summary method. Now, the Government has, from the days of the Permanent Settlement, always recognised its duty to be to help the zamíndár in the realization of rent. So long ago as 1795 the Government thus declared:

'Government not admitting of any delay in the payment of the public revenue receivable from proprietors and farmers of land, justice requires that they should have the means of bringing their rents and revenues with equal punctuality, and that the persons by whom they may be payable, whether under farmers, dependent taluqdárs, raiyats or others, should be enabled, in like manner, to realize the rents and revenues from which their engagements with the proprietors or farmers are to be made good. Increased punctuality on the part of landholders in the discharge of their duties was now expected, and justice required that they should have the means of obtaining the rents due to them even more now than in 1795.'

"From 1793 to 1859, there was a double procedure, a summary procedure and a regular procedure through the Civil Courts, and it was left to the option of the landlord and tenant to have recourse to either. This subject was thoroughly discussed when Act X of 1859 was passed into law, and Sir Barnes Peacock then raised the question that the Civil Courts ought to be invested with jurisdiction, and he proposed to take away the jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts. The majority of the members of the Council were opposed to the change, and Mr. Currie openly declared that, if the jurisdiction was transferred to the Civil Courts, he would rather abandon the Bill than submit to it. Sir Henry Ricketts, Mr. Harington and other members were also opposed to it. Well, the law was passed leaving the jurisdiction to the Revenue Courts intact; but, in 1869, Sir William Grey carried out the transfer of jurisdiction to the Civil Courts. I by no means take objection to this transfer of jurisdiction. I think that, with their legal training, the Judges of the Civil Courts are admirably fitted to decide questions of right and title which are involved in the trial of rent-suits. But, if it be not deemed desirable that the jurisdiction should again be transferred to the Revenue Courts, surely the Government ought to consider whether the procedure cannot in some way be simplified. The proposals made by the hon'ble and learned Law Member will not remove the complaint of delay to any material extent. Now, knowing the origin of the proposal for a change in the land-law, namely, the complaint of the landlords of delay in the trial of rent-suits, and remembering also the promise which Sir George Campbell gave when charging the zamíndárs with the collection of the road cess for the simplification of the procedure for the realization of rent, and the repeated efforts made by successive Lieutenant-Governors in that direction, I think it is very disappointing that the zamíndárs should be told at this time of day that they cannot expect a summary procedure for the realization of rent, and that it is not practicable to do so consistently with the ends of justice. I have just now told you that in the *khás maháls* Government has a summary procedure of its own, and, surely, what is good for the *khás maháls* should be equally good for the estates of private landlords. If justice is not sacrificed by the summary procedure applicable to the *khás maháls*, why should it be held that justice will be sacrificed by extending the same procedure to private estates? If there be any loop-hole through which the ends of justice may

be defeated, by all means stop those loop-holes; but do not summarily reject the prayer of the landlords for a summary trial of rent-suits.

"I think, my Lord, I have touched upon the salient points of this Bill. There are many other points on which I cannot dwell at present for want of time. Perhaps they may be best considered in Select Committee; but there is one other point I should like to notice. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the different provisions of this Bill, I am glad to say that I am at one with the hon'ble and learned Law Member upon this, that we take our common start from the Permanent Settlement Regulations. I believe his object is to bring back the landlords and tenants in Bengal to the *statu quo* which existed at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and I should be very glad to see it restored. In fact, I look upon the Permanent Settlement Regulations as the Magna Charta of the rights of zamíndárs and raiyats, and I would earnestly wish that that charter should be respected by both parties.

"The two main questions which underlie the scheme of legislation before us, are, what is the position of the resident raiyats and of the tenants-at-will, and what are the rights of the zamíndárs?

"Upon these two important points I will, with your Lordship's permission, read two extracts: one from Harington's 'Analysis', and the other from a Minute of Mr. Seton-Karr, late a Judge of the High Court. I find these passages in Harington's 'Analysis', pages 422-23, Volume 3:—

'Those who cultivate the lands of the village to which they belong, either from length of occupancy or other cause, have a stronger right than others, and may, in some measure, be considered as hereditary tenants; and they generally pay the highest rents. The other class cultivate lands belonging to a village where they do not reside; they are considered as tenants-at-will; and, having only a temporary, accidental, interest in the soil which they cultivate, will not submit to the payment of so large a rent as the preceding class; and, when oppressed, easily abandon the land, to which they have no attachment."

"It will thus be seen that there was a broad distinction drawn between the *khudkásht* and *paikásht* raiyats, and that, in the days of the Permanent Settlement, the former paid more than the latter. Again, he says:—

'It would be endless to attempt the subordinate variations in the tenures or conditions of the raiyats. It is evident that, in a country where discretion has so long been the measure of exaction, where the qualities of the soil and the nature of the produce suggest the rates of the rents, where the standard of measuring the land varies, and where endless and often contradictory customs subsist in the same district and village, the task must be nearly impossible.'

"In other words there was no fixed law or custom for the determination of rent, which was left entirely to the discretion of landlord and tenant. With regard to the rights of the landlords, Mr. Justice Seton-Karr, to whom I have alluded, does not take an exaggerated view. This is his rendering of the Permanent Settlement Regulations on this subject:—

'The zamíndár, at first sight, appears certainly possessed of very high privileges and powers. He is at liberty to impose rents on every bíghá of land included in the area on which the revenue for which he is responsible is assessed. He can, *proprio motu*, and without having recourse to an action at law, dispossess all persons who set up rent-free grants of a date subsequent to December, 1790. The lands of all raiyats who die without heirs, or who abscond, revert to him. He has the undoubted privilege of levying and assessing rents at a higher rate on the better qualities of land, and on some of the more valuable kinds of produce. His title to demand rents from tenants who are mere occupiers without any title, is, it has been judicially held, barred by no length of time, not even by sixty years' abstinence from demand, inasmuch as the mere liability for rent is held to be a constantly recurring cause of action. As regards his distinct proprietory right in some of the very products of the land, there is, in all the ordinary pattás which the zamíndár issues to raiyats, an invariable restriction against the cutting of trees by the raiyat, which might even seem to imply that the right to the timber and the fruit trees belongs, not to the raiyat, but to the zamíndár. Tanks are not usually dug, nor are new roads cut, without his permission; and the former are sometimes excavated at his expense. This is one of the few instances in which I have known zamíndárs lay out any money on the land. The motive, however, is generally a pious one. The theory that the rent-bearing area of the estate is not to be reduced without his permission is, in this and other instances, namely, in the excavation of tanks and the formation of roads, openly recognised. The zamíndárs' right to rent includes not only agricultural produce, leviable in kind or in money, but rents from fisheries in running streams and in marshes; from the actual produce of the forest; and from the very droppings of the trees.'

"This is the interpretation of the Permanent Settlement law by a learned Judge of the High Court, who was by no means a friend of the zamíndár, and I ask whether the rights and privileges which the Permanent Settlement Regulations conferred on the zamíndárs are respected in the Bill before us. I ask whether, while professing to restore the *statu quo ante*, which existed at the time of the Permanent Settlement, my hon'ble and learned friend has not practically gone in the opposite direction. This is not the first attempt which officers of Government have made to legislate in a direction not quite consistent with the guarantees of the Permanent Settlement. But the Government has always scrupulously respected the solemn compact entered into by it with the landholders of the country. In 1819, I find the Government, through no less a personage than Mr. Holt Mackenzie, himself a high authority on the Revenue law of Bengal, Secretary to Government, declared as follows, in a letter, dated the 22nd of April, 1819.

'But it is the firm determination of Government to maintain inviolate the rights and privileges bestowed on the zamíndárs by that settlement, notwithstanding any errors or abuses that may now be discovered to have been practised, and although the profits of any one from his estate should be many lákhs and his jama only a few rupees, yet Government will on no pretence break its agreements.'

"In the words of Mr. Holt Mackenzie I appeal to your Lordship, and I am confident that when the whole question is considered by your Lordship and this hon'ble Council, the rights and privileges conferred and guaranteed by the Permanent Settlement, both on the zamíndárs and raiyats, will be preserved intact and inviolate. I observe that, at the present stage, the Bill is to be referred to a Select Committee, and I confess I do not quite understand my position with respect to the Bill. I have said there is necessity for legislation on the subject, at the same time, I have denied the necessity for a general revision of the rent law. On the other hand, I see that the Bill, in its skeleton form, has received the assent of the Government of Bengal, the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State. I see that the Bill, as laid before the Council, contains provisions which are repugnant to the principles of the Permanent Settlement, and which I, therefore, consider it my duty to oppose. But the question is whether, the Bill having already received, as regards its main principles, the assent of Her Majesty's Government, it will be open to the Select Committee to consider those provisions which constitute the leading principles of the Bill, and whether the Government will be prepared to make any changes in the substantive part of the Bill, when, by the rules of the Executive Council, which require the previous assent of the Secretary of State to any project of legislation, the members of this Council are practically precluded from considering any fundamental principles of a Bill so sanctioned. I, for my part, do not see any advantage, so far as these main points are concerned, of referring the Bill to the Select Committee.

"Of course, as regards details, the Select Committee will be the proper body to settle them. Be that as it may, I take it that when a Bill of this momentous nature is submitted to public criticism, the Government will not decline to consider any representations or suggestions which may be reasonable or just, though such suggestions may be opposed to their previous conclusions. I feel grateful to your Lordship that arrangements have been made for giving a wide publicity to this Bill, and for inviting public opinion upon it; but I think the public ought to receive an assurance that their criticisms and representations will not be thrown away, because the leading principles of the Bill have already been discussed and determined upon by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. If the Select Committee be tied as it were hand and foot in regard to the fundamental principles of the Bill, then public discussion will be of little advantage, for whatever the public may say or write, and however reasonable their suggestions may be, the Select Committee will not be at liberty to make material alterations in the Bill.

"And now, my Lord, in bringing to a close my wearisome address, for which I apologize to the Council, I venture to express a hope that, as this is a measure of the greatest importance to both landlords and tenants in this Province, the

like of which had never before, I may say, engaged the attention of the legislature since 1793, that this hon'ble Council will not seal with its sanction this Bill, without giving to it a patient, attentive and full consideration, and that it will not consider the object of the Bill as merely an attempt to adjust the relations between landlord and tenant, but also as a matter involving deep economic problems, as a matter involving the sacred question of the plighted faith of Government, and as a matter involving the prosperity and happiness of sixty millions of the population of Bengal."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"I do not propose to detain the Council at any great length on this question, and I am glad to find that the Hon'ble Mr. Kristodás Pál is at one with me on at least one subject, and that is the necessity for legislation. I do not think that anyone who has seriously and attentively considered this subject, and has seen how matters were going on, can help feeling that there is a necessity for legislation. When it is found, as I myself have found, that the Law Courts have come to a dead-lock, and that they can do nothing with the cases for enhancement and settlement of rents that come before them; that such enhancements are introduced by illicit means, where the zamíndárs are strong and the raiyats weak, and that just demands are resisted where the zamíndárs are weak and the raiyats strong, then it is evident that a very serious state of things has arisen—a serious state of things for the Government of the country, and a serious state of things for the landlords themselves. The mass of the raiyats in this country are ignorant people, as a rule, incapable of combination, except on a very small scale, although they have begun to show, in some parts of the country, that they are learning the advantages of combination, and can combine in an effectual manner against the landlords. If you find, on the one hand, the landlords beginning to use other than legal pressure to enforce their claims, and the tenants beginning to combine to resist, by means other than legal, those claims, you have a state of things which might, if left alone, develop into a serious danger. We all know there is nothing more troublesome or difficult to manage, when once it has begun, than an agrarian agitation, and, therefore, I think that, in the interests both of the landlords and the raiyats, legislation of some kind is clearly necessary.

"The landlord has great difficulties in enhancing and settling his rents, and difficulties of various sorts in the collection of them. Therefore, as everyone seems agreed on the necessity for legislation, the question really resolves itself into one of the length to which legislation should go. The hon'ble member who last spoke has said that this matter was formerly discussed, and it was felt there was necessity for some legislation for the benefit of the zamíndár, and that successive Governments found themselves unable to give the relief wanted for various reasons. He also said there were two points on which legislation was required, namely, for the recovery of rent, and the settlement of rent. But there, my Lord, is the hitch. How are you to settle the rents unless you get at the rights of the parties? And that is why each Lieutenant-Governor found himself unable to settle the rents. They could not settle the rents until they found some proper method of settling them, and they could not give the zamíndár summary power to recover rents till it was settled what the rents were. The zamíndárs, no doubt, would be glad if they could have a summary procedure, which enacted that the tenant was to be sold up for whatever the zamíndár considered to be his rent. But it was impossible for a Government which had the charge of all these millions of raiyats to grant that boon—a boon which might in the end turn out to be an exceedingly fatal one to the zamíndár himself. Therefore it is that Commissions have been issued, and all this mass of evidence before us now has been collected. I quite agree that the work of these Commissions is wanting in statistics. I cannot, however, go with my hon'ble friend as regards the want of statistics about the question of transferability, because we find pages 365 to 373 all taken up with divers transferable tenures, and the districts in which they are transferable and the number of transfers which are registered. There are a certain number of valuable statistics in regard to transfers; on other points there are no statistics. This is a great disadvantage. But this is not to be imputed to any fault of the Commission, because, as a

matter of fact, there was no means of procuring these statistics. The statistics as to the occupancy of the lands are to be found nowhere except among the zamíndárs themselves, and if there is any body which can give these statistics, it is the Zamíndárs' Association. Well, now, this being so, the question has been forced before the Government, after careful consideration, how are rents to be settled? And here I may observe that my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál appears to assume, with regard to the great bone of contention, the position of occupancy raiyats, that Act X of 1859 has practically accorded that right to a large proportion—he thinks ninety per cent.—of the tenants of Bengal. If that is so, there can, as already stated, be very little reason for extending it further. But what is the fact?

"If ninety per cent. of the tenants in Bengal have got the occupancy right, the fact remains that they cannot prove it, and it would be ruin to most of them to try to prove it. Now, of course, if you get a class of men and give them certain rights, but place them in such a position that, having those rights, and knowing that they have them, yet they are unable to enforce them, there arises a very lamentable position. If a man has a right and cannot press it, what will he do? If there are many of them, they will create disturbances. Therefore it is that, looked at from this point, the Bill appears to be a Bill, not for overturning the Permanent Settlement, but for securing to the ninety per cent. of the raiyats in Bengal some means of getting the benefit of this right of occupancy declared by Act X, and being able to assert it. I saw in a letter not very long ago, in one of the newspapers, a statement by a zamíndár that most of the raiyats on his estates had morally a right of occupancy. That is a curious expression. It means they had got it, but had not got it; and that, practically, is no doubt the state of affairs described by my hon'ble friend to-day. There is the moral possession of a right of occupancy, unaccompanied by an actual or fructuous possession of it. Now, if this is the state of the case, it is not really so great a blow to the zamíndárs as we have been led to suppose, to pass a law by which the difficulties of proof should be minimized, by which the onus of proof should lie less heavily on these tenants, and by which they may be able to get a more effectual enjoyment of this already existing moral right. I understood my hon'ble friend the Maháráját of Darbhangá to say that, as a matter of fact, he thinks it would not be a bad thing that raiyats should have some sort of fixity, and I think that is the feeling of a great many zamíndárs. If they could get a fair settlement of their rents, and get rid of all the litigation in which they are at present involved, they would not look upon such extension of the right of occupancy as is given by the Bill with any great alarm. Now, this being the case, we are invited by my hon'ble friend to consider this matter as if it were some interference with the Permanent Settlement, and the first thing he asks us to consider is the position of the zamíndár and raiyat, and he lays claim on behalf of the zamíndárs it, is that, antecedently to the Permanent Settlement, the zamíndárs were absolute owners of the land; that they were subject to payment of revenue to the Government, but that they were absolute owners, and that this right was not then created but confirmed, and exists to this day, and that Act X of 1859 was a serious interference with that right. I cannot agree with that view of the matter. As regards the position of the zamíndárs before the Permanent Settlement, I would refer to a Minute of Lord Cornwallis.

'Under the former practice of annual settlements, zamíndárs who have either refused to agree to pay the rents that have been required, or who have been thought unworthy of being entrusted with the management, have, since our acquisition of the Díwání, been dispossessed in numberless instances and their lands held khás, or let to a farmer; and when it is recollected that pecuniary allowances have not always been given to dispossessed zamíndárs in Bengal, I conceive that a more nugatory or delusive species of property could hardly exist.'

"Well, it was so; it was a delusive possession of property. However, I think it is quite clear that, whoever they were, they were not absolute owners, even taking it from the point of view as between themselves and the Government. But I do not really care to discuss that matter, because, whatever was their position as between themselves and the Government before the Permanent

Settlement, it is clear that, as between themselves and the Government, the Government did give over this right of making any further demands upon them and constituted them, so far as Government was concerned, absolute owners. That was the position in law. I have no doubt at all that a very large number of them were hereditary zamíndárs, and many of them were members of the old princely houses, who had originally (as ruling chiefs) rights in the land; I agree that it was a hereditary interest, and an interest which would pass to their children. But this did not at all conclude the question whether the raiyats had any interest. The fact is, that land is capable of having a number of interests in it. As between the Government and the zamíndár, if the Government surrenders its rights in the land to the zamíndár, the zamíndár becomes the actual proprietor of that land so far as the Government is concerned. But when we come to the question whether the raiyats had anything to say in reference to this land, that is another thing altogether. What do we find was the old customary land-law of India? I am quoting from memory now, but even Menu lays down that ownership in land arises from the reclamation of land, and I think you will find that even that right of ownership was not a full and absolute dominion, but that a right, subject to the rights of Government and some other persons, did arise on the reclamation of land, according to the old custom of Hindustan, and so we find it to be the feeling of the country to this day.

"Zamíndárs held certain large estates, and under them were the raiyats, and the raiyats from time to time reclaimed jungle and then held lands under the customary law of India. What was that customary law? The first thing was that, having been recognised as raiyats, they had a right to sit there at pargana rates. That right did not interfere with the right of property of the zamíndárs. The right of the zamíndár was absolute as between himself and the Government. But those rights did not cover all the rights in the land, as other people also had rights in that land. My hon'ble friend has relied on a passage from a judgment of Lord Lyndhurst. Now this passage which has been read comes from the well-known case of *Freeman* v. *Fairlie*. It was a suit brought in the year 1828. The decision in it was that land in Calcutta descended as a free-hold inheritance to the heir, and did not pass to the personal representative. That was the point Lord Lyndhurst had to consider, and his remarks were all made in reference to it. It appears that one Susannah Oldham died, leaving three houses in Calcutta. These three houses she bought from different people. But, as was the custom in those days, she got a pattá from the Collector of Calcutta. She died and left an executor, and differences having arisen between this person and those interested, the question arose whether the houses passed to the heirs or the personal representatives, whether this was real estate or whether it was personal estate. They went before the Master and the Master made his report, and it was decided that the English law applied, and that it went as a free-hold inheritance. This is a very interesting question, but has really nothing to do with the question now under discussion.

"It was contended in that case that no interest which could be held in land in India could be said to amount to an estate in fee simple according to English law, although English law had been introduced to some extent into Calcutta, and it was said that all holdings under the East India Company were too precarious to constitute so high an interest as an estate in fee simple, for various reasons which may be read at length in the report.

"It was *a propos* of these contentions that Lord Lyndhurst remarked that a perusal of the Bengal Regulations had led him to the conclusion that the interest of the zamíndárs in land under those Regulations was an absolute proprietorship and not such a precarious or temporary interest as had been suggested. His object was to show that, if such an interest was vested in an Englishman in a place where English law applied, it would be an estate of inheritance in land descendible to the heir, and not something in the nature of a chattel interest divisible among the next-of-kin. If Lord Lyndhurst had before him a question as to the relative position of zamíndár and raiyat in a zamíndárí, his decision would have been entitled to the highest respect,

and the hon'ble and learned mover might well be uneasy if he had gone against so high an authority. But in truth the passage cited is only another instance of the danger of citing isolated passages from judgments without considering the point discussed in those judgments.

"In the *résumé* given by Mr. Justice Seton-Karr of the position of the landlord, just read by my hon'ble friend, he points out that the zamíndár has a right to the rent which is barred by no length of time. Here is a curious thing. If you have an absolute ownership, and if another person holds possession for twelve years, it becomes his own, because he has adverse possession. But the rule laid down by Mr. Seton-Karr was that, if it be in the possession of a raiyat, and the raiyat cultivated it, not alleging himself to be a zamíndár, he does not hold adversely. Now, although he sits there for sixty years, his title is not adverse, and the landlord does not lose his right even though he may omit to collect the rent. What is the reason? That originally the status of the raiyat and the zamíndár did not depend on contract at all. There was one person who engaged with the Government for the land and obtained an assignment, temporary or permanent, of the right of Government to obtain revenue from every bíghá of cultivated land not specially exempted by a grant from the ruling power; then squatters came and squatted; they never dreamt of saying they were zamíndárs, but simply raiyats; if the landlord came and asked for rent they would pay what their neighbours paid; if they reclaimed the land, they would ask to pay less, and generally would be allowed to pay less; but if they took possession of cultivated land, they would have to pay the pargana rate or go away. But it was not possible to say that these persons were anything else but raiyats. Tenancy in England was by contract, and if a person comes and sits on your land and cultivates it, and has not made an express or implied contract, his possession is adverse to the landlord, and after twelve years he becomes owner of the land free of any obligation to pay anything to anyone. But this is not the case here. I know that Sir Barnes Peacock and other great authorities, who have taken a strictly English view of the question, have said that the relations between the zamíndár and the raiyat are similar to those of landlord and tenant in England. But many of the Judges—Messrs. Steer, Jackson, Seton-Karr and others—held that the relation of zamíndár and raiyat could be established independent of any contract. If that is so, it throws great light on the subject, and I think there are many other things which point to the conclusion that permanent cultivation of land in India by a person other than a zamíndár was sufficient evidence of a raiyati holding according to custom.

"There has been much confusion arising out of the use of the term 'actual owner' or 'actual proprietor of the soil.' In many zamíndáris there is a zamíndár, a patnídár, a durpatnídár, and under them a *jangalburí* or an occupancy raiyat. Each one of these is an actual owner or proprietor of such interest as he has in the soil.

"But say the opponents of the Bill—how about the waste-lands? There were no raiyats on the waste-lands. The zamíndárs by the Permanent Settlement became, as to the waste-lands, owners of their own former rights (if any) *plus* the Government rights, and as no one else had any rights they must have become absolute owners in the fullest sense, and able to do what they liked with their own.

"The answer is that the position of the waste-lands was not changed by the Permanent Settlement, save so far as the rights of Government were transferred to the zamíndárs. If, therefore, before the Permanent Settlement raiyats who reclaimed or settled on waste-land acquired any rights, raiyats who did the same thing after the Permanent Settlement would acquire the same rights and occupy the same status as they would have acquired or occupied had they settled before the Permanent Settlement.

"No doubt the incidents of a customary holding may be varied by actual contract (unless prohibited by law). But all original contracts which I have seen between zamíndárs and raiyats about to reclaim waste-lands have been contracts whereby the raiyats have obtained a right to sit at lower rates, either

permanently or for a time, than the ordinary rates prevailing on the neighbouring cultivated lands. I have never seen or heard of any case in which a raiyat undertook to reclaim waste-lands on worse terms than the customary terms on which permanent tenants of adjacent cultivated lands were then holding.

"But I have seen and I have heard of many cases in which, from the power of the zamíndár and the weakness and ignorance of the raiyat, the successors of those who had reclaimed land on specially favourable terms since the Permanent Settlement have been unable to enforce or maintain those terms and have been reduced to the level of ordinary raiyats.

"It may be taken that all land reclaimed since the Permanent Settlement has been reclaimed either on the old customary terms without a written engagement, or on a written engagement more favourable to the raiyat than the customary terms.

"I will only make one or two further remarks. The most effective part of the hon'ble member's on-slaught on this question was his attempt at what I may call the *argumentum ad Governmentum*, in which he said that the Government had treated the raiyats on their khás maháls or Crown lands just as the zamíndárs had treated them, or rather worse, and that they had declined to recognise in the raiyats any higher rights than the zamíndárs had recognised, and that they had mercilessly enhanced their rents and evicted them if they did not consent.

"It is no argument to say that the Government in various departments have done the same thing. In speaking of the Government, it must be remembered that there are many departments of the Government. From one point of view, you may have the Government sitting here consulting for the general good of the country and taking broad views of the question. On the other hand, there is a department which represents the Secretary of State, who represents the positive right of the Government in their property, just as in the case of Crown lands in England. When you deal with the Government in this capacity, I am sorry to say they don't seem to be the same kind of people as the Government of India in its broader capacity. I have seen the same thing at home. I have seen what I considered to be very hard and unjust conduct on the part of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests—conduct which was worse than would be expected of any private proprietor. They are in the nature of a Corporation, which has to preserve the rights of the Crown, and they come to look on every body else as natural enemies, who are endeavouring to deprive the Crown of its rights; and I have seen a good deal of the same sort of thing in India, and I am quite prepared to believe it is true, as many of the Government officials must know, that these officers often think it their duty to exact as much as they can. I am only suggesting this as an explanation of what has been said of the dealing of officials in Government and Court of Wards' estates. Suppose there is a substratum of truth in the figures brought forward by the hon'ble member, and it should be proved that enhancements to the extent of one hundred per cent. have been made on these unfortunate Government estates, I think the Board of Revenue, on learning of the existence of such things, would put a stop to them. But if the state of things is as has been stated to the Council it is certainly very deplorable. But it furnishes an argument against my hon'ble friend. If the Government officials, who have no personal interest in them, would do such frightful things by abusing the special summary powers entrusted to them, how much more will the managers of zamíndárs do them?

"I have not had time to go through the details of the Bill; but I think several grave and serious questions arise in reference to it. The question of compensation for disturbance and other important questions require serious consideration, and I offer no opinion upon them at present. The practical working of the different clauses of the Bill have to be considered.

"But the great thing is to try and secure, as nearly as possible, absolute data on which to proceed. I do not believe in the beneficial effects of any form of words, unless you have facts to act on. I believe that, before the present

state of things can be set straight, a full record-of-rights will have to be undertaken. I know that is not a thing which my friend will be pleased to hear. But I do say that nearly one-half the litigation in Bengal arises from the impossibility of ascertaining facts. You cannot get at the rights of any question unless you can get at the real facts. Any number of papers may be produced,—jamabandís, jama-wásil-bákis and the like,—but they are frequently worth nothing. I don't say the zamíndárs have anything to do with the presentation in Court of untrustworthy documents; many of them are very respectable people, but the *náibs* or managers think nothing of fabricating a set of papers. Now, the records being untrustworthy and the oral evidence very worthless, it is very difficult for the Courts to decide the points which come before them. I believe most of the litigation will be rendered unnecessary if you can get in Bengal a real record-of-rights, and if you get rent receipts of a trustworthy character. All these things will practically diminish litigation, and then, if you get a settlement of rents by establishing tables of rates or otherwise, which would last for a considerable time, I do not think the zamíndárs will have any great difficulty in recovering rents, for the rent will be definitely settled. Under these circumstances, there will be very little use in false evidence, and judgment will be given, and in a month or so the holdings in default will be put up for sale. I think improvements can be made, for I think zamíndárs should have all reasonable facilities for the recovery of rent which can be given to them without causing oppression to the raiyats. If anybody can show any way of giving increased facilities in this respect, I think the zamíndárs ought to have the benefit of it.

"The Government demand is constant and inexorable, and the Government have kept in their own hands a summary and effectual process for realizing it from the zamíndár. The Government is bound, if possible, to enable the zamíndár to realize the assessment promptly from the actual cultivator. Had the Government from the first insisted that an authentic Government record of rights and rates should be kept up, and that a reliable system of recording payments should be enforced, there would be no difficulty in complying with the demand of the zamíndár; and it would be the clear duty of Government to do so. But unless the Government will resolutely determine to face this matter, it will never be able to do equal justice to the zamíndár and the raiyat: to give the raiyat proper protection is one duty; to give the zamindár the power to realize punctually from the raiyat that rent or revenue which the Government exacts so punctually from the zamíndár is another duty. Neither of these duties can ever be effectually performed without an authentic record of rates and payments, and if this Bill be not supplemented by vigorous executive action in this direction, it will join the long list of Acts and Regulations of high-sounding promise and little performance of which raiyat and zamíndár have been the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. THOMAS said:—"My Lord, I had wished to speak generally in support of the Bill, from experience of like tenures in other parts of India; but, looking to the lateness of the hour and the number of speakers yet to follow, I think I shall best consult the convenience of this Council by forbearing to do so: but with reference to the quotation made by the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál with a view to show the pressure of land assessment in the Madras Presidency, from which I come, I may be allowed to say just the one word that his figures are not normal figures, and refer to the great famine time, and the uncollected arrears are the arrears mostly of men and families who had died of famine, and have no sort of relevancy to the normal pressure of the assessment there."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I desire to thank Your Excellency's Government for the introduction of this Bill. I think it superfluous to enter upon any discussion as to the acknowledged and proved necessity for legislation upon the rent question, after a perusal of the papers which have been laid before us in connection with the Bill. It is conclusively shown by those papers that this necessity has been recognized by the Government, by the Courts of law,

by the officers engaged in revenue and administrative duties, by the zamíndárs and other rent-receivers, and by the cultivators and other rent-payers. The Bill before the Council is the result of long deliberation and patient enquiry; it is an honest attempt to hold the balance impartially between interests which, though they are really identical, are apt to come into apparent conflict at various points of contact, and the authors of it have resisted the temptation to legislate upon new lines, or to put forward new theories of the rights of the different classes of the agricultural population. I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Kristodás Pál in the estimate which he has passed upon the Bill. I have studied the rent question in Bengal for nearly as many years as he has; I have studied it, not merely in books, but by practical experience of its working, and I have striven to make myself acquainted with its real facts and bearings; and I say with confidence, that the feature which I most admire in the Bill is the eminently conservative and constitutional character of its main principles. In some points of detail I venture to think that this character has not been maintained, and I shall not shrink from noticing these points in their proper place. But, taking the Bill as a whole, it is essentially a measure framed in accordance with the ancient prescriptive law of the country, and, as such, it ought to be acceptable to those who think that the most useful, and certainly the safest, province of legislation is to formulate and crystallize those principles which have been tested by long experience, and accepted by general consent. I think it useless to speculate upon the question whether, in ancient times, the right of property in the soil was vested in the Sovereign, in the zamíndár, or in the raiyat. That question has been discussed with more learning than I could bring to bear upon it by my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans, and I imagine he would agree with me in thinking that the expression 'right of property', when used in such a connection and employed in its modern and European sense, is altogether misleading, and connotes an idea entirely foreign to the age and the country. But there are two great principles which underlie the question of agricultural tenancy in these Provinces,—principles which took their rise in a remote antiquity, which, though they may not have been formally embodied in any statute, are written in the hearts of the people, which were not affected by the legislation either of 1793 or of 1859, and which have survived the lapse of years and the rise and fall of dynasties. These two principles are, first, that the resident raiyat cannot be ejected from his holding in the village lands so long as he pays the established rent, and, second, that it is the right and the duty of the ruling power to determine the rent payable by the raiyat to the zamíndár. I observe with much satisfaction that not only are these principles recognized in the present Bill, but that the Bill is based upon them, and that its provisions are such as naturally spring from the acceptance of them.

"Chapter II of the Bill is of comparatively little importance in Bengal Proper; but in Bihár it will be extremely valuable, if full use is made (as I trust will be the case) of the power to make a survey and register of *khámár* lands.

"In Chapter III, section 15 reproduces the present law regarding the presumption arising from twenty years holding at an unchanged rent. This presumption was first introduced by the Act of 1859, and I have always thought that it bore somewhat hardly on the landlord, and especially on two classes of landlords who seem entitled to favourable consideration,—landlords who have dealt leniently with their tenants in past years, and landlords who have purchased their estates at sales for arrears of revenue. I was at one time disposed to recommend that the presumption should be removed altogether; but I have since seen reason to modify this view, and I am now content that the section should stand, as it will always be in the power of the landlord to apply, under chapter XII of the Bill, for the preparation of a record-of-rights on his estate. It has, I think wisely, been determined to limit the sections regarding registration to tenures. There is no doubt something attractive in the proposal of the Rent Commission (which was retained in the Bill prepared by the Government of Bengal) to extend the same procedure to occupancy holdings. But the country is not ripe for this. There is no agency for carrying the measure into effect, and the law would be either a dead letter, or would be worked to the prejudice of ignorant and helpless cultivators.

"The short chapter on patní tenures contains nothing which seems to call for remark. The sale procedure, as specified in the schedule, will doubtless come under the consideration of the Select Committee. The law on this matter needs amendment on various minor points, and the Bengal Government Bill contains a number of useful suggestions and recommendations.

"Chapter V, which is really the keystone of the Bill, deals with the important subject of the occupancy-right of the tenant, and of the landlord's right of pre-emption. It avoids the fatal mistake committed in Act X of 1859 (or at least in the interpretation of that Act which has generally been accepted), of limiting the right to those particular fields which may have been held in continuous possession. It defines the settled raiyat as the tenant who has held raiyati land for twelve years in any village or estate; and it declares that such settled raiyat shall have a right of occupancy in any raiyatí land held by him in that village or estate. It may be objected that the proposed definition is at once too wide and too narrow: too wide, because the cultivation of land in the same *estate* was never held to confer the position of a khudkásht raiyat: and too narrow, because a much shorter term than twelve years might reasonably be taken as evidence of settled occupation. The definition may in some measure be looked upon as a compromise: and the correspondence shows that it is not the definition originally proposed by the Government of India. But what we have to consider is the practical effect which this or any other definition will produce. Assuming the proposition (which indeed cannot be controverted) that the resident raiyat has a right of occupancy in the village lands, what is the definition which will secure this right to the greatest number of those who ought to possess it, and extend it to the smallest number of those who are not entitled to enjoy it? I must own that I am not at present prepared to suggest a better definition than that provided by the Bill, and those who object to it may fairly be asked what they would propose to substitute for it. This, however, will certainly be one of the points upon which the Bill will be attacked: and it will be the duty of the Select Committee to see that the definition is not narrowed down by any limitations which would deprive it of its due significance or its proper effect.

"There is, however, one section in this chapter against which I feel bound to record an emphatic protest. Section 48 provides that the occupancy-right may be acquired by grant from a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder. I think I can understand the reasoning which may have led the framers of the Bill to insert this provision, but the section is, nevertheless, of a revolutionary and dangerous character, and any extension of the occupancy-right which may result from it would be too dearly purchased. It is practically an admission of the vicious principle that the occupancy-right may be made a matter of bargain or contract between landlord and tenant. The occupancy-right cannot be granted by the landlord, for it is not his to grant: it is essentially inherent in the status of the resident cultivator.

"Of the incidents of the occupancy-right, the only one which calls for notice is that which makes the right transferable. It seems probable that the right was not originally transferable; but the custom of transfer has become common, and it is for the advantage of both parties that the right of transfer should be formally legalized. The landlord's interests are sufficiently protected by the power of pre-emption which the Bill gives him. It has been said that the result of a general power of transfer will be, that the land will pass out of the hands of the cultivators into the possession of middlemen and mahájans. But experience does not justify this apprehension. The transfers which already occur every year may be counted by thousands; but the purchasers of the holdings are men of the same class as the sellers. There are at least two classes of occupancy-raiyats who possess and have long possessed an acknowledged and recognized right of transfer: the guzashtádárs of Shahábád and the thání raiyats of Khurda in Púri. It is certain that with neither of these classes has the power of transfer had the effect of making the lands pass out of the hands of *boná fide* agriculturists.

"The sections regarding the right of pre-emption must be taken in connection with those relating to merger, and the Bill seems to me somewhat defective in that it fails to explain clearly the nature of the landlord's title in a holding which he may have purchased. The draft Bill of the Bengal Government contained an express provision that the doctrine of merger should not operate to convert a holding, when purchased by the landlord, into *khámár* land. The present Bill provides that, if the landlord lets the land, he must let it as an occupancy holding; but the Statement of Objects and Reasons explains that, if he pleases, he may keep the land in his own hands, and cultivate it by his servants or labourers. This is a serious departure from the rule of the old Regulations. By Regulation VIII of 1793, the zamíndár was not only permitted, but required, to let the lands of his estate; he had no power to hold them himself. If, indeed, a zamíndár may hold raiyati land in this way as long as he pleases, it is practically equivalent to the conversion of the land into *khámár*. Section 56 of the Bill will undoubtedly be evaded: and the whole question of the exact nature of the landlord's rights in a purchased holding ought to be carefully considered by the Select Committee.

"By chapter VI, the maximum rent of an occupancy-raiyat is not to exceed one-fifth of the value of the gross produce in staple crops. It ought to be clearly understood that this is a limit and not a standard: for, in the Eastern districts, any such standard as one-fifth would involve an enormous enhancement. I am also inclined to think that the period of ten years provided by section 78 is too short. The Famine Commission suggested thirty years. This is possibly too long; but, if it takes twelve years for a raiyat to become settled, twelve years is surely not too long for him to remain free from claims for enhancement, and the Select Committee might consider this point. The provisions regarding a table of rates appear reasonable and fair; but I doubt whether any extensive use will be made of them. Careful enquiries on this subject have lately been made by the Government of Bengal in a number of selected areas, and the general results tend to the conclusion that tables of rates based upon classifications of soil cannot ordinarily be prepared in the Lower Provinces. I anticipate that the provisions of chapter XI will be found more generally useful than those which relate to the preparation of a table of rates.

"I should be glad to see the provisions of section 79 extended so as to correspond with those of section 74. If a raiyat is paying more than the established rate, this ought to be a legitimate ground for an application for reduction. I have noticed the references to this point in the correspondence, and I am aware that the omission is not an oversight; but I think the matter calls for further consideration.

"In section 81 it is to be noticed that, though at present the landlord's share is in some cases nine-sixteenths of the *grain*, the whole of the straw and chaff belong by custom to the tenant. To give the landlord half the gross produce would, therefore, be giving him a larger share than he is entitled to.

"The prices spoken of in section 83 are market prices; but it is to be observed that section 75 refers to the price at which the raiyat sells his crops, and this is a very different thing from the market price. I presume the tables mentioned in section 83 are intended to assist the Courts in determining cases in which the limit referred to in section 75 comes into play; but if this is the intention, it would be well to insert words to keep in mind the fact that the price at which the raiyat sells his crop will ordinarily be fully twenty per cent. below the quoted market price of that crop in the bázár.

"The above remarks refer mostly to matters of detail; but my objections to chapter VIII are of a different character. I must own that this is the part of the Bill which I least like or approve. Short as it is, it probably contains more innovations than the rest of the Bill put together. I object strongly to the title of the chapter. The ordinary raiyat in Bengal is the occupancy-raiyat; and it is a dangerous novelty to countenance language which implies that the status of the non-occupancy-raiyat is the rule, and that occupancy-raiyats form an exceptional and privileged class. The clause relating to compensation for

improvements is an innovation, but a comparatively harmless one, as a non-occupancy-raiyat would never make improvements, unless he were protected by a lease. But the proposed compensation for disturbance introduces an entirely new element into the agricultural laws of the country. We have not the least experience to show how this provision would work in India, and the principle of it seems to me to be objectionable. Either the landlord has the right to eject the tenant or he has not. If he has the right, he should not be required to pay compensation for exercising it; if he has not the right, no money payment ought to be sufficient to give it him. Section 91 refers to the limit fixed by section 119, which provides that the rent of an ordinary raiyat or under-raiyat shall not exceed five-sixteenths of the value of the gross produce of the land. I question the wisdom of attempting to fix by law the limit of an under-raiyat's rent. Such a law is certain to be disregarded, for it is not the interest of either party that it should be observed. But the provision which puts the non-occupancy-raiyat on the same level as the under-raiyat, and on a different level from the occupancy-raiyat, as regards the rent which he may be called upon to pay, is open to far more serious objection. It is an unconstitutional proposal; for it implies that the occupancy-raiyat is entitled to hold at a privileged rate of rent, and this is not, and never has been, the law of Bengal.

"I am fully alive to the difficulties which surround both these questions,—the question of the under-raiyat, and the question of the non-occupancy tenant. I am aware that the state of things has entirely changed since the days when the paikásht raiyat could practically dictate his own terms; and I do not object to a reasonable modification of the law to suit the altered condition of affairs. But I disapprove of any infringement of the sound principle that no raiyat, whether he has the occupancy right or not, can be required to pay more than the established rate of rent; and I therefore think that, in areas in which a table of rates is in force, it should be applicable to both classes of raiyats alike.

"In chapter IX, the provisions of section 98 regarding the instalments of a raiyat's rent seem to me to be sound in principle, but to require some verbal modification. As the Hon'ble Mr. Kristodás Pál told us in his speech, monthly instalments of rent are in accordance with the custom of the country, and should not be interfered with; but interest should not be chargeable, nor should a suit lie for arrears, unless default continues for at least three months. This is the practice of the Government in regard to its own revenue. In all the dowls of the Permanent Settlement which I have seen, the revenue is made payable in monthly kists; but no measure for enforcing payment can be taken except at the quarterly days of payment. The provisions of this Chapter regarding receipts and deposits of rent seem to me to be excellent. I am inclined to doubt the expediency of retaining section 114; and I should prefer to make the division absolutely final. Indeed, the provisions of sections 114 and 115 seem to me to be inconsistent with each other. Section 118 does not go nearly far enough. It is not sufficient to say that the danabandí papers shall be filed in the Collector's office. It should be declared that these papers are to be produced on the trial of any suit for arrears of the rent of the land, and that the suit shall be decided only in accordance with the entries in the papers.

"In chapter X, the wording of section 133 requires modification. There seems to be a confusion between revenue-free land and rent-free land. I know of no reason why a landlord should not measure revenue-free land if he is in receipt of the rents. On the other hand, he ought to be allowed to measure rent-free land if it is within the limits of his revenue-paying estate. The sections regarding the appointment of a manager on behalf of joint-owners have my full approval, except that I would suggest the omission of the word 'jointly', in section 148. I see no harm in allowing the management to be restored to the owners in all cases in which it is shown that the estate will be managed by them without inconvenience to the public or injury to private right.

"Chapters XI and XII appear to me to contain excellent provisions for settling disputes and avoiding litigation. I trust and expect that these provisions will be extensively made use of.

"The chapter on distraint is of no great practical importance in Bengal Proper, where distraint is comparatively seldom resorted to; but in Bihár it will be of great value and use: and I attach special importance to sections 185 and 186. I have heard to-day with a good deal of surprise that illegal distraint does not exist now-a-days in Bihár. The fact is flagrant and notorious. The abuses and oppressions which have been and are still committed in Bihár under colour of the law of distraint require to be put down with a strong hand: and nothing short of an express declaration that they are offences punishable by the criminal law will be sufficient to suppress them.

"In the remaining chapters of the Bill I find nothing which appears to me to call for special remark. In what I have said, I have commented with some freedom on what seem to me to be errors or omissions in the Bill. But I must repeat that, upon the whole, I look upon this as an excellent measure, broad and liberal in its scope, constitutional in its principles, impartially fair to the different classes whom it affects, and calculated to apply a practical remedy to the evils of which landlords and tenants alike have lately complained. If there are any members of the landlord class who consider that the Bill unduly interferes with their incomes or curtails their privileges, I believe they might safely be challenged to point to any essential part of the Bill (I do not speak of every point of detail) which touches any receipts to which they are justly entitled, or any privileges which they have not usurped. I repeat that this Bill is (in all its main features) a constitutional Bill: its object is to establish on a settled foundation, and to express in unmistakeable language, principles which have always been part of the unwritten agricultural law. It is the special duty of the Government to undertake this legislation, not merely in the general interests of the country, not merely for the sake of public peace and public prosperity, but because the system by which the old law of tenancy has of late been overridden and partially obliterated has been, in some measure, the unforeseen and unintentional effect of our own legislation in the past. There can be no more striking instance of this than the example afforded by Act X of 1859. That Act was intended to be the agricultural charter of the raiyat. It has been twisted and perverted into a means of overthrowing the very rights which it was its object to establish, and this has largely been done by decisions of our own Courts of law. A day may come when the present Bill will be unsuited to the altered circumstances of the country. The Government will have the same power then, as it possesses now, of legislating for the protection and welfare of the dependant taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil, and this power it will not hesitate to use when the occasion shall arise. But for the present, and under the conditions which prevail to-day, the Bill before the Council appears to me substantially to provide a remedy for acknowledged evils, a redress of agrarian abuses, and a recognition of prescriptive rights, and I shall heartily and thankfully give my vote for referring it to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble DURGÁ CHARAN LÁHÁ said:—"I will make a few remarks, confining myself to some of the principal changes contemplated by this Bill.

The object of chapter II seems to be to restrain the practice said to be prevailing in Bihár of converting raiyatí lands into khámár or zirat lands. I must say that, if it exists, it is only confined to that Province. In Lower Bengal, I am prepared to say, there is no desire on the part of landholders to increase the area of khámár lands. On the contrary, the landlords here retain with reluctance raiyati lands in khás possession, simply because they cannot find tenants for them.

"The provisions in chapter V relating to occupancy rights are entirely new, and I must say that these changes are most objectionable. The existing law or custom does not support them, nor are they based upon the enactments which were superseded by the Act of 1859.

"Under existing law, a tenant with a right of occupancy has the right of holding his tenure so long as he continues to pay his rent, which, however, is liable to enhancement or reduction to fair and equitable limits under certain

conditions. On failure of payment of such rent, he is liable to eviction under a decree of Court. He does not appear to have ever enjoyed a status higher than this. But it is now proposed to confer on him the status of a permanent tenure-holder, without fixity of rent, at the cost of the rights of the zamíndár. The right of pre-emption reserved for the latter will not serve the purpose of restraining transfers to objectionable tenants, because, in point of fact, it will involve an unnecessary outlay, for which he can never expect anything like an adequate return. Again, a settled raiyat, as described in this chapter, may have a right of occupancy in any land in the village without any reference to the period of his occupation, and in spite of any contract under which he held it.

"These and other provisions in this chapter introduce a radical change in the established law, and are calculated to create an unnecessary conflict in the relations existing between landlord and tenant.

"In chapter VIII, which deals with the ordinary raiyat, the Bill confers on him a status which is entirely novel. The result of the extension of his right—one which is not unforeseen by the framers of the Bill—will be the multiplication of subordinate tenures, which would have the effect of defeating the very object for which the provisions have been made. But it is stated that the Government will put down the evil by future legislation. To my mind it seems to be more judicious not to allow the mischief to arise, than to create complications, and then to find means to check them.

"Then as to the question of enhancement of rent. The Bill lays down that it is to be effected either under a table of rates, or, where there is no such guide, at the discretion of the Court at fair and equitable rates within certain limits, or by contract to be approved by a revenue-officer. As to the first course, I submit it will be impracticable, and, even if practicable, it will never be a safe and satisfactory guide. As to enhancement at the discretion of the Court, the matter remains exactly where it now is, with the addition of a restriction to the exercise of such discretion. And as to the last of these means, the validity of a contract being made conditional on the approval of a Government officer, a private settlement between landlord and tenant becomes at once a matter of considerable difficulty.

"In section 93 of the Bill the provision for compensation for disturbance is quite foreign to this country, and its propriety is questionable.

"The effect of this innovation will practically be to preclude the landlord from all possibility of obtaining from the tenant a fair share of increment in the value of produce.

"The subject is so vast and complicated that I cannot hope to do full justice to it. I have barely touched upon a few of the salient points embraced in the Bill, in order to show that the Bill, as it has been framed, is repugnant to the spirit and letter of the Permanent Regulations, which had guaranteed the rights of both zamíndárs and raiyats, and to actual facts. It gives no practical facility for the recovery of rent, nor satisfactory means for enhancement, where enhancement may be fair, reasonable and perfectly justifiable. On the other hand, it enacts provisions intended, no doubt, for the benefit of the raiyat, but which, in course of time, will be found to operate prejudicially to the interest of the actual cultivators of the soil.

"In conclusion, I am inclined to think that this Bill will, in practice, do more harm than good, by destroying good feeling between the zamíndár and the raiyat, and putting them perpetually at logger-heads. When such is manifestly the tendency of the Bill, a departure from the existing law in a way that will unsettle the relations between landlord and tenant cannot but be regarded as an experiment of questionable character and doubtful efficacy."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, at the present stage of the Bill, I intended to say only a few words, and from a special point of view.

The hour is now so late that I shall probably consult the wishes of the Council, if I curtail even those few words within the narrowest compass. I agree with the general objects of the Bill; but there are three points which I hope the Select Committee will carefully consider. These are, first, that attempts to interfere by statute, as opposed to custom, between tenants-at-will and the laws of supply and demand have seldom been successful. Second, that, although we may declare that rents shall not exceed five-sixteenths of the produce, the laws of supply and demand will, in the case of the tenants-at-will, be too strong for a hard-and-fast line of this sort. Third, that the compensation for disturbances, amounting to ten times the enhancement of the rent, is excessive, and, as such, is unjust. I had intended to insist on these points at some length, but my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds has already dealt with certain of them; the debate has been unusually prolonged; and the hour is very late. With regard to the general principle, I shall at present only say that the legal difficulties and supposed guarantees which seemed to some thinkers to stand in the way of this measure have been effectually disposed of by the speech of the hon'ble and learned member who introduced the Bill. The instructions of the Court of Directors before the Permanent Settlement, and the express words of that Settlement, prove to my mind that the Government of that day neither intended to make a contract with the landholders which should prevent it from afterwards securing the rights of the tenants, nor made any such contract. Even if such a contract had been made, the hon'ble and learned member has shown that it could not interfere with the rights of the tenants who were no party to it. But after these and all other legal difficulties have been cleared away, the Bill has still to be discussed and judged of on other and quite different grounds. For this Bill is in reality an attempt to counteract by legislative devices a fundamental economic change which has taken place in the relation of landlord and tenant in Bengal. It is by economic tests that the measure must now be tried, for by its economic results it will hereafter be justified or condemned. This law endeavours to reinstate the cultivators in a security of tenure somewhat similar to that which they enjoyed at the time of the Permanent Settlement. The Permanent Settlement found two classes of cultivators in possession of the soil, one of which was protected in its possession by customary rights, the other by economic laws. The first class was the *khudkásht* or resident cultivators. The Permanent Settlement reserved the rights of this class, but omitted to define them. After two-thirds of a century had passed, Act X of 1859 endeavoured to discharge the duty thus left unfulfilled, and the present Bill completes the task which Act X began. The other class of cultivators at the time of the Permanent Settlement were the *Paikásht*, non-resident or migratory tenants, who held land in a village other than that in which they lived. These men, although possessing few rights, were at that time protected by economic laws more powerful than any legal system. There was then more land in Bengal awaiting cultivation than there were people to cultivate it. The demand was by the landlord for cultivators, not by the cultivators for land: and the cultivators had necessarily, under such circumstances, the best of the bargain. The charge of enticing away tenants by offers of land at low rent was frequently brought by one landholder against another, and had to be decided by the English head of the District. The increase of population during the past century has reversed this state of things. The population in many parts of Bengal has outgrown the soil. It is no longer the landlord who stands in need of tenants, but the tenants who are competing against each other for land. The same economic laws of supply and demand which protected the tenant at the time of the Permanent Settlement, place him, in many Districts, at the mercy of the landlord to-day.

"The present law endeavours to redress this state of things. To the *khudkásht* or resident tenants, who were protected by usage at the time of the Permanent Settlement, it gives the protection of a Code of clearly defined liabilities and rights. For the *Paikásht* or tenants-at-will, who were protected by the economic law of supply and demand at the time of the Permanent Settlement, it creates certain legal safeguards which it hopes will save them from the extreme pressure of competition. In doing so it attempts to set up a breakwater between the operation of supply and demand and a

portion of the cultivating classes. No one can read the elaborate evidence which has been submitted to the Council with regard to the state of the agricultural population in Bengal, without feeling that the Government is called to make this attempt. But no one can study the history of similar efforts to interfere, not by customary usage, but by statute, between economic laws and their economic results, without seriously asking himself whether such an attempt is likely to be successful. My hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál has shown how much can be said against such an attempt. Legal restrictions which curtail the landlord's power over his estate tend to render him averse to investing capital in the improvement of his land. Nor must it be forgotten that, in Lower Bengal itself, the circumstances of districts differ so widely as to make any single rule inapplicable to all. In Bihár and other overcrowded tracts, the tenant is at the mercy of the landlord. In Chittagong and some other districts, there is still a surplus of lands for the cultivators to pick and choose among at their pleasure. The Commissioner of Chittagong, in a recent report, describes the practice there in vogue as a system which 'checks all disposition to rack-rent, and enables the cultivator to take up as much or as little land as suits him.' I trust that the economic difficulties of the measure will be clearly realized, and that the Select Committee will give a fair and patient consideration to the arguments of the landholding classes whose rights will be curtailed by the Bill."

The Hon'ble Rájá SIVA PRASÁD said :—" My Lord, I know I am not a good speaker or a scholar. I have not read that logic which enabled Archbishop Whately to prove that Napoleon Bonaparte was not born; or enabled Doctor Ballantyne to prove that the moon moved on its axis against all the mathematics of Dr. Kaye. I crave your Excellency's indulgence if my ideas are crude or my arguments confused. Nay, I may be here and there, perhaps, strictly speaking, out of order, but as I have been an observer of facts my whole life, I base what I am going to say on my personal experience. I have yet only glanced over the Bill, but taking the lucid introductory speech of the hon'ble Law Member as an index or key of the voluminous records connected with the subject, and of the conclusions arrived at by the highest authorities, I had better dwell upon the speech first, and then the Bill.

" The speech commences with the refutation of some imputations. I have not heard of any 'imputation' of the Government being 'actuated by a spirit of mischievous and restless activity', or 'being influenced by political or party considerations'; but I have heard of another kind of imputation, that the Government, being sorry to find their demand limited for ever by the Permanent Settlement, is now going to limit the demand of zamíndárs also, solely out of revenge. I know there is not a particle of truth in it. I can swear to the purest motives and the highest principles of the Government, but I must own that any condemnation of voluntary rack-rent in one Province comes with very bad grace from those who are forcing an over rack-rent in another. Those who are acquainted with the system of the Government revision of settlements in the unpermanently settled Provinces do not stand in need of any elucidation; but for others I may be allowed to give one or two examples. I have a village, Gangrain, in the Gorakhpur district. The Settlement-officer fixed the rate of rent according to his whims and fancies, or according to some averages supplied to him by the Board of Revenue, and fixed the Government demand on the total of that rent. The Settlement-officer went away, and the Government sanctioned the settlement. But my tenants refused to pay me at that rate, left the land, and ran away with heavy arrears. For several years nearly half the village, some five or six hundred acres, remained uncultivated. At last I reduced the rate and the fellows have come back and are cultivating, though I pay to the Government the same amount which was fixed,—very punctually. I have heard, though I will not vouch for its exact authenticity, that a zamíndár in the Allahabad district, finding the rates fixed by Sir Auckland Colvin, when he was Settlement-officer there, unrealizable, and being thus unable to pay the Government demand, made a bequest of that village in favour of Sir Auckland and left it. The case came to the notice of the

authorities when steps were taken for the recovery of the Government revenue, and then, perhaps, the rates were modified. I suppose it was Dr. Irvine who reported through Mr. Court, the then Collector, to the Government, that in the three trans-Jamna parganas of the Allahabad district he seldom met three men of whom one was not lame, on account of eating *khisári*, a very inferior pulse, better food than which the tenant could not afford to have on account of the high rate of rent. The Government modified the settlement and lowered its demand. I do not think the Doctors find that disease here in Bengal or Bihár. Numerous instances can be quoted like the above, but I wish not to be misunderstood; it is far from my intentions to oppose any measure which aims at limiting the rack-rent by making the produce or the value thereof as an ultimate standard. What I intend to show is simply this—that it would behove the Government better if the Government were to apply the principle first in the Provinces where Government is an interested party and shares in the rise or fall of the rent: for instance, let the Government rule in the unpermanently settled Provinces that no Court is to give a decree for any arrears of rent which the tenant proves to exceed, say, half the estimated value of the estimated average produce for a certain number of years; and at the same time declare that the Government demand is never to exceed so much per cent. of the actual assets of the zamíndárs. Then, and only then, would the Government be justified in coming forward in the permanently settled Provinces and telling the zamíndárs, 'Friends, you also cannot go beyond that'.

" Going to extremes is often to be deprecated. To say that zamíndárs had no existence at all, and are the British Government's creation, is simply to expose one's own ignorance of the country and its history. Still the copper-plates are dug up, granting villages in perpetuity, with their boundaries and all within them — *jalkar, bankar, díh, dábar, &c.*—the inscriptions generally ending with the threat that, if any one resumes the land, he will live sixty thousand years a worm in hell. Now, if these grantees had no proprietary right in the soil, what right had they? If they were not zamíndárs, what were they? Could they be farmers or officials? Farishta writes :—'Ala-ud-din Khiljí resumed all religious endowments and rent-free tenures, and confiscated all property in the soil (*har dehe ki dar vakf ya dar inam ya dar milk i kase bud hama ra khalisa kard*)'. *Milk* means property and *malik* proprietor. Farishta goes on further to say that the 'Emperor took half the produce of the soil from everybody, whether he was a Mukaddam or Chaudharí. The Chaudharís and Mukaddams, who once rode state horses, wore princely arms, dressed sumptuously and pursued the games like the Nobles, had at last been reduced to such extremities under this Emperor's rule, that their women were obliged to go out and work for their bread'. Chaudharí and Mukaddam of that time seem to be synonymous words for zamíndár. Fíroz Shah Tughlak writes in his memoir of 'the portion mulcted at the delivery of the *landlord's* shares by the cultivator, and its attestations by some official'. Firoz Shah took only a tithe of the produce of land. I well remember to have read somewhere that when Humáyun marched down from Agra his baggage was plundered by the zamíndárs in the Gangetic Doáb. The Hon'ble East India Company itself had at one time purchased the zamíndárí of the Twenty-four-Parganas from the Emperor of Delhi. Are the zamíndárs like the Mahárájás of Bardwan, Dumráon, Darbhangá and Bettiah, or Rájás of Majhauli, Manda, Bejaypur, and a thousand others of the British creation? They have still many sanads and farmáns of the Muhammadan Emperors in their possession. Many will quote books that those Emperors had all along been acknowledged as the lords of land; but they forget that in the same sentence they are acknowledged as the lords of the persons and possessions of their subjects. So with this theory the Government will have the same right to interfere with one's lands as with his person or other personal property.

" Let us see how this movement began, and how it ends. The hon'ble the Law Member says:—'What then are the facts with which we have to do, and what are the evils for which legislation is required?' Let us see what are 'the facts'. Sir Ashley Eden says:—'In Bihár what is most wanted is some ready

means of enabling the raiyat to resist illegal distraint, illegal enhancement and illegal cesses, and to prove and maintain his occupancy-right'. Sir Richard Temple intended 'to introduce a Bill to define the principles on which the rights of occupancy raiyats and tenure-holders should be forced, to simplify the procedure for realizing the arrears of rent in undisputed cases and to make the interest of an occupancy raiyat liable to sale for default in paying rent, and transferable by private agreement'. In the Bengal Council it was 'recognised that the legislature would have to alter the law with reference to ejectment, distraint, instalment and deposit of rent, and possibly sub-letting'. The Commission propose 'to create a new class of subordinate occupancy raiyats by providing that a tenant who had held for three years and less than twelve years should be protected from ejectment at the will of his landlord.' Also that 'limits were to be set to the rack-rent' and to what an occupancy raiyat 'might demand from an under-tenant'. Sir Ashley Eden writes in his letter of the 15th July, 1880, that 'he would like to see the Bengal raiyats, as a class, secured in the enjoyment of those rights which the ancient land law and custom of the country intended them to have, protected against arbitrary eviction, left in the enjoyment of a reasonable proportion of the profits of cultivation, and, in short, placed in a position of substantial comfort, calculated to resist successfully the occasional pressure of bad times'. He wrote to the British Indian Association in December, 1880, that 'protection against arbitrary evictions must certainly be given to every settled cultivator who pays the established rent', and that 'a substantial tenantry, free from debt, and in a position to stay and bear the pressure of occasional bad seasons, is what Bengal requires. The Lieutenant-Governor desires, therefore, to see the occupancy tenure made the rule and not the exception; but at the same time he would have it kept as far as possible in the hands of *boná fide* cultivators, and sub-letting by occupancy tenants should be discouraged, if it cannot be altogether prevented'. The most important conclusions at which Sir Ashley Eden arrived, as given by Mr. Justice Cunningham in his Minute, are 'that the rents of Bengal were and must, in existing circumstances, continue to be customary, not competitive'; and 'to guard against the conversion by the landlord of raiyatí land, that is, land over which occupancy-rights exist, or can be acquired, into 'khámár''. 'Khámár' lands appear to have been originally merely the surplus unreclaimed lands of the village which the landlord was allowed, during the continuance of his revenue engagement with Government, to cultivate for his own benefit, but which became 'raiyatí' as cultivators settled on them'. The Famine Commission say that 'measures should be framed to secure the consolidation of occupancy-rights, the enlargement of the numbers of those who hold under secure tenures, and widening the limits of that security, together with the protection of the tenant-at-will in his just rights and strengthening of his position by any measure that may seem wise and equitable'. The hon'ble the Law Member does not find, in any of the Regulations of 1793, words which can throw the whole of the then vast area of the unreclaimed land of Bengal into the category of khámár or private land; and so he has framed his definition so that the existing stock of khámár land cannot hereafter be increased. Now I ask him, in the name of justice, if the whole outcome of all these wishes, suggestions, reports and proposals is to culminate in depriving the zamíndárs of the right of increasing their khámár land by acknowledged legitimate means and by most ancient customs or usages, and conferring the right of occupancy even on 'squatters and nomads', because the price of land and 'the disturbance money' are just the same to a zamíndár? There will be no ejectment, and any man would acquire occupancy-right if he has pluck enough once to plough and sow the land; but the zamíndár will never, even if he pays all the gold and silver of the world. Leave the custom and usage aside, no one had even thought hitherto of such an innovation. The Government tells the zamíndárs: 'Keep so much land and no more; this is enough for you; let the others take the rest; they are in greater need than you are'. I think, if the principle is fair and equitable, it would be better to plunder all the banks and distribute the money to the poor and the needy.

"The hon'ble the Law Member says that in Bengal the raiyats are strong and the zamíndárs weak, but in Bihár the zamíndárs are strong and the raiyats weak; whereas in Bengal the raiyats combine to resist the payment of rent, in Bihár the zamíndárs destroy all the tenures and all the rights of the tenants and turn their land in'zarat or khámár, or, in other words, Bihár is groaning under rack-renting and acts of lawless and high-handed oppression. My Lord, for seven years I have had to look after the affairs of Bettiah, which is one of the largest zamíndáris in Bihár, and I am in a position to assure your Excellency that I have not found a stronger set of raiyats, happier or better off, in any part of the country, from Kashmír and Rájputáná down to Púna and Haidarábád; and I am almost sure that a Briton by birth and stuff, Mr. T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E., will corroborate the truth of my assertions. I have seldom seen a more generous hearted zamíndár than the Maharájá of Bettiah. Though he has received no decoration yet from the Government, neither the Star of India, nor the Lion and Sun of Persia, to adorn his breast, but it is adorned with a heart which melts like wax for the poor. One day, nay it was about midnight, some ejected tenants came and cried out *duhai* at the gate; he begged of me to enquire about them. Mr. Gibbon told me that they were great *badmáshes*, and were legally and deservedly ejected. But the Maharájá insisted upon their immediate re-instatement, and told me that a Rájá's first duty is to protect his tenants '*Rájá ká pahlá dharma prajápálanu hai.*' The difference, in my humble opinion, between a Bengal and a Bihár zamíndár is simply this—that the Bengal zamíndárs are now highly educated, and the poor Bihár zamíndárs, with very few exceptions, are still what they were. So the Persian saying '*Yake nuksáni máyah dígre shimátati hamsáyah*' (on one hand the loss of property, and on the other the abuse of neighbour) is fully applicable to them. His Highness the Maharájá of Benares has a large property (I beg pardon—I am not sure whether a zamíndárí can be called any longer a property under the hon'ble and the learned Law Member's new definition) in Bihár, and so my many other friends of Benares have, and yet the same law is proposed for Bengal and Bihár. We have a saying, '*take ser bhájí take ser kháját*' (two pounds of cake for two pice, so two pounds of salad too). Though the hon'ble the Law Member may say '*chu az kaume yake bedánshí kard na kihrá manzilat mánad na mih rá*' (if one man in a nation commit a crime, neither low nor high are to be spared; all are to be punished); if a villager killed a soldier, the whole village is to be executed, as the Russians, I hear, are doing now.

"Now I have purchased some thousands of acres of waste-land in fee-simple under Lord Canning's Resolution, and spent much money in bringing parts of it under cultivation. What will be the fate of that land, or, I may say, my own and my children's, under this Bill? The registered kabúliyats of my tenants, under the name of 'contracts', will be null and void. I will not be able to eject them, and for any enhancement I must be prepared to spend in litigation a sum the interest of which will far exceed the amount of such an enhancement. I wonder if it is known to the Government what was the cost or how much money was cast away in the great rent case of 1865. I shall feel extremely obliged if the hon'ble the Law Member would be pleased to give a short definition of the treacherous English word 'fee-simple', and a short construction of the sanad signed by a Secretary to the Government, as he has given of the words zamíndár and landlord, and of the proclamation of Lord Cornwallis. Lord Canning may be laughed at very shortly, as Lord Cornwallis is now; but allow me, my Lord, to put here on record the motive with which that great statesman was actuated. During the Mutiny of 1857 he had seen how useful and valuable these Britons were to the State. Lord Canning had seen how a Venable had held the district of Azamgarh single-handed for the State, and driven out the mutineers from it; and how many others like him had done the same in other parts of the country. He wished to increase their number. He asked men like Mr. Glyn to take land and settle in the country. They refused, under the plea that, with such a system of settlement and the rent-law, they could not persuade themselves to acquire land in India and invest their capital in improvement. Lord Canning resolved then and there to open a way for the

acquirement of land in fee-simple, though, as soon as he had breathed his last, the policy was changed. I am sorry I was not living at the time of Lord Cornwallis; but if the science of spiritualism has any truth in it, his spirit may be smiling on our incapacity to understand how he had found the body of Bengal and Bihár zamíndárs, and the very constitution of zamíndárí, far more useful to Government than ever Lord Canning found the whole body of Oudh taluqdárs or all the Venables of the world. He lost no time to make a settlement with them on such a permanent basis as to secure a permanent safe basis for the future operations of the Government, which has extended its dominion beyond Attock (Atak), falsifying the very name of the place, which means 'stop'. I shall find myself much mistaken, and shall have to revise my history of Hindustan, if the zamíndárs of Bengal and Bihár, as a body, are not as loyal subjects of their Kaisar-i-Hind as any crowned head in the world, from Noah up to this moment, can boast of. I have seen with my own eyes some zamíndárs of the Benares Province placing flower wreaths on the tomb of that great and good man, Lord Cornwallis, even now. I am fortunate at present to find my waste-land situated beyond the pale of the jurisdiction of this Bill, otherwise I would have had to deplore that the land was mine on the 2nd of March, but it passed over to others on the 3rd, without any fault of mine; however, the principle of the Bill seems to be contagious. It will be better for me to look after my property before it is too late. What course is left to me to follow? I am bewildered. The only course open before my eyes just now is simply to serve notices of ejectment on all my tenants before the end of this month, which is fixed by the law as the last month for the purpose in the year, and allow the whole land again to revert to its pristine condition of groaning under a thick forest haunted by the wild beasts; but allow me, my Lord, to declare most sincerely that it will be worse than death to me ever to think of your Excellency's illustrious and endeared name to be associated with any measure which may convert the land now smiling under luxuriant crops into a gloomy forest, while the policy of Lord Cornwallis has turned, as acknowledged by the hon'ble the Law Member himself, the wastes and ancient forests of Bengal and Bihár into culturable land.

"The only nail which the hon'ble the Law Member has hit on the head is a frank acknowledgment of 'the misapplication of English analogies to Indian facts'. He says that the 'Bengal zamíndár is not a landlord, or land-owner, in the English sense of the word'. I say that the money paid by an Indian tenant is not rent in the English sense of the word. For the meaning of 'rent', Malthus is no authority for us Indians, though he may be for an English Chief Justice of the High Court, like Sir Barnes Peacock.

"The word rent is misapplied in India. It is a tax on produce in its true sense and meaning. Under the sacred laws of *Manu*, acknowledged to be the most ancient, 'the King (Rájá) took one-sixth of the fruits of soil (produce); but when it was of bad quality his share was limited to one-twelfth. On the cattle, gems, gold and silver he levied one-fiftieth, and on the produce of trees, flesh, meat, honey and the like accumulations of nature and of art, a sixth. Besides this all the artisans and labourers worked for him gratis one day in the month. He was entitled to five per cent. on all debts admitted by the defendants on trial, and ten per cent. on all denied and proved'. In this so complete a list of taxes, if one is a tax, then all the others also are taxes, and if one is rent, then all the others also are rent. The famous Káli Dás says in his *Raghuvans—Shashthánsam vali magrahít*, that is, the Rájá took the one-sixth of the produce as his tax. It is out of this tax, or the share of the State, that all the tenures, zamíndárí, mukarrarí khám, khálisa, raiyatwári, khont, mustájiri, jágír, muáfi, krishnárpan, &c., &c., have been created. Under the Slave Dynasty this tax was raised to one-fourth of the gross produce. Alá-ud-din Khiljí assessed it at one-half. Sher Sháh reverted to one-fourth, but Ákbár took one-third. In many places it is still divided half and half between the proprietor and the cultivator, or the zamíndár and the tenant. In Benares it is called *adhaiyá*, which means half and half, and this proportion has been acknowledged as customary by Lord William Bentinck in his celebrated circular. The question is, whether there is a proprietary right

(*Svatva* or *Hakki Milkiyat*) possible in land or not. In England, William I conquered the land and distributed it amongst his feudal chiefs. So when the Aryans came here from the North-West and vanquished the non-Aryans (Aborigines), their Sovereign apportioned the land amongst his followers, as is written in the Vedas: 'Indra the lord conquered and drove out the Dasyus and Rakshasas and gave their land to the white-faced followers'.

"The hon'ble the Law Member says, 'that the great mass of the Bengal raiyats were, at the time of the Permanent Settlement, in the enjoyment of certain customary rights, which at least included the right of occupancy in the land conditionally on the payment of the rate of rent current and established in the locality, and, I may add, the right of having that rate of rent determined by the State'. May I be allowed simply to ask if it is not so now? Are there not fixed-rate and occupancy-tenants? Nay, are they not growing? Just the other day seven paikásht (non-resident) tenants have acquired occupancy-right in my village, Bodarvar, by lapse of time, simply through a mistake of mine in the calculation of years. The tenants in Jaunpur district have now become mostly fixed-rate. The hon'ble the Law Member quotes the Court of Directors' instructions to the Indian Government 'not to depart from our inherent right as Sovereigns, of being the guardians and protectors of every class of persons living under our Government'. May I be allowed simply to ask if any zamíndár class of persons has ever asked or expected from the Government more than the mere protection of his rights and privileges, or of his property and life, and why the zamíndárs are denied the protection? The hon'ble member further quotes the declaration of the Governor General in Council: 'It being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people'. That is our Magna Charta, and the zamíndárs can well claim that protection.

"The hon'ble the Law Member says that 'no one can acquire the status of settled raiyats, and the occupancy-right which is attached to it, unless he has been a landlord, or he and his ancestors before him have been land-holders for at least twelve years in the same village or estate. Thus mere squatters and nomads are effectually excluded', but I may be allowed respectfully to ask, will the zamíndár be allowed to eject the squatter or the nomad? Under what section? It may be said under the 'disturbance money' section. Well and good! There the zamíndár is to pay for his own land to an occupancy-tenant, who does not pay his rent and falls into arrear, in the shape of price: here a *badmásh* comes and clandestinely ploughs and sows a piece of land, upsetting all the plans of the zamíndár, and receives money from him in the shape of disturbance money, for restoring the zamíndár's land to the zamíndár. I have heard of the right of the sword, but this will form the right of the plough. Some fifty of my tenants left my village, Bodarvar, in Gorakhpur, with heavy arrears, after they had taken crops home. When I went to the village to arrange about the land they had left, I found all the land cultivated by other, say fifty, men—many of them being relatives and friends of those who had run away. I was willing to settle with them on the same terms as their predecessors enjoyed, but they refused to register their *miádi* kabúliyats. I, of course, ejected them through the proper channel, though the process cost me some thousand rupees; but, under this Bill, I would have been obliged to pay those ejected tenants a couple of thousand rupees more, in the shape of the disturbance money, or engaged *lathiwálás* to stop them by force from ploughing and sowing, and bribing the policemen, at the risk of my going to jail. But what else could be done? Land is dear, it is a second wife, and many Hindús have become Muhammadans for it. There is, perhaps, Rájá Salámát Sháh at Azamgarh of this description, and many more may be found.

"The hon'ble the Law Member has given, as a sample, some kabúliyat and pattá in his speech; but, if there are Shylocks in India, there are also wise Judges, who know what is lawful and what is unlawful before they enforce any contract. I can show a hundred kabúliyáts and pattás which I have given to my tenants-at-will in Benares, with occupancy-right, which they call istimrárí.

"The hon'ble the Law Member talks of the wants commonly known in England and Ireland as the three Fs,—fixity of tenure, fair rent and free sale. Leaving the question of sale just now aside, and seeing that the tenants of twelve years have fixity of tenure and 'fair and equitable' rent, I simply remind him here that he has completely overlooked an Indian tenant's wants, which may be called the four Ss,—supply of water, supply of seeds, supply of bullocks and saving from the Court expenses. We have a saying:—*Gráma samípe labdhvá kúpam-gráminah kin gaṇayati bhúpam* (a villager who has a well near his land does not care for a king). If one tenant is ruined by a marriage, I can point out one thousand ruined by Court expenses. Just the other day one of my tenants, Debi, refused to pay me one-and-half anna acreage for half a bíghá rent-free land. I applied for recovery and obtained a decree against him for Rs. 3-11, as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount sued (acreage for three years)	0	2	3
Arzidavi	0	6	0
Talbáná	1	8	0
Mukhtárnámá	0	8	0
Copy of decree	0	8	0
Petition for it	0	1	0
Petition for the execution of decree	0	1	0
Mukhtárnámá for it	0	8	0
Interest	0	0	9
Total Rs.	3	11	0

The land was put up for sale, but as the man came to his senses, and fell upon my feet, I allowed him to remain.

All the three supplies depend upon good rent law; no bank of any kind in the world can do that.

"The hon'ble the Law Member says, 'that the powers of transferring and sub-letting, which the Bill recognises, may in time lead to a state of things in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would be, not occupancy-raiyats, but under-raiyats, with but little protection from the law, is indeed within the range of possibility; but if such a state of things would ever arise we may rest assured that the Government of the day will know how to deal with it'. I may be pardoned if I say that I cannot accept such an assurance. This is the first time I have ever heard of such a legacy. At any rate it is very curious, and indeed very bold. At the instance of the present Lieutenant-Governor, to impose some discouragement on sub-letting, the maximum rent for sub-tenants or under-raiyats not having a right of occupancy appears to be fixed at five-sixteenths, or about thirty per cent.; but what protection has been devised if the occupancy-tenant takes every year a heavy nazráná (premium), besides the legal rent, from his sub-tenant under the threat of ejectment? The pleaders cannot increase their legal fee or *mehantána*, but who can prevent them from taking a tenfold shukrána (*douceur*)? The real cultivators of the soil under the Bill will till the land at a rack-rent as sub-tenants, and a new class of under-proprietors of the baniyá class will spring up as occupancy-tenants at the expense of the poor zamíndárs. The hon'ble the Law Member disclaims any merit for the originality of his proposals; but, in my humble opinion, limiting khámár and giving occupancy-right to 'squatters and nomads' is certainly very original. He says: 'We have endeavoured to hold an even hand between the two parties, and to define and adjust their rights in such a way as may be most conducive to the common interests of both'. I beg pardon; I cannot see the truth of the statement, and I leave it to the judgment of those who do not belong to any party. I have a village, Khanavan, in Benares, three fourths of which are under general law and one-fourth under a special law. Well, in the time of Lord William Bentinck special settlement was made of this one-fourth. The zamíndár and the tenants appointed arbitrators, and the arbitrators fixed the rate of rent for ever, without any right of enhancement on any account to the zamíndár, and gave the right of occupancy and transfer to the tenants. Now, what is the consequence? Four-fifths of the land have come into my possession by right of purchase, and only one-fifth remains in the hands of others, a baniyá class of people, who also have come in possession of that by right of purchase. The descendants of the original tenants are tilling the land as sub-tenants. I have given occupancy-right to all my tenants in the three-fourths of the village, but will not give in this one-fourth.

"The hon'ble the Law Member ends his very long, exhaustive and most elaborate speech with a declaration that whatever has been 'endeavoured by the present Bill to do, is so to legislate for her as to preserve whatever is best in the spirit of her ancient institutions'. If the hon'ble the Law Member be good enough to acknowledge that the words 'for tenants' were simply, by an oversight or mistake, left out after the word 'best', I shall not speak further, otherwise it will be like the Benavá Fakír, who learnt only the first half of a verse from the Koran, that is, 'Don't pray', and ignored totally the other half, that is, 'when you are drunk'. I cannot say what may be the meaning of the word justice in the English sense, or the sense of the hon'ble the Law Member, but I can vouchsafe the meaning of the Arabi word *A'dl*, which means to mete out equally; or *insáf*, to make half and half. The hon'ble the Law Member acknowledges that formerly 'resident or chhaparband (owner of a hut) tenants were not ejected except for arrears of rent'; but he ignores totally the acknowledged right and power of the zamíndárs to allow or refuse residence. No man could come and live in the village without the permission of the zamíndár. In the Wájib-ul-'arz (agreement) it is specially mentioned that the zamíndár would not allow any thief or bad character to reside in his village. Had the zamíndár not power of refusal, this paragraph would have been superfluous. Now, if a zamíndár gives permission to a man to build a hut, which is, as a rule, done after taking some *nazráná*, (present), and cultivate without any written contract, it will be preposterous to think that the man could be ejected at the zamíndár's will; but now the Bill allows every one to build a house anywhere he likes—in a field or a pasture—and even claim compensation for it, which will be of no earthly use to the zamíndár. The fact is, that there was no period in history in which, with the zamíndárí (including jágír, muáfi and mustájirí, &c.) system, the system of khám, khálisa or assámívár had no existence, and so there was no period in which, with the occupancy-tenants (including fixed rate, rent-free, &c.), the tenants-at-will had no existence. The mistake, in my humble opinion, is simply in the endeavour to make occupancy-right universal and tenants-at-will an impossibility. Leaving possibility or impossibility aside just now, I beg simply to assure your Excellency that what the hon'ble the Law Member is pleased to call India's ancient institution has in no period of history, as far as my knowledge goes, and in no part of the country, as far as I have seen, ever been dreamed of even. Now to the Bill:—

"My Lord, I have had time merely to glance over it. The sin lies in two ways: firstly, in commission, and secondly, in omission; but before going into the details of the Bill, which I would rather leave to some future period, I may be allowed to state that, if the object of the Bill is to improve land and agriculture, or ameliorate the condition of the agriculturists and promote the well-being of the cultivators of the soil, the Bill does not go very far; it totally fails, rather, in many instances; it takes an opposite direction and makes the case worse.

"Allow me first to say a few words about the omissions. I am surprised to find that not a single provision has been made in the Bill to supply the crying wants of the tenants. They want wells, and how does the law stand now? If I dig a well at a cost of two hundred rupees, which can irrigate 24 bíghás belonging, say, to 24 tenants, I ask them to pay me the legal interest on the capital laid out, in the shape of an enhancement of a rupee per bíghá. They refuse to pay, simply because, if they accept an enhancement, they shall have every year to pay, but otherwise they hope sooner or later to have the water for nothing, by bribing the *patwárí* and my *karanda* with a couple of rupees. The only course open to me is to serve on them notices of enhancement and fight out 24 cases up to the Board of Revenue on appeal, which will not cost, at the lowest computation, less than a thousand rupees. Now, if the law be framed so that a zamíndár, before digging a well, may apply to the district officer for permission, supplying him with a plan and estimate and a list of the tenants, their land, rent and the amount of enhancement, which is not to exceed the legal interest on the capital laid out, or to fall more than a rupee per bíghá, the district officer, after giving due notice to the tenants and enquiring into their

objections, if any, may give permission to dig; and when it is reported complete to his satisfaction he may order the patwárí to add the enhancement to the rent in the village-records. I am sanguine that thousands of wells will at once be dug where wanted. It is now commonly said that the zamíndárs have not done their duty, but no one has taken the least notice yet how the law operates now. For the supply of seeds and bullocks, if I advance any money, I shall have to go to the Civil Court, and after all the trouble and expense, if I am so fortunate as to obtain a decree, there will be no property against which it can be executed. I cannot understand, if the Government recovers its advances as arrears of revenue, why the zamíndárs are not allowed to recover their advances as arrears of rent, provided that the interest and instalment does not exceed the limit assigned by the Government and the transaction is duly registered. If it is allowed, the cultivators of the soil will at once be placed above the want of any bank or banker. It has become the fashion of the day to vilify the bankers as takers of fifty per cent. interest. I may be allowed to explain how I take this fifty per cent. from my tenant. He wants, suppose, a maund of seed (wheat) in November, when it sells, say, at a quarter of a maund per rupee, so I give him a loan of my wheat, which is worth four rupees at the time, on a promise that he is to pay me back a maund and half (fifty per cent. more) in kind. He returns me my wheat in May, when, generally speaking, it may be selling at half a maund per rupee, so I receive two rupees worth for what was worth four rupees at the time I lent. It may be asked then, why the zamíndár lends. He lends only because in the long run he has the satisfaction to find that his grain-pits contain ten thousand maunds when he had commenced the business with only one. Besides this, if he had not lent the seed, perhaps the land would have remained uncultivated, for a tenant cannot be expected to keep and preserve such a small quantity as a maund is for seed all the year round against fire, thief, mice, white-ants, the little urchins and hungry old bags of the family. To go to the town, often fifty miles distant from his house, to borrow money from some bank, even at five per cent. interest, to purchase seed from the bázár and bring it home on the head of a hired cooly, will simply be ruinous. I do not see any provision has been made for saving the tenants from the expenses of the Court; nay, I see even an application for distraint shall be liable to the same court-fee which would be payable in a suit instituted for the recovery of the arrear therein claimed (clause (2), section 167). However, the most curious feature of the Bill is, that the Local Government may suspend the provisions of sections 166 and 184; though it does not seem why. It seems inexplicable that, if the movement commenced to facilitate the recovery of rent, why it ends with the throwing of difficulties in distraint. Sir Ashley Eden's beau-ideal tenantry of Bengal can only be hoped for, under such a Bill, when the millennium comes under the prophecies.

"It is quite unnecessary to search out for antediluvian proofs, or prehistoric customs and usages. I mean the procedure followed under the Native rulers before the Hon'ble the East India Company acquired the sanad of Díwání. The Government proclaimed its intention to protect and maintain the existing rights, privileges, customs and usages, as found or acknowledged, and let it do so now. Any demur on the part of the Government to fulfil this promise, or at least expectation, will be fraught with mischief.

"The Bill aims, as I think I have said already, at making the occupancy-right universal (sections 45, 49 and 56), and ejectment, except for arrears in rare cases, practically impossible (section 149), by limiting the khámár and zarat land to its present extent and preventing its future growth (chapter II), and by making all private contracts against these drastic measures null and void. My Lord, may I be allowed to ask if, in any period of the historic age, in any part of the country, under any kind of rule, such a limit was ever put to the acquirement of the khámár and zarat land? The zamíndár has a right to let out his land at any rent, whether one-half or one-quarter of the would-be so-called pargana rate to A or B. But if this A or B relinquishes the land, or runs away with arrears, or even for five rupees arrears the zamíndár pays ten rupees for the land which, at any rate, was once his own, at the sale for a

decree, the land cannot be again his. Any man may come, cultivate it, build on it, and make it his own; but it cannot revert to the poor zamíndár, its rightful owner (section 56), because it is out of the khámár and zarati entered in the register now to be made. It was the tyrant Alá-ud-dín Khiljí only who, professedly to keep the people living from hand to mouth, had ordained that no one was to possess any land beyond a certain extent, and that no one was to possess more cattle than a fixed number; but in the 19th century, in the reign of our Most Gracious and Beloved Kaisar-i-Hind, Victoria (God bless her), a Bill is brought before your Excellency's Council, the effect of which will be that, if I purchased a piece of waste-land under Lord Canning's Resolution and brought it under cultivation at a heavy expense, it was mine on the second of this month, but will not be mine on the third. I should have to add a codicil to my will, and all my plans will be castles in the air. Sir Richard Garth, who is truly called Chief Justice, may well denounce such a policy in the strongest term—a 'spoliation'. But I may be allowed again to ask, if a zamíndár enters in the village-records all the land in the names of his relatives and confidential men, how the law can prevent him from reaping the advantages of khámár or zarati, though the law may promote litigation, fraud and perjury to its fullest scope, which is the tendency, I am grieved to say, of this age of high education and new civilization? What will be the result of all this (I do not know really what to call, but let me call) drastic measure? A new set of petty sub-proprietors, as I have already said, generally of the baniyá class, will arise. The so-called tenants of to-day will all become pakka (strong) proprietors, only to transfer their land to baniyás, pocketing all the money which now may find its way to a certain extent to the purse of the natural and lawful proprietor, the zamíndár, and still of as little use to the State in the time of need as a straw. Your Excellency told the taluqdárs of Oudh, just the other day, 'that the primary and essential condition of agricultural prosperity is the well-being of the cultivators of the soil; the promotion of that well-being the Government has very earnestly at heart, and it attaches to it an importance of the highest kind.' Now, my Lord, most respectfully I beg to ask, does the Bill in any way ameliorate the condition and promote the 'well-being' of the cultivators of the soil, who will always be, generally speaking, sub-tenants and form the mass of rural population? The Bill limits the rent demandable from an under-tenant or an under-raiyat (section 119). Will that do any good to the poor under-tenants? It is just like sending the paper horses, which the Lamas do according to M. Hacq, for the sick and the weary travellers. Now, suppose I am a tenant, and I have a sub under me for whose land, suppose, the Bill limits the rent to Rs. two. I tell him, 'My friend, the law does not allow me to demand from you more than Rs. two in the shape of rent, but unless you pay me Rs. three more annually, as a nazráná, in advance, I will not allow you to cultivate my land. Go away to some other place.' Now, what will the poor sub-tenant do? He must pay whatever I ask for. The law may go further and give occupancy-right to the sub-tenants too, and make it criminal for the tenants to take more than what may be fixed by law. But how can the law prevent the tenant from colluding with the zamíndár and relinquishing the land or having it sold for arrears, solely to ruin his sub-tenants? The law may make the tenure of a sub-tenant as secure and profitable as that of a tenant, but then he also may have a sub-tenant, and so on, till the cultivator of the soil will have only enough to live from hand to mouth, and to whom an occupancy-right or any right will be quite worthless. The cultivators of the soil in India, who form the mass of the population, are generally labouring classes, and Providence has ordained that they are to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; to place them above want is, in my humble opinion, above any human power. I have heard of more poverty and misery in Europe, even in England, than in India. However, worse than this limitation of the khámá and zarati land is to make null and void any contract between a tenant and a zamíndár (sections 45, 47 and 49). India has been famous for the honour of her contract. It will be a pity to teach her now that a man's contract is nothing; that even legal contracts are good for nothing. This very Council passed Act

X in 1859, under which, having full faith and confidence in the Acts of the Government, suppose I let out ten bíghás of land to A—never mind for the consideration passing between me and A, whether to my loss or profit, or A's loss or profit, but it was agreed upon that after five years the land will again be at my disposal, and it will rest with me to re-let it or not. The agreement, pattá and kabúliyat, have duly been registered and they were as legal and binding documents, at least in my humble opinion, as the Government promissory notes are, or a treaty between the British Government and any independent Chief of India, on the 2nd of this month; but on the 3rd, if the Bill passes, they are a mere piece of waste-paper. I am quite bewildered what history will have to say of such transactions. I know of a Commissioner of a revenue division, who was writing a history of India, but when he came to the transaction between Clive and Amín Chand he tore up all what he had written, saying that he could not perpetuate such a blot on the character of his countrymen. Reduce the twelve years period for the growth of occupancy-right to twelve days; reduce the rent from Rs. twelve to twelve annas—anything may be done, but for goodness sake do not repudiate legal contracts so publicly and without any tangible excuse. The Canal Bill, or whatever its true designation may be, brought forward by the brother Stracheys, which proposed to levy a compulsory rate of water and revive a modified *begar* system, and which consequently was vetoed by the then Secretary of State till those two objectionable sections were removed, was nothing compared to this Bill, limiting the *khámár* and *zarati* land, and making null and void legal contracts. I do not find in the long and exhaustive speech of the hon'ble the Law Member anyone or anybody, whether Sir Ashley Eden, Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Campbell, the Rent Commission or the Famine Commission, proposing this kind of drastic measure.

"I never doubt for a moment the power of your Excellency's Council or the legality of its acts. The Council can repeal all the Regulations of 1793 if they like, and make even the Permanent Settlement itself a matter of history; but the question is simply this, whether it is wise and politic to enforce such measures, the need and necessity of which are not at least apparent to those who are mostly affected by them. Let us see what Sir James Stephen said on the 6th April, 1871, at Allahabad, on the occasion of passing the Local Rates Bill. He said:—

'We are not a representative Government. With every wish on the part of every member of the Government to use his powers for the benefit of those whose interests they affect, it is impossible not to feel at every turn how great are the differences between the governors and the governed, and how supremely important it is for all parties that, whatever else the people of the country may feel about their rulers, they should feel perfect confidence in their good faith and in their scrupulous observance of their promises. A really representative Government may deal with the pledges of their predecessors in a very different way from a Government like ours. If Parliament, representing as it does the views and feelings of the population of the United Kingdom, should see fit to re-open the question of the Scotch and English Church Establishments, it would be absurd to say that they were debarred from doing so by the Act of Queen Anne. They are themselves the representatives of the descendants of those by whom the Act of Union was passed, and they have the same moral right to undo what their predecessors did in a matter affecting the English nation for the time being, as a man has to reconsider resolutions which he has made at any particular period of his life as to his own subsequent conduct, in matters in which he has entered into no contract with others. We, on the other hand, are in a position more nearly resembling that of a person who has made a contract to his release from which the consent of the other party is necessary.'

"It is true that there is no contract or compact here concerned as between two Powers, like Russia and China; and I am not one who always brings forward the common phrase 'Permanent Settlement' as a great bugbear. I know very well that it settles only the Government demand, and no question of Government demand or revenue law is just now before us. I own that it is the great duty of the legislature to protect the just rights of the tenants and promote the welfare of the cultivators of the soil; but at the same time the duty is not a bit less to protect the just rights of the zamíndárs. We, zamíndárs, do not want the rights of an English landlord, whatever he may be—a lion or a bull—we are zamíndárs; and let us have a zamíndár's right. The

Government proclaims by tomtom or, at any rate, gives us to understand that every one's right is to be protected. Now, is the right which has been enjoyed by the zamíndárs, at least for the last ninety years, which has been acknowledged from time to time by the law and by all the Courts of British India, and on the faith of which acknowledgment millions and millions of money have changed hands, no right at all? One has a kabúliyat duly executed and registered under section 7, Act X of 1859, that never any occupancy-right is to accrue in the land: or, according to the established custom and usage, has entered some land relinquished by his tenants in his own name, as sír or khámár or zarat in the village-records, for which he pays revenue, and now and then lets it out wholly or partly to the villagers from year to year. Now this Bill in one breath makes the kabúliyat null and void, and the zamíndár's sír, khámár or zarati land becomes the property of a ploughman, only because it was not held by the zamíndár continuously for twelve years. Act X of 1859 can be repealed, but how on earth all the contracts entered into under it can be made null and void and all the decisions of the Court upset? When the Government makes legal, private contracts null and void, how it can be expected to respect long its public contracts?

This is, perhaps, the last time in my life that I shall have the honour of speaking anything in the Viceregal Council, and I am very sorry indeed that I have not been fated, like my hon'ble friend Mahárája Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, to thank your Excellency for the fulfilment of a 'pledge'; but the onerous duty which I have to discharge, though sad and painful, compels me to warn that, if such a Bill passes, it will shake the faith and confidence of the people, not only of British India, but of all the Foreign States, in the Government to its foundation. I sincerely hope no one may have ever to say what the 'vakíl' of the then Mahárájá of Jaypur had said to General Ochterloney, when he handed over the Jaypur State to the tender mercies of Scindhia, that the conscience of the Government is subservient to the exigencies of the time. Englishmen have an adage that 'necessity has no law', and so the Muhammadans, '*gar Zarurat buvad ravá báshad*'; but we Hindus have a different kind of belief. Our great and famous Rájá of Ujjain, Bhartrihari, says: 'Let the people praise or abuse, let wealth come or go, let death approach this moment or remain far away, great men never depart from the path of justice.' (*nindantu níti nipuná yadi vá stuvantu,—Lakshmí samá visatu gachhatu vá yatheshṭam adyaiva vá maraṇa mastu yugántare vá—nyáyat pathah pravichalanti padam na dhíráh*). I am not an alarmist. I never doubt the prowess of the British nation, or the proverbial loyalty and submission of the Indians. If to-day the Government orders a general confiscation, even of the moveable property, I am certain that the loyal zamíndárs of Bengal and Bihár will bring all they possess, except what they may conceal underground, on their heads and shoulders to the treasury. But I may be allowed, my Lord, to repeat here the words of the erudite Sir James Stephen that 'whatever else the people of the country may feel about their rulers, they should feel perfect confidence in their good faith and in their scrupulous observance of their promises.' In conclusion I may be allowed, my Lord, to hope that I may not be misconstrued. It is only a sense of duty, and a deep sense of duty, which has compelled me to occupy so much of the time of the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said:—"As this Bill comes under the broad designation of a revenue Bill, and as I may, perhaps, to a certain extent claim to be considered a revenue expert, I should, under ordinary circumstances, think it my duty to enter into the question which it deals with at some length. But, considering that the Bill relates to only one Province of British India, and that Province is represented by so numerous and able a body of members in this Council, I do not feel myself called upon to offer more than a few very general observations. As regards the Bill itself, in its general lines, I have very little to say; except that, though I approve of it so far as it goes, I must confess I should have been glad if it had gone somewhat further in the direction of ascertaining and recording, not

merely rights, but equitable and fair rates of rent, which would have been useful as a standard for all classes of landlords and tenants to refer to; and if it had cast aside altogether the idea of determining the raiyat's status according to the time for which he may happen to have held his land, an idea which has done so very much harm in the past in these Provinces. Still I am well aware there are excellent reasons for bringing forward the present proposition in the form in which it stands. I can only say that, such as it is, it will command my cordial and, if necessary, my active support. There is, however, one class of argument which has been brought forward by those who do not regard the Bill with favour, to which I must for a few moments give more detailed notice. The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, if I rightly understood him, endeavoured to fortify the position of the Bengal zamíndárs, by asserting that their tenants were, through their means, in prosperous circumstances, and by contrasting the good condition of the cultivators of Bengal with the wretched condition of the cultivators in Bombay and other parts of British India. I think I may leave the condition of the raiyats in Bengal to the Bengal members who will follow me, and who will, if they feel inclined, offer proof of what I consider to be notorious, namely, the wretchedness of the raiyats of that Province. But as regards the condition of the raiyats in the Bombay Presidency, which the hon'ble member has described as being wretched in the extreme, I must emphatically deny that any such terms, or any such description, can be applied to them. If the means were here at hand, I could show with the greatest readiness, from the most ample statistics, reaching back for a number of years both of trouble and of plenty, that the Province has gone on increasing in wealth and prosperity during the last fifty years in which British rule has been gradually consolidated and elaborated. This growth and prosperity I could prove, not merely as regards the Presidency generally, but as regards particular districts. Taking even the districts to which the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act applies, it would be easy to show that these very districts have largely increased in population, cattle, cultivated land, wells and other substantial signs of wealth. Taking the districts of the Presidency generally, they pay larger stamp and excise revenue than any other portion of British India, and taking even the four Dekkhan districts under the Act, they were able, when the famine came upon them, to send large sums in ornaments from their savings to the Mint, and they thus offered the best evidence which any unprejudiced man could desire of having been long rising under a beneficial system of assessment. But how, then, it may be asked, can these assertions be reconciled with the fact of the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, and the outcry about the over-assessment of the land-revenue in those parts? In the first place, the Dekkhan Riots Commission only declare that in these districts one-third of the population were in serious debt at all. Moreover, the bulk of those said to be in debt were not resident in any of those districts or taluqás which had been subject to the revision of assessment referred to in the extracts which the hon'ble member has read. I altogether deny that the revenue assessments are high. So far from reaching forty per cent. of the gross produce, as the hon'ble member supposes, they have been found to be only on an average from one-eighth to one-sixteenth of that produce. I would, moreover, state that the assessments are not based on the barbarous and unsound system of taking a fixed proportion of the gross produce, because in the Bombay Presidency we are fortunate enough to have a classification of lands, which renders any such rule-of-thumb method unnecessary. Whatever hardship or oppression may have been caused by the assessment has not been owing to the severity of it, but to certain incidents in the mode of its collection,—incidents which, I am glad to say, have considerably altered since I first alluded to them in this Council. If we now turn from this fact of light assessment to seek the causes of the indebtedness of the raiyat, I would point out that one of the principle of them is one which renders the analogy, which the hon'ble member has attempted to draw, altogether a false one. One of those causes is, that the land of the Bombay raiyat has been for the last thirty years transferable, while the land of the Bengal raiyat is not, or is not recognised to be so. In consequence of this transferability, the raiyats were of course able to borrow, and during certain prosperous times in 1865 they were tempted to borrow beyond all reason. When the times changed, the meshes of legal entanglement did not permit them to recover themselves. What, then, it may next be asked, have you to say about the throwing up of land? I reply that we in Bombay are fortunate enough to have still remaining to us that customary law of India which the Bengal zamíndárs have overridden, and that the status of a raiyat over there does not depend either on contract or on the period of his occupation of the land. A raiyat there may, by giving notice, throw up his land when prices are lower or drought has weakened his cultivating powers, and may take it up again in better times, without any loss of status in consequence of not having held it during the intervening years. In short, we have an elastic system, which enables him to vary his responsibility at will, and to contract his operations in any year owing to famine or other causes. But, then, it may be asked, what is the cause of this outcry in Western India? That outcry, I reply, is essentially a *zamíndár's* outcry, and has been raised by two well-known classes of persons. In the first place, there are various petty Native chiefs within British territory who systematically take rents far above those fixed by the revenue survey and assessment, and they dislike that assessment, because it is a just standard, according to which they are periodically pressed by their own raiyats to moderate their demands. Again, there is a class of superior holders, who take from their tenants a certain share of the produce, and who, according to the customs of the country, pay the Government revenue out of their share. Consequently, they of course are anxious to see that revenue reduced to the lowest possible amount: and even though it were abolished altogether, these are the men who would be the gainers, and not the raiyats whose advocates they pretend to be. These, then, are the causes which give rise to this outcry. And in this fact, that the outcry is a zamíndárí outcry, is, perhaps, to be found the real reason why certain members of this Council have testified their great sympathy with the circumstances of the raiyats in a far distant Province—a Province whose prosperity they have no eyes to see, and of whose circumstances they are profoundly ignorant. But the point in the argument of the hon'ble member, if I rightly understand it, is somewhat of a *tu quoque* nature. Supposing, he says, that our zamíndárs' rents are rather high, the rents received by Government are high also, and as we are more or less in the same position, you should give us the same facilities you have yourselves to recover these rents. This argument is partly a retort, and partly an appeal for stronger powers and a simple procedure for recovery of zamíndárs' rents. So far as it is a retort, it is, as I have amply shown, incorrect in fact, and devoid of application. So far as it is a basis of appeal, I would beg to point out that in the Western Presidency these powers, which he covets, are used where the assessment has been carefully graduated in accordance with the capabilities of the soil after a careful survey and record-of-rights; where there is a complete recognition of the customary tenure of India, and a system which has the elasticity to adapt itself to variety of seasons and means, and where, moreover, the assessment, which is fixed under this system, has been fixed for thirty years.

In Western India, I am glad to say that a large and increasing number of chiefs and landholders, who have sufficient enlightenment to recognise the advantages of this system, have called in the Revenue and Survey Department to survey their lands and fix their rents for them, have agreed to abide by their decision, and have introduced rates accordingly. Assistance to recover these rates is readily obtainable from Government. I would recommend the same course to the zamíndárs of Bengal; and when next they desire to come before the Government asking for additional powers to recover their dues, they had better accompany their request with the other, that these rents may be fixed on scientific principles for a term of years. I think, my Lord, that this is all that it is necessary for me to say regarding the Bill in its present form; but I may repeat that it will receive my hearty support."

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 13th March, 1883.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 12th March, 1883.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 13th March, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, Rai Bahádur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Darbhangá.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

[The adjourned debate on the Bill was resumed this day.]

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"My Lord, I propose to leave to my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley, in whose charge the Bill is, the task of replying generally to the arguments which have been urged against it; and the very able speech of my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans has relieved me from the necessity of dealing with such of those arguments as appear to be of a specially legal character. I do not intend to pursue further the discussion as to the precise position and rights of raiyats and zamíndárs, respectively, at the time of the Permanent Settlement. The interest of that discussion is mainly antiquarian; and the most important of the practical questions connected with it are, how far we have redeemed the pledge given to the raiyats in 1793, and whether what we now propose involves any violation of the contract entered into with the zamíndárs at the same time. I have endeavoured to answer both those questions to the best of my ability, and after listening very carefully to what my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál had to say on the subject, I cannot help thinking that the argument based on the breach of contract is an argument on which he himself does not rely, and which, in fact, he does not even seriously urge. I may, however, be permitted to take this opportunity of removing some of the misconceptions which appear to be entertained as to the meaning of one or two expressions which I used in the course of my introductory speech. When I compared the use of the term 'proprietor' in Indian revenue language, to the use of the word 'owner' in English statutory language, I did not mean to suggest that the position of the former was or might be that of a mere agent or trustee. I merely meant to point out that in the one case, as in the other, the legislature had pitched upon one of several persons having an interest in land, and treated him as an owner or proprietor for certain State purposes, without entering into the question of the interests of other persons. Still less did I mean to suggest, as the

Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád thought I suggested, that the zamíndár is not entitled to call himself proprietor, or to speak of his interest as his property. My hon'ble friend, as every other zamíndár, was fully entitled to describe himself as proprietor of his interest in the land, and to speak of that interest as his property; but that fact does not exclude the co-existence of any number of other interests of any number of other persons in the same land. I am afraid, from the way in which the hon'ble member spoke of the Bill, that he is irreconcilably opposed to its principles, as well as to its details. But, however that may be, I can assure him that any suggestions which he may make for the improvement of the provisions of the Bill will receive most careful consideration from the Select Committee. I entirely concur with him as to the expediency of affording every facility to the landlords for making improvements upon their lands, and I understand that for this purpose he suggests, among other things, that when a landlord has made, or has proposed to make, an improvement, such as a well, he should be enabled to go to the Collector or some other officer and obtain from him a certificate showing the description of well he has made, or is about to make, the area likely to be improved and the probable expenditure on the improvement (the hon'ble member will correct me if I am wrong); and that, upon the strength of that certificate, he should be entitled to make a corresponding increase in his rents. I think this a very useful suggestion, and it is one which is well worthy of consideration.

"Just one word about the *pattá*. I have not seen the Government form of pattá to which the hon'ble Mr. Kristodás Pál has referred, and I daresay my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor will have something to say about it. But, of course, I never intended to suggest that each and all of the stipulations contained in the *kabúliyat* which I read out were illegal or unfair. On the contrary it was obvious enough that the zamíndár had taken a common form, and had engrafted on it some variations of his own, and it was those variations that were open to objection. It is all very well to say that stipulations for the payment of interest at an exorbitant rate, or for the payment of cesses imposed by the landlord, are stipulations which no Court would enforce. But it is precisely this fact which makes them so mischievous. These stipulations are, in fact, attempts on the part of the zamíndár to make the raiyat pay, under colour of a contract, what no Civil Court would ever force him to pay."

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING said:—"My Lord, before proceeding to comment on the important question upon which this Council is now called upon to deliberate, I should wish to make one preliminary observation. It is, I am aware, difficult to argue the issues involved in the discussion on this Bill, without appearing a partisan of either the zamíndárs or the raiyats. For my own part, however, I altogether deprecate any such inference. My wish is—and I am sure the wish of the Government collectively is—to preserve an attitude of strict impartiality, to consider carefully the arguments which may be advanced, whether in support of this Bill or in opposition to it, and ultimately to assist this Council in arriving at such decisions as may be most conducive to the public welfare and most just to the conflicting interests involved.

"My hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál commenced the able and interesting address which he delivered to the Council yesterday, by saying that he must not be regarded solely as an advocate of the zamíndárs, for that his sympathies and convictions were quite as much with the raiyats as with the zamíndárs. I was glad to hear that statement of my hon'ble friend, but I must confess that, although I listened with great attention to my hon'ble friend's speech, I did not hear any arguments advanced from the point of view of the raiyat. I do not at all complain of this. On the contrary, I think it is a matter of congratulation both to the Government and to this Council that the views of the zamíndárs should be so ably and fully represented in this Council, as they are by my hon'ble friend. On the other hand, I trust my hon'ble friend will not be surprised if to some extent I take up the converse of his situation, and that he will not think, if I dwell more specially on those views which are especially associated with the interests of the raiyats, that I have any bias in the matter. I have no such bias. The reason why on the present occasion I dwell more

especially on the claims of the raiyats is, because the superior education of the zamíndárs, and the fact that their interests are ably represented both in and out of this Council, enables them to bring forward their views to greater advantage than the circumstances of the case permit to the raiyats. It is, therefore, desirable that the arguments from the raiyats' point of view should be fully and publicly stated and examined.

"My hon'ble colleague Mr. Ilbert, in moving for leave to introduce this Bill, explained the circumstances under which the present Government has thought it its duty to undertake a general revision of the rent law in Bengal. It is not necessary, therefore, that I should dwell on those circumstances. I will only make one observation on the past history of the case.

"In the course of the discussions on this Bill, it may perhaps be said—and, indeed, outside the walls of this Council room it has already been said—that your Excellency's Government, finding the relations between the zamíndárs and raiyats in an unsatisfactory condition, resolved, *proprio motu*, to initiate legislation, with a view to placing those relations on a more satisfactory footing. A statement of this sort would very inaccurately represent the facts of the case. Whatever may be the individual views held by members of the present Government upon the important political, social and economic problems involved in the legislation now proposed, nothing is more certain than that those individual views have in no way contributed to raise the issues now under discussion, nor have they accelerated or retarded by one day the advent of the time when the reform of the land laws of Bengal must, perforce, have been undertaken.

"In order to appreciate the reasons, whether remote or immediate, which have rendered legislation on this subject an unavoidable necessity, it is necessary to look back to a time when the *personnel* of the Indian Administration—whether that of the India Office, of the Imperial Government of India, or of the Local Government of Bengal—was different to that which at present exists.

"The facts which the present Government of India found in existence were, first, that, after some tentative efforts at partial legislation, a Commission had been appointed as a preliminary measure to a general revision of the rent law of Bengal; and, secondly, that the majority of the Commission, backed by the concurrent testimony of a long array of high authorities in past years, were of opinion that such a revision should be undertaken. Lastly, the Government of Bengal urged that a general revision of the rent law should be undertaken, and submitted a draft Bill having that object in view. Under these circumstances, I venture to think that it would have been a dereliction of duty on the part of the Government, if we had declined to undertake the onerous and responsible task which now lies before us.

"Independently, however, of this issue, which is one of comparatively minor importance, it remains to be considered whether the Government—in which term I include both the Government of Lord Lytton, which appointed the Rent Commission, and the present Government, which has to deal with its report—is justified in undertaking a legislative measure of such importance.

"It appears to me desirable that this question should be further examined, especially as the necessity of any general revision of the rent law has been denied by my hon'ble friends the Mahárájá of Darbhangá and Mr. Kristodás Pál.

"The necessity for legislation is urged from two quarters. The zamíndárs wish for certain amendments in Act X of 1859, their main grievance being that the existing law does not give sufficient facilities for the enhancement and recovery of rent. The grievances of the raiyats may conveniently be summed up in the phrase—borrowed from the discussions on the reform of the Irish land laws—that they desire, in a greater or less degree, the attainment of the three Fs.

"I am aware that my hon'ble friend the Mahárájá of Darbhangá stated yesterday that the zamíndárs of Bihár do not require any legislation at all. At the same time I think I shall be right in saying that very recently the desirability of amending the law in the sense of giving greater facility for the recovery and enhancement of rent was not generally disputed, and that even now a very large body of opinion is in favour of such legislation. I need not,

therefore, discuss this branch of the question. But the necessity of any further considerable revision of the law beyond what is necessary to facilitate the recovery and enhancement of rent is disputed. It is alleged that the present system of land tenures in Bengal has not hampered the prosperity of the Bengal peasantry; that no sufficient evidence exists which would justify a general revision of the rent law, and that, before any such revision is undertaken, further detailed enquiry is necessary.

"Then there is another argument to which allusion has not been made in this Council, but which I have seen frequently stated outside the Council. It is well known that the advocates of legislation adduce the riots in Pabná and elsewhere as a proof of the necessity for legislation. To this it is replied that these riots were caused by Government officials. As regards this statement, I will only say that there is a strong presumption that it is unfounded. I have certainly never seen any evidence in support of its correctness, and I observe that Sir George Campbell, speaking some while after the riots, said that he 'believed, speaking generally, it is certain that the law was, and, so far as the original matter of dispute goes, still is, with the raiyats.'

"I confess that an argument of this sort reminds me of those well-known lines in 'Rejected Addresses' which, I remember, have once before been quoted in this Council—

'Who makes the quartern loaf and Luddites rise?
Who fills the butchers' shops with large blue flies?'

"And then the author goes on to say that the Emperor Napoleon I was responsible for these things. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the officials in Pabná and elsewhere were no more responsible for the disturbances some few years ago than Napoleon I was for the flies in the butchers' shops, and they are, perhaps, less responsible than that potentate was for the high price of the quartern loaf.

"Turning now to the question of the prosperity of the peasantry, I wish to remind this Council that my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál cited the rapid growth of the Excise revenue as a proof of the growing prosperity of the people. No doubt the Excise revenue has of recent years grown rapidly, and the growth of this revenue is an indication of increasing prosperity. But my hon'ble friend must pardon me if I say that this fact does not prove his case. The question to be decided, for the purposes of the present issue, is not whether the peasantry of Bengal are prosperous or the reverse. Prosperity is a relative term. The question at issue is, whether the existing laws regulating the system of land tenures in Bengal hinder the peasantry of that Province from being as prosperous as they otherwise would be.

"It may tend towards the elucidation of this question if I give some figures with a view to showing the measure of agricultural wealth possessed by the population in the principal Provinces of British India, more especially as this is a point to which my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál alluded in the course of his very able and interesting speech of yesterday. In the Central Provinces, the yearly value of the crop, per head of population, is Rs. 21·6; the payments for purposes of Government and irrigation, per head, amount to Re. ·72; the balance is Rs. 20·9. In Bombay, the yearly value of the crop is Rs. 22·4; the payments Rs. 2·2; the balance Rs. 20·2. In the Panjáb, the yearly value of the crop is Rs. 18·5.; the payments Rs. 1·4; the balance is Rs. 17·1. In Madras, the yearly value of the crop is Rs. 19·0; the payments Rs. 1·7; the balance Rs. 17·3. In Bengal, the yearly value of the crop is Rs. 15·9; the payments Re. ·81; the balance Rs. 15·1. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the yearly value of the crop is Rs. 16·4; the payments amount to Rs. 1·6; balance Rs. 14·8. It would be easy to show that, of the total payments, including rent, made by the people of each Province of India, a great deal less finds its way into the Government Treasury in Bengal than elsewhere. Thus, in Bombay, where the land-tenure is nearly all raiyatwárí, eighty-eight per cent. of the payments made are devoted to purposes of Government, being either paid into the Treasury as revenue, or devoted to the support of establishments required for public purposes. In Madras, where about four-fifths of the country is under the raiyatwárí tenure, the proportion is sixty-nine per cent. In

the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, under a zamíndárí system and temporary settlements, the proportion is sixty per cent. In the Panjáb, where there are a very large number of cultivating proprietors, the proportion is fifty-four per cent. In Bengal, under the Permanent Settlement, the proportion is believed not to exceed thirty-three per cent. This, however, is not the point with which I am immediately concerned. What I wish to show is the degree of agricultural wealth possessed by the several populations. I am aware how dangerous it is to place implicit reliance on statistical calculations of this sort. Notably, in this instance, it is to be observed that the produce of the cultivated area is not the only source of income to the cultivators. Milk, ghí, curds, hides, wool, live-stock and fuel have to be taken into account. For instance, the value of stock, dairy and forest produce in the Panjáb has been calculated at no less than twelve crores of rupees annually. At the same time, when we find that statistics, worked out without reference to any particular result,—for these calculations were not made with special reference to the measure now under discussion—lead to the same conclusion as those which would result from general knowledge of the subject, and from *à priori* inferences, it is, I think, impossible not to attach some importance to them. What, therefore, is the conclusion to which these figures point? They show, in the first place, that, under certain conditions, the raiyatwárí and zamíndárí tenures are consistent with an equal degree of agricultural wealth. Thus the agricultural wealth of the Central Provinces stands at the top of the list. The reason is obvious. In the Central Provinces, there is no keen competition between cultivators for land, but rather there is competition between landlords to get cultivators. But if we find a combination where the zamíndárí system exists, accompanied with great pressure of the population on the soil, but unaccompanied with any sufficient protection afforded to the cultivator against the landlord, it is there that we should expect to find the least degree of agricultural wealth; and that is precisely what we do find. The degree of agricultural wealth in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Bengal is considerably less than that of the other Provinces of India, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are in a slightly worse position than Bengal, because we know that the pressure of the population on the soil in those Provinces is somewhat greater than is the case in Bengal.

"I have so far compared the agricultural wealth of Bengal and other Provinces. I now proceed to institute a comparison between different portions of the Province of Bengal itself. The circumstances incident to the tenure of land, and consequently the degree of agricultural prosperity attained in different parts of the Province, present some wide differences. Thus, in the Chittagong Division, we are told by the Commissioner that the landlords 'stand in awe of their raiyats'. In some other districts, Dinájpur for instance, there is evidence to show that 'the demand for raiyats by zamíndárs is more than the demand for the lands by raiyats'.

"Of course where any real competition for raiyats exists, the latter, if they are unduly pressed, move off to other estates. In other districts, where this state of things is reversed, and the congestion of the population leads to excessive competition for land, there is abundant evidence to show that, under the existing condition of the law, the agricultural prosperity of the country is hampered. Perhaps the best way of bringing this point out clearly will be to compare the condition of different parts of the Province, which present dissimilar features in respect to the system of land tenures.

"Many official reports might be quoted to show the prosperous condition of the people of Bákirganj and the adjoining district.

"Thus an official report written in 1868 speaks of the cultivators of the Bákirganj district as 'litigious' and 'very easily excited.' But the report goes on to say—

'Nothing strikes one more in going through a village in this district than to see substantial homesteads, well-kept gardens, well-stocked poultry and farm-yards. It is no uncommon thing for the substantial howaldars of this district to keep their own poultry, not only for sale, but also for home consumption.' Then again 'I do not think the raiyats of any other district would have borne the heavy losses in cattle, from the murrain which has raged here to a most appalling extent, so well as the Bákirganj raiyats have done. I have sometimes been really surprised to see how easily the raiyats have replaced their losses by the purchase of more

cattle. * * * * In the steady social advancement of the people, in their independence and substantial comfort and well-being, Bákirganj, a district comparatively unknown, neglected and despised, is about the best illustration of the blessings enjoyed under our rule.'

"Many passages from recent reports might be quoted in corroboration of this description. Thus, in the annual report on the Dháká Division for the year 1877-78, the following passage occurs :—

'The great and astounding calamities which followed the cyclone have been met and tided over; the soil is fertile; the people self-relying, industrious and perfectly able to defend their own'.

"Why is it that, in Bákirganj and in some of the adjoining districts, such a remarkable degree of prosperity exists? The reason is not far to seek. 'Bákirganj,' an official report says, 'is essentially a district of peasant proprietors.'

'Almost all the actual cultivators,' another report says, 'have to a certain extent a proprietary right in the land they cultivate'.

"I do not say that this is the only reason why these districts are exceptionally prosperous. I am aware that the rise of the jute industry has poured considerable wealth into these districts. But when this wealth accrued, what was the first use to which it was turned? The cultivators knew well enough that the acquisition of a proprietary right in the soil was essential to their permanent welfare, and, accordingly, we find that the first use to which they turned their newly acquired wealth was to take every opportunity of acquiring such right. The statistics of registration show that, in the three years, 1877-78, 1878-79 and 1879-80, no less than 342,596 perpetual leases were executed in Bengal, by far the greater portion of which were executed in the districts of Jessore, Bákirganj, Farídpur, Noakhálí and Chittagong.

"I turn now to Bihár, and the contrast is indeed remarkable. There we find a peasantry which is described by Sir Richard Temple, speaking with all the weight of his great experience, as 'in a lower condition than that of any other peasantry with equal advantages which he had seen in India'. I see no reason to suppose that this description is in any way exaggerated. It is corroborated by the late Colonel Hidáyat Alí, himself a zamíndár, well acquainted with the habits and customs of the people of Bihár, and whose opinion is stated, on reliable authority, to be unprejudiced and valuable. 'The raiyats of this Province', he says, 'namely, the heads of families, and even the women and the male adult children of the agricultural classes, though they labour hard, are yet in a state of almost utter destitution, and that owing to the heavy assessments laid on them'. Let any one look at tables giving the average monthly wage of an able-bodied agricultural labourer, which are periodically published in the *Gazette*. He will find that the average wage in the Patna district is from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a month; in the Gya district, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3; in the Shahábád district, Rs. 4; in the Darbhangá district, Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. Elsewhere in the rural districts of Bengal, we find the wage of the agricultural labourers ranging from a minimum of Rs. 5 in the Murshidábád district, to somewhat over Rs. 9 in Bákirganj, Maimansingh, &c., the usual rate being about Rs. 7 or Rs. 7-8. These, I think, are very eloquent facts. If any further evidence be needed, it is sufficient to compare the remarkable recuperative powers shown after the disastrous cyclone by the cultivators of Bákirganj and the adjoining districts, with the feeble powers of resistance against famine shown by the peasantry of Bihár in 1874. Those who were concerned with the administration of India in that year are not likely to forget the fearful rapidity with which, in spite of every effort of the Government, scarcity was with the utmost difficulty prevented from turning into widespread mortality from starvation in those poverty-stricken districts. What is the reason of this condition of things? It is thus stated by two very able officials, Messrs. Geddes and MacDonnell, in their report of January 7, 1876:—

'The whole conditions of agricultural industry in Bihár,' they say, 'are such as to render it precarious. There is no sufficient certainty as to tenure. It is impossible for the population to fall back this year solely on accumulated reserves, whether of grain, of property, of money or of credit. * * * The people who plough and sow, and who ought to reap, have not a reasonable assurance as to the fruits of their industry'.

"It is well known that in Bihár a large quantity of land is held under what is termed the *bhaoli* or métayer system of tenure. All who are conversant with questions of this sort know, generally, what there is to be said for and against this system of tenure. It has found an apologist in one of the most able economic writers of the century. I observe, however, in a series of articles republished from the *Hindú Patriot*, and in which the cause of the zamíndárs is defended with remarkable ability, that it is stated that 'the *bhaoli* tenant is as much secured in the possession of his holding as the métayer tenants are in Continental Europe'. A description is then given of the métayer tenancy in France. This description is taken textually from the pages of Arthur Young, who was a very acute observer on agricultural matters. It describes, not the métayer tenancy which now exists in some parts of Europe, but that which existed in France before the Revolution. It was in respect to this tenancy that Arthur Young said that :—

'there is not one word to be said in favour of the practice, and a thousand arguments that may be used against it. * * * * * Wherever this system prevails it may be taken for granted that a miserable and useless population is found'.

"It was strongly condemned by one of the greatest French administrators—Turgot. Mill has, indeed, defended the métayer system, but then, after alluding to the alleged prosperity of the people of Italy, where this system of tenure exists, he says :—

'I look upon the rural economy of Italy as simply so much additional evidence in favour of small occupations with permanent tenure'.

"Now, in the first place it is to be observed that Mill's account of Italian prosperity under the métayer system, which was based on the account given by Sismondi, is now believed to have been incorrect. It was refuted in a report by Mr. Herries on the land-tenures of Italy, which was laid before Parliament in 1871. And, in the second place, permanent tenure, which, as Mill says, will always generate considerable agricultural prosperity, even under the disadvantages of the peculiar nature of the métayer contract, is exactly what the Bihár tenant has not got. This is what the Bihár Committee said on this subject :—

'An examination of the *jamabandí* papers of Bihár estates has shown that, while sixty per cent. of the present raiyats have held some land in the villages in which they reside for more than twelve years, less than one per cent. of them hold at present the same area of land which they held twelve years ago. * * * This is an evil which is due to the general failure on the part of the landholders to comply with an obligation which the law has, from the earliest period of our rule, imposed upon them, namely, that of giving pattás to their tenants, specifying the boundaries and areas of their holdings'.

"The meaning of this is, I conceive, that the intention of the legislature in 1859, which was to facilitate the acquisition of occupancy-rights, has been completely defeated. But the whole of the report of the Bihár Committee should be read, in order to gain an accurate idea of the evils of the *bhaoli* system. It is shown by the report of that Committee that, when the raiyats decline to accept the zamíndár's terms as to the share of the produce, the zamíndár declines to make the appraisement. Further, when the appraisement is made, the zamíndárs do not allow the raiyats to take away the grain. 'It will be seen', the Committee says, 'that the zamíndárs of South Bihár practically take by way of rent as much of the crop as they choose to claim'.

"I think, with such facts as these before us, it is impossible to deny that the relative prosperity of the people of the Eastern districts in the one case, and the relative depression of the agricultural classes in Bihár in the other case, must to a very great extent be traced to the different systems under which land is held in those districts of Bengal.

"It is said that sufficiently detailed enquiry has not yet been made, and that sufficient evidence has not yet been accumulated, as to the necessity of any general revision of the rent law of Bengal. I am unable to admit the validity of this contention. Abundant evidence might be cited to show that in some parts of Bengal greater facilities are required to enable the zamíndár to recover the tenant's rent. As, however, this point is not, generally speaking, disputed, I need not dwell on it any longer. Looking at the question from the raiyats' point of view, we have the concurrent testimony of a large number of

experienced officials, both past and present. We have the further testimony of a Committee composed of experienced gentlemen, both official and non-official, on the condition of the affairs of Bihár. We have the very able report of the Rent Commission. We have the concurrent testimony of four successive Lieutenant-Governors. We have, moreover, as regards the levy of illegal cesses, the results of very careful enquiries instituted by Sir George Campbell in 1872, supplemented in many cases by abstracts of oral evidence, and a large quantity of documentary evidence.

"It will be borne in mind that, as could readily be shown by reference to contemporaneous literature, one of the chief objects of the authors of the Permanent Settlement was to prevent the levy of *abwábs*, or illegal cesses. Nothing is more clear than that this object has not been attained. I should like to read to the Council a list of the cesses which were reported by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, in 1872, to be levied in the Twenty-four Parganas. They are no less than twenty-seven in number. They are as follows:—

(1.) *Dák kharcha.*—This cess is levied to reimburse the zamíndárs for amounts paid on account of zamíndárí dák tax. The rate at which it is levied does not exceed three pice per rupee on the amount of the tenants' rent.

(2.) *Chánda*, including *bhikya* or *maugon.*—A contribution made to the zamíndár when he is involved in debt requiring speedy clearance. It will be seen, therefore, that if, as my hon'ble friend (Mr. Kristodás Pál) says, the raiyat goes to the zamíndár when he is in difficulties, it sometimes happens that when the zamíndár is in difficulties he goes to the raiyat.

(3.) *Parboony.*—This is paid on occasions of pujá or other religious ceremonies in the zamíndár's house. The rate of its levy is not more than four pice per rupee.

(4.) *Tohurria*,—a fee paid on the occasion of the audit of raiyats' accounts at the end of the year.

(5.) Forced labour or *begár.*—This labour is exacted from the raiyats without payment.

(6.) *Marucha* or marriage-fee,—paid on the occasion of a marriage taking place among the raiyats. It is fixed at the discretion of the zamíndár.

(7.) *Ban-salami*,—a fee levied on account of the preparation of gur or molasses from sugarcane.

(8.) *Salami*, including all fees paid on the change of raiyats' holdings, and on the exchange of pattás and kabúliyats.

(9.) *Khárij Dákhil*,—a fee commonly, at the rate of twenty-five per cent., levied on the mutation of every name in the zamíndár's books.

(10.) Taking of rice, fish and other articles of food on occasions of feasts in the zamíndár's house.

(11.) *Battá* and *Multá Kumrae.*—The former is charged for conversion from Sikká to Company's rupees; the latter on account of wear and tear of the same.

(12.) *Fines.*—These are imposed when the zamíndár settles petty disputes among his raiyats.

(13.) *Police Kharcha*,—a contribution levied for payment to police-officers visiting the estate for investigating some crime or unnatural death.

(14.) *Junmojattra* and *Rash Kharcha* are exceptional imposts, levied on occasions of certain festivals.

(15.) *Bardari Kharcha*,—a fee levied at heavy rates by a farmer taking a lease of a mahál.

(16.) *Tax or income tax*, levied by a few zamíndárs, to be reimbursed for what they pay to Government on account of this tax. (The list, from which I quote, was, it will be remembered, prepared in 1872 when the Income Tax was in existence.)

(17.) *Doctor's fees.*—This is levied exceptionally by a few zamíndárs on the plea that they are made to pay a similar fee to Government.

(18.) *Tautkur.*—A tax of four annas levied from every weaver for each loom.

(19.) *Dhaie mahál*,—a fee levied from every wet-nurse carrying on her profession on the zamíndár's estates.

(20.) *Anchora salami*,—a fee levied by persons carrying on an illicit manufacture of salt.

(21.) *Halbhangun*,—a fee paid by a raiyat on his ploughing land for the first time in each and every year.

(22.) *Mathurí jama*,—a tax levied on barbers.

(23.) *Shashum jama*,—a tax levied on muchís for the privilege of taking hides from the carcasses of beasts thrown away in the bhagar of a village.

(24.) *Punniah Kharcha.*—The contribution made by the raiyats on the day the *punniah* ceremony takes place.

(25.) *Bastu pujá Kharcha*,—a contribution made for the worship of *bastu purush* (god of dwelling-houses) on the last day of the month of *pous.*

(26.) *Rashad Kharcha*,—a contribution levied to supply with provisions some district authority or his followers making a tour in the interior of the estate.

(27.) *Nazráná*, or presents made to the zamíndár on his making a tour through his estates.

"I took this list at hazard from a number of others given in the reports addressed to Sir George Campbell in answer to his enquiry in 1872. It does not appear to represent an exceptional case. In some districts, fewer cesses are levied; in others, the evil has apparently attained even larger dimensions. Indeed, a case is cited in Orissa, as an example of the credulity of the raiyats, where the fixing of a line of telegraph posts was made an excuse for the levy of an additional cess.

"It is sometimes said that the raiyats themselves have not asked for any legislation. That statement is not correct. The raiyats have in some cases petitioned Government, and, if they have not come forward more fully on their own behalf, the reason is not far to seek. The Collector of Bhágalpur reported on the 15th May, 1872, that—

'if a formal enquiry were instituted, it would be almost impossible to make any raiyat come forward to divulge what he had paid; it is only incidentally that we come to hear of the exactions.'

"And, in forwarding the reports of 1872 to Sir George Campbell, the member in charge of the Board of Revenue (Mr. Schalch),—whose views, generally, were certainly not unfavourable to the zamíndárs—expressed himself in the following terms;—

'Even when the raiyats are aware of their rights, they very naturally prefer to bear the almost insupportable burden of oppression, rather than to follow a course of opposition which would probably result in even greater oppression,—nay, even in utter ruin.'

"I do not think that, under these circumstances, it can be any matter of surprise that the raiyats in some parts of Bengal have not spoken out more plainly than has been actually the case. Rather I think it a matter of surprise that they have spoken out so clearly as they have done.

"It appears to me, therefore, that the evidence upon which the necessity for a revision of the rent law is based is sufficiently conclusive.

"I now turn to the consideration of a wholly different point.

"It has been urged that legislation of the nature now proposed is contrary both to the spirit and to the express terms of the Permanent Settlement; in fact, that it involves a breach of the contract made in 1793 between Lord Cornwallis, on behalf of the British Government, and the zamíndárs. So much has already been written and said on this subject that I will not attempt to discuss it at any length. Nevertheless, the imputation of breach of faith is so serious, and the moral obligation on the part of the British Government to adhere scrupulously to any solemn pledges given to the Natives of India, of whatsoever class, appears to me to be so binding, that I should wish to state, as briefly as possible, why I consider that the argument adverse to the present Bill, based on the supposition that it involves a breach of contract, is wholly untenable.

"I do not know that the spirit in which, as it appears to me, the British Government should approach the question of dealing with the Permanent Settle-

ment has ever been more clearly and comprehensively treated than by Sir James Stephen in his speech on the Local Rates (North-Western Provinces) Bill in 1871, and I wish to dwell briefly on Sir James Stephen's opinions, because, if I understood rightly, they were, I think, somewhat misapprehended by my hon'ble friend Rájá Siva Parsád in the address he delivered to the Council yesterday. Arguments had at that time been advanced to the effect that, as no one generation of law-givers can irrevocably bind another to a certain course of conduct, it was idle to object to any law on the ground that it was a violation of the pledges given at the Permanent Settlement.

"Sir James Stephen said that he had heard these arguments with regret all the more 'because they undoubtedly have a certain *substratum* of truth.' 'The objection to the theory', he added, 'of which they are applications is, not that it is false, but that it is partial, that it applies to legal right and wrong, and does not deal with the question of moral right and wrong.'

"Sir James Stephen then pointed out that it was specially to be borne in mind, in considering the moral justice of making any change in the terms of the Permanent Settlement, that the Government of India was not a representative Government. 'A really representative Government', he said, 'may deal with the pledges of their predecessors in a very different way from a Government like ours.'

"I think these observations of Sir James Stephen must command universal assent. Occasions may arise in India, as elsewhere, when it becomes both necessary and desirable for the legislature of one period to modify, or even deliberately to reverse, the measures adopted at some previous period. But certainly, in dealing with so solemn a compact as the Permanent Settlement, the very strongest possible necessity would have to be shown in order to afford a moral justification for any legislation which might involve a violation of previous engagements. We are fortunately not called upon to decide whether in the present instance a sufficiently strong case exists for any modification in the terms of the Permanent Settlement, for I venture to think that it may be conclusively shown that the legislation now proposed is in strict conformity both with the letter and the spirit of the engagement taken by Lord Cornwallis.

"I say both the letter and the spirit, because high legal authorities differ in their opinion as to whether, in endeavouring to arrive at a decision as to the intentions of the legislature of 1793, we are confined to the text of the Statutes, or whether we may seek for a further exposition of those intentions in contemporaneous official literature. On a point of this sort the opinion of a layman is of little value. But I may perhaps be permitted to quote what so high a legal authority as Sir James Stephen said as to the latitude allowable in construing the text of the Permanent Settlement:—

'When I say,' he said, 'that in my opinion the Permanent Settlement ought to be scrupulously observed, both in letter and in spirit, I do not mean to exclude the right on the part of the Government, which is essential to the true interpretation of all such transactions, to take into consideration the gradual alteration produced by time and circumstance, and the influence of surrounding facts. A great public act like the Permanent Settlement is not to be interpreted, and can never have been meant to be interpreted, merely by reference to the terms of the document in which it is contained. Its meaning must be collected from a consideration of the circumstances under which, and of the objects for which, it was made; and in considering what is, and what is not, consistent with its terms, we must look at the gradual changes which have occurred in the condition of the country since it was enacted. This is the only way in which it is possible to understand fully transactions of this kind, and it is peculiarly necessary in the case of a transaction which, however important, neither is, nor professes to be, a complete and exhaustive statement of the relations between the Government and its subjects. The Permanent Settlement regulates only one branch of one part of those relations, and it must be interpreted by reference to others.'

"Whether, however, we look for the intentions of the legislature solely in the text of the Regulations, or whether we admit contemporaneous literature as evidence of those intentions, it appears to me that, in so far as the immediate point under discussion is concerned, we arrive at the same conclusion.

"Looking first at the precise words which the legislature employed, the text of Regulation I of 1793 (clause 1, section 8) is sufficiently clear. It reserves to the Government full powers to interfere 'for the protection and welfare of the dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil.'

"It has, however, been urged that Regulation II of 1793, which was passed on the same day as Regulation I, qualifies the reservation in section 8 of Regulation I. This argument is based upon the fact that the preamble to Regulation II of 1793, after dwelling on the expediency of abolishing the Courts of *Mál Adálat* or Revenue Courts, and transferring the trial of suits which were cognizable in those Courts to the Courts of *Díwání Adálat*, goes on to say that—

'no power will then exist in the country by which the rights vested in the landholders by the Regulations can be infringed or the value of landed property affected.'

"I must confess that I altogether fail to see how the language thus used in Regulation II qualifies the legislative power expressly reserved by Regulation I on behalf of dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil. If the whole of the preamble to Regulation II of 1793 be read, the intention of the legislature becomes perfectly clear. Prior to 1793, rent and revenue suits had been tried in what were then known as the *Mál Adálat* or Revenue Courts. In these Courts Collectors of Revenue presided as Judges. It was pointed out in the preamble to the Regulation that—

'the proprietors can never consider the privileges which have been conferred upon them as secured whilst the Revenue-officers are invested with these judicial powers * * * * * * The Revenue-officers must be deprived of their judicial powers.'

"Further, these officers were to be rendered 'amenable to the Courts of Judicature.'

"When this was done, the Regulation went on to indicate:—

'No power will then exist in the country by which the rights vested in the landholders can be infringed or the value of landed property affected.'

"In point of fact, it is quite clear that the sole intention of the legislature was to give further security to the zamíndárs in respect to the permanency of their revenue assessment by a separation of judicial and executive functions, instead of allowing them to be united in the same individuals as was heretofore the case. The explicit reservation made in Regulation I of 1793 does not, therefore, appear to be in any way qualified by the provision enacted in Regulation II.

"I have so far dealt only with the text of the Regulations of 1793, and I have endeavoured to show that full power to legislate, with a view to the protection of the interest of the raiyats, was expressly reserved by the legislature. If, however, we admit contemporaneous official literature as evidence of the intentions of the legislature, the case becomes even stronger. In the well-known letter to Lord Cornwallis of the 19th September, 1792, the Court of Directors express themselves as follows:—

'But as so great a change in habits and situation can only be gradual, the interference of Government may, for a considerable period, be necessary to prevent the landholders from making use of their own permanent possession for the purpose of exaction and oppression. We therefore wish to have it distinctly understood that, while we confirm to the landholders the possession of the districts which they now hold and subject only to the revenue now settled, and while we disclaim any interference with respect to the situation of the raiyats or the sums paid by them, with any view of an addition of revenue to ourselves, we expressly reserve the right, which belongs to us as Sovereigns, of interposing our authority in making, from time to time, all such regulations as may be necessary to prevent the raiyats being improperly disturbed in their possession, or loaded with unwarrantable exactions. A power exercised for the purpose we have mentioned, and which has no view to our own interests, except as they are connected with the general industry and prosperity of the country, can be no object of jealousy to the landholders, and, instead of diminishing, will ultimately enhance, the value of their proprietary rights. Our interposition, where it is necessary, seems also to be clearly consistent with the practice of the Mogul Government, under which it appeared to be a general maxim that the immediate cultivator of the soil, duly paying his rent, should not be dispossessed of the land he occupied. This necessarily supposes that there were some measures and limits by which the rent could be defined, and that it was not left to the arbitrary determination of the zamíndár, for otherwise such a rule would be nugatory; and in point of fact the original amount seems to have been annually ascertained and fixed by the act of the Sovereign.'

"Again, somewhat later, but before Regulation I of 1793 was passed, the Court of Directors expressed themselves as follows:—

'In order to leave no room for our intentions being at any time misunderstood, we direct you to be accurate in the terms in which our determination is announced * * * * You

will, in a particular manner, be cautious so to express yourselves as to leave no ambiguity as to our right to interfere from time to time, as it may be necessary, for the protection of the raiyats and subordinate landholders, it being our intention, in the whole of this measure, effectually to limit our own demands, but not to depart from our inherent right as Sovereigns, of being the guardians and protectors of every class of persons living under our government.'

"Whether, therefore, we look to the letter of the Regulations of 1793, or whether we look to contemporaneous official literature for a further indication of the intentions of the legislature of that period, it is abundantly clear that power to legislate, in order to define the relations between the zamíndárs and the raiyats, was expressly reserved at the time the Permanent Settlement was made.

"I now turn to another cognate point. It is admitted on all sides that the *khudkásht* or resident raiyats had certain rights at the time of the Permanent Settlement. A great deal of learning and research has been devoted to enquiring into the precise nature of those rights. I do not propose to discuss this point. But I wish to say something about the rights of a certain important class of cultivators which accrued subsequent to the passing of Regulation I of 1793. At the time that Regulation was passed, a large tract of waste and unoccupied land existed in Bengal. These lands were not assessed to the payment of revenue. The whole of the rents payable in respect to these lands was left to the zamíndárs, under the terms of Lord Cornwallis's settlement. 'The rents of an estate', Lord Cornwallis said in his Minute of February 3rd, 1790 'can only be raised by inducing the raiyats to cultivate the more valuable articles of produce, and to clear the extensive tracts of waste-land which are to be found in almost every zamíndárí in Bengal.'

"It has been argued on high authority that, under the Permanent Settlement, the zamíndárs were left free by the legislature to let these unoccupied lands to raiyats upon whatever terms they thought proper; that, in respect to these lands, they had almost as much freedom as English landlords; and that the terms upon which these lands were let were a matter of contract regulated by the ordinary principles of demand and supply.

"It would perhaps constitute a sufficient reply to this argument to say that the reservation made in section 8 of Regulation I of 1793, which I have already quoted, expressly declares that, if necessary, legislation will be undertaken with a view to the 'protection and welfare of the dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil'. No class of cultivator was excluded.

"But I venture to think that the argument admits of a further answer. It implies that the authors of the Permanent Settlement deliberately intended to introduce freedom of contract as the economic basis on which the relations between the zamíndárs and the raiyats in respect to a very large class of lands was to rest.

"Now all the evidence which has come down to us goes, I venture to think, to show that the authors of the Permanent Settlement never intended anything of the kind. Lord Cornwallis, in his Minute of February 3rd, 1790, after speaking of the privileges enjoyed by the raiyats in certain parts of Bengal, goes on to say:—

'Whoever cultivates the land, the zamíndárs can receive no more than the established rent, which, in most places, is fully equal to what the cultivator can afford to pay. To permit him to dispossess one cultivator for the sole purpose of giving land to another would be vesting him with a power to commit a wanton act of oppression from which he would derive no benefit.'

"Moreover, section 5 of Regulation IV of 1793, which was passed less than a year after the Permanent Settlement, prescribes that, after the completion of certain formalities, 'pattás according to the form approved, and at the established rates, will be immediately granted to all raiyats who may apply for them.'

"The 'established rates', it is to be observed, apply under this Regulation to all raiyats. No exception is made in respect to raiyats who cultivate, or to raiyats who might subsequently cultivate, the lands unoccupied at the time of the Permanent Settlement. And yet it is surely not unreasonable to suppose that, if the legislature had intended to deal specially with the raiyats cultivating those lands, which then formed so large a proportion of the culturable area of Bengal, its intention would have been expressly stated. Lord Cornwallis and

his contemporaries were not ignorant of the fact that rents in Bengal were universally settled with reference to general or local usage, and that freedom of contract, in the sense in which we employ that term, did not exist. On the contrary, abundant evidence might be adduced to show that they were fully aware of it. Indeed, perfect freedom of contract was expressly excluded from the legislation of 1793. Section 65 of Regulation VIII of 1793 runs as follows:—

'No proprietor of land or dependant taluqdár shall contract any engagement with any under-farmer, or authorize any act contrary to the letter and meaning of this Regulation.'

"It does not, therefore, appear to me that, in respect to the unoccupied, any more than in respect to the occupied, lands, it can be contended that the Permanent Settlement placed the zamíndár in the position of the English landlords, free to regulate their relations with the raiyats without reference to customs. As Mr. O'Kinealy has said:—

'All that the Permanent Settlement did, all that the great founder of the settlement ever intended it should do, was to give zamíndárs, subject to custom, a perpetual lease of the lands at a fixed assessment, and subject to the restriction of State intervention if the conditions of their leases were violated to the injury of the raiyats.'

"I have said that Lord Cornwallis and his contemporaries did not intend to introduce freedom of contract as the economic basis which was to regulate the relations between landlord and tenant in Bengal. I may add that, had they endeavoured to do so, they would almost certainly have failed in the attempt. It is sometimes said that an Act of Parliament can do anything. It would be more correct to say that an Act of Parliament may prescribe that anything shall be done. However omnipotent may be the voice of the legislature, whether of England or of India, there is one thing that cannot be accomplished, whether by an Act of Parliament or by an Act of the Indian legislature. The habits of thought and customs of a vast population cannot be changed by any legislative enactment.

"What has been the result of endeavouring to plant freedom of contract in respect to land on the uncongenial soil of Ireland? It is told by the Bessborough Commission, in words that would apply with but little change to Bengal.

'That condition of society', the Commissioners say, 'in which the land suitable for tillage can be regarded as a mere commodity, the subject of trade, and can be let to the highest bidder in an open market, has never, except under special circumstances, existed in Ireland. The economical law of supply and demand was but of casual and exceptional application. It is generally admitted that, to make it applicable, the demand must be what is called 'effective'; in this instance it may be said that, whatever was the case with the demand, the supply was never effective. In the result, there has, in general, survived to him (the Irish farmer), through all vicissitudes, in despite of the seeming or real veto of law, in apparent defiance of political economy, a living tradition of possessory rights, such as belonged, in the more primitive ages of society, to the status of the man who tilled the soil.'

"Again, the legislature of 1793 endeavoured to introduce into Bengal written engagements between landlord and tenant, but failed in the attempt. Neither can this be any matter of surprise. I conceive that, generally speaking, the Bengal raiyats, like the Irish cultivator, regarded a written agreement, not as a means of acquiring something which he did not possess, but as a recognition that he might be called upon to sacrifice something which was already in his possession,—not as prolongation of his yearly tenancy, but as abridgment of the traditional tenancy which allowed him to hold his land as long as he paid the customary rate of rent.

"We know now a great deal more about the historical development of the idea of property in land than was known to Lord Cornwallis and his contemporaries. The researches of Sir Henry Maine, M. de Laveleye and other eminent men have thrown a flood of light on the subject. We know that the separate ownership of land is an economic idea of relatively modern growth; that in almost all countries the soil originally belongs to communities; and that, as society has advanced, a natural movement has taken place from common to separate property in land as in chattels. Without attempting to discuss the precise status of the cultivators of Bengal at the time when English rule was established, this much at all events may, I venture to think, be said with con-

fidence, that the disintegration of the small societies holding land in common, which existed in other parts of India, and which still exist amongst the Slavonic races of Europe, was almost complete in Bengal. On the other hand, the idea of individual property in land, in the sense in which we are accustomed to employ the term in England, had not nearly been attained. An intermediate stage had been reached. Community of property no longer existed, but perfect freedom of contract in respect to the land was wholly foreign to the ideas of the people. Custom and not contract regulated the relations between zamíndárs and raiyats before the Permanent Settlement, at the time of the Permanent Settlement and subsequent to the Permanent Settlement; and custom, and not contract, regulates, to a very large extent, those relations still, and would, without doubt, regulate them to even greater extent, if the legislature of 1859 had not imported into the country the alien theory of prescription.

"I should certainly be the last to press for the interference of the State in the regulation of any matters which can, without detriment to the public welfare, be left to settle themselves without any such interference. I dislike State interference, and regard with some apprehension the modern tendency, not only in India, but in England, to call in the aid of the State on occasions when it appears to me to be scarcely necessary. I should be the last also to say anything which might appear adverse to the application of sound economic principles to the solution of Indian questions. But I conceive that nothing is more likely to check the advance of sound economic knowledge in India than the misapplication of the canons of political economy. To quote a single trite instance of such a misapplication. If scarcity arises in any district of India, the surplus food from other districts will, provided there be roads, be poured into that district, in order to meet the demand. That is what political economy means when it says that the supply will follow the demand. But, if no roads exist, the supply will not, and cannot, follow the demand, and mortality from starvation will ensue, as it has before ensued. So also, when political economy speaks of freedom of contract, it means that free choice, dictated by intelligent self-interest, is the most efficient agent in the production of wealth. There are, according to the Famine Commissioners, 9,752,000 tenants in Bengal, of whom 2,789,000 pay a rent of from Rs. 5 to 20, and no less than 6,136,000 pay a rent of less than Rs. 5, which latter rate, I may observe, implies a holding of from two to three acres. Can anyone who is acquainted with the facts say, in respect to the majority of these tenants, that their education, their knowledge of law and the circumstances under which they till the soil are of a nature to admit of that free and intelligent choice which is in the essence of the economical, as it is of the legal, theory of freedom of contract? I venture to think that any such contention cannot be maintained. The mass of the raiyats are uneducated. In Bihár, with its population of 22½ millions, less than one and three-quarters per cent. of the population can read and write, and elsewhere in Bengal the proportion is under four per cent. Many raiyats are ignorant of their legal rights, and others, when cognisant of those rights, are afraid to make any attempt to enforce them. Agriculture forms, and must continue to form, their only means of gaining a livelihood.

'The raiyats', the Rent Commissioners say, 'cultivate for subsistence, not with the immediate view to profit. * * * There is no wages fund, there are no labourers paid from capital. There are practically no manufactures, no non-agricultural industries, no great cities of work where a surplus rural population can find employment.'

"Under these circumstances, it is idle for the present generation to think of establishing freedom of contract as the economic basis on which the relations between landlord and tenant in Bengal can be made to rest. The legislature must recognise the facts with which it has to deal, and the leading fact with which it has to deal is, that custom, and not contract, has in the main governed the relations between the zamíndárs and raiyats in Bengal from time immemorial, and that custom, and not contract, must in the main continue in the future to govern those relations.

"If the practical aspects of the situation are such as to necessitate the rejection of the theory of freedom of contract, and to force on the Government the obligation of interfering by legislative enactment in order to regulate the

incidents of land tenure in Bengal, it is on every ground desirable that that interference should be effectual to remedy the evils which it is intended to cure. Whether that interference will be effectual,—whether, on the one hand, due facilities will be given to the zamíndárs to make good their equitable rights; whether, on the other hand, tardy effect will now to a sufficient degree be given to the original intention of Lord Cornwallis and his contemporaries, in the sense of maintaining the raiyats in the enjoyment of their customary rights,—must mainly depend on the decisions which this Council will ultimately take. The Bill introduced by my hon'ble colleague Mr. Ilbert will, should it be passed into law, do much towards the accomplishment of these objects. It would, in my humble opinion, have done more, and it would have given greater hope of finality in the settlement of the difficult question now under discussion, if the land, and not the status of the tenant, had been taken as the basis of the recognition of the right of occupancy.

"But even as the Bill stands, it proposes a large and beneficial measure of reform. I hope and believe that it will be very generally regarded in this light, and that, both in and out of this Council, it will be discussed with the calmness and deliberation that the importance of the subject demands.

"In the remarks which I have addressed to the Council, I have confined myself to certain specific points. I trust that I have shown, first, that, so far as the present Government is concerned, it would not have been performing an act of public duty if it had declined to undertake a general revision of the rent law of Bengal; secondly, that, whether from the point of view of the zamíndárs or from that of the raiyats, the evidence upon which the necessity of a general revision of the law rests is conclusive; thirdly, that the legislation now proposed involves no breach of the contract made with the zamíndárs at the time of the Permanent Settlement, but may rather be regarded as the tardy fulfilment of the pledges given to the cultivating classes in 1793; fourthly, that the contention that freedom of contract must, under the terms of the Permanent Settlement, regulate the relations of the zamíndárs and the raiyats in respect to the lands unoccupied in 1793 cannot be maintained; fifthly, that custom, and not contract, has from time immemorial regulated the incidents connected with the tenure of land in Bengal; and lastly, that in view of all the circumstances with which we have to deal, the recognition of this fact should be made the basis of any measure which is now passed into law.

"I leave the discussion of the further very numerous points which arise in connection with this Bill to a later stage of the proceedings, when they will, without doubt, receive ample treatment at the hands of other and more competent authorities than myself."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"It was impossible to listen to the admirable statement of the hon'ble member on the introduction of this Bill, or to the later speeches addressed to this Council on the subject, without feeling what must be felt by anyone, even the least conversant with the voluminous literature and controversies on the question, that we are approaching the public discussion and, I hope, the equitable settlement of a large question which intimately affects the interests of a great majority of the people of this Province. I am quite well aware that your Lordship's rule has been signalized by the consideration of many other very extensive reforms of political and administrative importance, and that these questions are still pending a solution; but though of the Local Self-Government scheme it may be asserted that it is taken up chiefly by the highly educated classes, and is with them rather a measure on which hopes and expectations are founded, and though we may lose our tempers over amendments of the criminal procedure to which the mass of the community is profoundly indifferent, here we are face to face with a problem in which nearly the whole of Bengal as an agricultural population is directly interested, and in which, therefore, to use the words of my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál, the solution 'involves the life-problem of the people' of the country.

"Most who have preceded me have spoken as to the necessity for legislation. The statement made by the hon'ble and learned member in his opening address, the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál and the facts brought

forward by the hon'ble member Major Baring confirm that necessity; and, if anything further was needed, it would be found in the annexure to the Government of Bengal's letter of the 21st July, 1881, which shows that, for the last ten years at least, a general revision of the substantive portions of the rent law has been regarded as inevitable, and has been advocated by every section of the agricultural community, including prominently the British Indian Association, which represents the zamíndárs of Bengal. This call for a revision of the Rent Code has, I admit, not found expression only among those who cláimed for the raiyat a clearer and wider declaration of his rights and privileges, but has been pressed as often and as strongly by those who demanded, in the interests of the zamíndárs, a simple procedure for the collection of rents, and the abrogation of sections which interfered with enhancement. Before Act X had been very long in force, in 1864, Sir B. Peacock raised objections to section 6 of that Act, on the ground that, in these permanently-settled districts, the rights of occupancy had been improperly enlarged; and, in the amendment to the law proposed by Sir William Muir a year or two later, the same objection was taken, in the view that the law of 1859 was unreasonably adverse to the proprietors of the North-Western Provinces. The demand, too, upon Government to reopen and examine the question as a whole is enforced again, not by isolated facts of a similar character from one part of this vast Province, but upon different and varying facts of a disturbing kind from every part of the Province. If the raiyats of the Eastern districts have learnt (mainly, I insist, by the exactions and oppressions practised upon them) the power they possessed in unions and combinations to resist the encroachments of the landlords and their agents, and have carried their opposition so far as to justify the plea of the zamíndárs that the refusal to pay the ordinary and regulated rents required the intervention of the legislature; if the agrarian disturbances in Bákirganj, Maimansingh, and notably in Pabná, disclosed the strained and hostile relations which existed between landlords and tenants, calling for special police arrangements for the preservation of the peace, what are we to say to the gross abuses which prevailed throughout Orissa, where specially, by the exaction of illegal cesses, the raiyats are described as the most impoverished and oppressed tenantry in India? and what are we to say to the systematized ignoring and nullification of the law in Bihár, because the cultivators were ignorant of their rights, and were subjected to the universal jugglery with holdings in the jamabandí papers, thus leading to the continual shifting of the raiyats from their lands, to prevent the accrual of the right of occupancy? In that part of the country, too, the peculiar system of ṭhíkádárí assignments, and the quasi-feudal compulsion of indigo cultivation, gave additional cause for fear, inasmuch as all official enquiries tended to show that the whole conditions of agricultural life in Bihár were precarious in the extreme, notwithstanding the existence of a large and industrious population, of a fertile soil and of many advantages of climate and position; so that, as the official report of the day said, 'the people who plough and sow, and who ought to reap, have not a reasonable assurance as to the fruits of their industry.' All these were indications of a kind demanding the interference of the Executive Government, and we find through the whole of this period, which extended to some ten or twelve years, that successive Lieutenant-Governors of this Province, brought to deal with the excited state of the country which these revelations disclosed, attempted, each in his turn, to provide by legislation for a modification of the evils. There is little doubt that radical remedial measures would have been adopted at a much earlier period, if many disturbing circumstances in the country, and especially the famine in Bihár and other places, had not necessarily diverted immediate attention from the subject; and when at last, in Sir Ashley Eden's administration, recourse was had to legislation, and then mainly in relief of the zamíndár for the speedier recovery of his rents, it was found that, in every different branch of this large and complicated subject, the controversies were so great, and the differences of opinion were so wide, that nothing satisfactory could be effected without a thorough re-examination of the questions connected with ejectment, distraint, instalments and deposits of rent, transferability of tenure and the numerous incidents involved in subletting. It was thus clear that the matter of the entire revision of the existing

Rent Code had to be faced. Hence the Commissions in Bihár and, at a later period, in Bengal, and the amalgamation of the two proceedings with the one report upon which the late Lieutenant-Governor based his proposals, and upon which the Government of India submitted their views to the Secretary of State. The outcome is the Bill which we are now called upon to consider. I am sure no one, even looking at the mass of correspondence and reports which these volumes contain, can fail to see that it has been examined and discussed and reviewed, both officially and non-officially, with an industry, research and ability which few subjects have ever received even in this country. Official investigations have throughout been assisted very much by the independent labours of the Famine Commission, and, if I may be allowed to express now my hearty general concurrence in the measure presented to us, it is in the conviction that, while the right of the occupancy raiyat is maintained on the prescription which the twelve years' rule of Act X of 1859 established, provision has been made to enable the raiyat to maintain that right, to be certified exactly of the amount which he has to pay for it, to resist illegal distraint, illegal cesses and illegal enhancements, not simply by the clearer declarations of the law, but by the power which the Bill confers to secure the survey of every estate and the record of every right upon it.

"I think we all agree that it would be impossible, on an occasion like this, to enter upon any minute examination of the details of this measure.

"It is a large, bold and comprehensive measure; but it has yet to undergo, I am glad to know, the careful scrutiny of a Select Committee, and perhaps what is of more importance, before it reaches the Select Committee it has to pass the ordeal of a more thorough criticism at the hands, not only of the experienced and able officers of Government, but of those who directly are interested in the land, and whom it will more immediately concern. If the general principles of the Bill be accepted, and the vote of to-day will affirm that point, I have no doubt, when the Select Committee begin to consider it in November next, and further, when the Select Committee have finished their labours, we shall find the Bill changed and improved very much in its diction, definitions and, possibly to some degree, in its principles, by the attention which a wide collective opinion will bring to bear upon its contents. I am not careful, therefore, to follow the example which some of the previous speakers in Council have set, of examining the precise details of its sections and chapters; and I will limit my observations to the two principal features which seem to me to mark, in an especial manner, this new legislation, namely, the resolution of the Government to give a clear and established prominence to the fixity of tenure, including, thereby, a limitation of rents, and the freedom of transfer, and, secondly, to secure that result, not by the declarations of the law alone, but by the power also of enforcing those declarations by executive action. Perhaps the principle of the position which the proposed Bill has now most prominently asserted is that the raiyat with the right of occupancy must hereafter be regarded as a co-partner in the land which he occupies and cultivates. To the extent of his holding, he is to enjoy powers and privileges which, whatever the past policy or practice in different parts of the country may have been, the zamíndár will be bound to respect. The practical enforcement and recognition of this position will depend, not only, as heretofore, upon what the law declares (for experience has too clearly shown that is insufficient), but upon the executive ascertainment and record of the fact. I can quite imagine that it may be difficult for the zamíndár to accept this proposal without demur, for his claim has always been to an absolute propriet orship, in which the right is put forward in one shape or another to do what he likes with his own. But, subject to the conditions that we are dealing here with the raiyat whom, in my judgment, the old Regulations of 1793 alone attempted to protect, who rejoiced then in the name of the *khudkásht* raiyat, and who was established as the resident raiyat with the right of occupancy in the Act of 1859, I believe myself that such a raiyat has as strong a claim to the help of the Government and of the law to maintain and secure him in his position as long as he pays his rent, as the zamíndár has to be maintained and secured in his estate as long as he pays his revenue. The contention of the Government here is, I think, unassailable. It is supported by the positive declaration of the Regulation of 1793 which affirmed the Permanent Settlement; it is

proved by its survival through all the controversies and struggles of more than half a century, up to 1859, and this against the always increasing predominance of the zamíndárí influence, and, I may truly add, of the culpable negligence of the Government throughout that period: and it is established definitely, notwithstanding the strongest opposition from the zamíndárs all over the country, by the substantive declarations of Act X of that year.

"It seems to me that it would be utterly unreasonable to attempt now to go behind the law of 1859. If, as your Lordship is aware, I have contended strenuously in the past discussions on the subject, that the legislators of 1859 were justified, under all the circumstances of the case, in fixing the status of a raiyat with a right of occupancy by the twelve years' prescription, and that it would be unreasonable and inequitable to extend the benefits and privileges of the right of occupancy to every raiyat in the country, on the theory that Act X was a mistake, and that the intentions of Lord Cornwallis and his advisers included all raiyats in their benevolent protection, I am equally urgent in the present case that we cannot go back upon any discussion as to whether the occupancy right and such privileges as it carries with it must be limited, by the supposed intention of Lord Cornwallis and the Regulations of 1793, to the few *khudkásht kadimí* raiyats of that day, and those who can now establish themselves as their direct descendants: our new point of departure must be the law of 1859. The despatch of the Government of India showed that their aim was, in recognition of the constitutional claims of the raiyats, to provide that 'the great body of cultivators shall be restored to the position which they held under the ancient law and custom of the country,' and it is seen from the reply which the Secretary of State has given to that despatch that the object could be attained by the maintenance of the principle of the twelve years' rule, as supporting the distinction deeply rooted in the feelings and customs of the people, not only in Bengal, but in most parts of India, between the resident or permanent, and the non-resident or temporary, cultivator. In the justice and wisdom of this decision I most cordially concur; because, whether we look at the case from the position of the Government in 1793, or the position of Government in 1859, the rule laid down in the last-named year has always appeared to me a just and equitable adjustment of the question, though I am ready to admit that, in some respects, it must be regarded as a compromise. I suspect that our judgment is warped too frequently in this matter by the tendency of looking upon present circumstances from the stand point of a very remote and different period. It has been urged more than once in this debate, and it is beyond dispute, that the position of landlords and tenants was in 1793-94 altogether different from that of the present day. In Lord Cornwallis' time, there was more land than there were people to till it. The competition was among the landlords for tenants, and not among the tenants for land. Under such conditions, every cultivator was welcome to clear the wastes. He was welcome, further, to remain upon his holding as long as he pleased; and, so far from eviction and enhancement being in vogue, the rivalry between landlords was to attract people to their zamíndárí by more favourable terms than were recognized under the pargana rates. As the Permanent Settlement receded, and the pressure of population upon the soil increased, this condition of things was very gradually reversed. The peace and order of British rule helped to promote the change. In Bengal (the Lower Provinces), wars, and even violent disturbances, have for long ceased. Pestilences and famines are yearly brought more under control, and the result has been an enormous increase of the population. According to the computations of the last census, it may be said that during the last century the population of Bengal has increased three-fold. But all this while the actual area of the land has stood still, and the surplus population, dependent almost entirely upon agriculture for its livelihood, has been forced either to fall back on inferior soils, or to crowd each other within the old margin of tillage. Both these processes have taken place, and both processes have led, by the operation of economic laws, to an increase of rent. As far as can be ascertained, the Government of the country never took any practical steps to act up to its earlier reservations in favour of the cultivator. Indeed, such interference as it did exercise was in the direction of the right of the landlord to enhance rents (Regulation V of 1812), and by the sale laws of 1841 and 1845 to declare his power of eviction of all but the

settled resident cultivators. It was only when, some twenty-five years ago, the oppressions of the landlords threatened an agrarian revolution that the Government stepped in by a legislative enactment to arrest the natural increase of rent in Bengal, and the result was the land law of 1859.

"It is the fashion now-a-days to disparage the value of Act X of 1859; though, when it was passed, it was recognized as the Magna Charta of the raiyats. It is talked of now as a very inadequate instalment of what was due to the peasantry; and its imperfections and defects are imputed to its limitation of the benefits of the right of occupancy to a particular class of tenants, while the zamíndárs have always condemned and opposed it as an infringement of the Permanent Settlement. Here again, it seems to me, we ignore the position and circumstances with which the Government and the legislature had to deal when it undertook the rent legislation of that year. The fact is that, whereas ninety years ago the State divested itself of most of its rights as landlords, and created a proprietary body, and although it very carefully reserved to itself the power to take such measures as might seem expedient for the protection of the raiyats, no kind of attempt was made to act upon that reservation by a positive definition or declaration of the right till 1859. In that interval of sixty-six years, that is, between 1793 and 1859, while the proprietary body grew in strength and prospered in wealth, village communities perished, the 'pargana rates' (by which the assessment of the resident cultivator's rent was limited) disappeared, and almost every vestige of the constitutional claims of the peasantry (if ever such existed beyond a small privileged class) was lost in the usurpations and encroachments of the landlords. In that interval, all that Government had ever done was to confirm and consolidate the position of the zamíndárs as absolute owners of the land. They had done so by their legislation and by their executive orders and arrangements. The zamíndárs were made every year more and more responsible for the peace and order of the districts in which their estates were situated. They had to supply provisions for the military expeditions and marches of troops passing through their properties; they had to maintain at their own cost the rural constabulary required for the public tranquillity; they were chargeable at their own expense for the performance of many duties which, if they relieved the Government, enhanced the zamíndár's influence and independence; and, while the zamíndár's power grew and strengthened, the rights of the cultivators of the soil gradually diminished, and almost disappeared. This is no exaggeration of the state of things upon which the rent law of 1859 supervened. Feudalism on the one side, serfdom on the other, was the problem Government had to deal with, and that in a case in which its most solemn pledges had been given for securing to the cultivators their rights and the enjoyment of the fruits of their industry. I cannot describe the position more effectively than in the words which Sir William Muir used, when considering the amendment of the law some six years later.

'There is', he wrote, 'a very general consent that in the Native state of things, the resident raiyát, simply as such, is throughout the Continent of India possessed, as a rule, of a right of hereditary occupancy at the customary rates of the vicinity. This may easily be conceived as the normal condition of the cultivator, where there is no proprietary right, properly so called; or where the zamíndár and village communities possess (as under Native rule) the proprietary right only in their own fields, and the remainder have merely the right of management. But the question arises whether such a condition is compatible with the system under which we have recognized a proprietary right in the zamíndárs over the entire area of their estates, or have conferred it upon strangers. It is true that the proprietary right has nowhere been created without the stipulation that all other rights existing by the custom of the country shall be maintained. Everywhere the subordinate rights in the soil have been strictly guaranteed. But it is conceivable that a right immediately accruing from the simple occupation of land,—when that land is claimed by no proprietor,—should not accrue, at least so simply and easily, where a proprietary title in the land already vests in another. The change of circumstances would naturally require, at any rate, a longer and stronger prescription. From the proprietor's point of view, it has been urged that no hereditary title can accrue at all by prescription subsequent to the creation of his property. From the raiyat's point of view, it is urged that the title of the resident cultivator is one of the subordinate rights which the Government has bound itself to maintain, as before, inviolate. Every shade of opinion exists between these extreme views. The doubt and difficulty surrounding the question has arisen from the natural endeavour of the British Government to combine the benefits of a full pro-

prietary title with the maintenance of the rights of cultivators as customary throughout the country.

'In the course of time this question was answered, but very indefinitely, by enactments recognizing the privilege of hereditary occupancy, as created, no longer by simple residence, but by residence of *long* duration. Long residence was held to confer the old hereditary right of the country. But no attempt was made till the passing of Act X of 1859 to define by law what precise length of residence was requisite for the purpose.

'The first draft of that Act contained a provision which constituted *three* years as the term of prescription for a resident raiyat.* The section was criticised on the one hand as too narrow, because confining the privilege to 'resident' raiyats; on the other as too wide, because not requiring a longer period to establish the prescriptive right. A general consent of opinion was found to prevail, both in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, that twelve years would be a more appropriate term; and that was, accordingly, adopted in section 6 absolutely and without reference to residence.'

* 'Resident raiyats cultivating land not previously in their occupancy shall not acquire a right of occupancy in such land until rent shall have been paid by them for the same—for a period of three years.' (Section V of Bill read a first time on 10th October, 1857.)

"Now this twelve years' prescription was no arbitrarily selected period. It was originally proposed that a three years' rule should be made as the term of prescription for a *resident* raiyat. It is observable that the search was always for that which would most fairly and accurately describe the resident raiyat, because it was to the resident raiyat, and to him alone, that any ancient privileges and rights appertained. But the enquiries of the time most clearly established that a twelve years' prescription would more appropriately define the class to whom the benefits should be declared by the law. I think, therefore, myself we should have committed a great error if we had given up this rule of twelve years. It has now been in force for nearly a quarter of a century, and is generally understood and accepted, and we cannot lightly ignore what I believe to be the long recognised custom of the country, sanctioned by the policy and laws of the Government.

"Frequently we have heard in the course of this discussion that the zamíndár considers it a great grievance that facilities should be afforded for the accrual of the right. Now, I have never been able to understand on what motive, except that of an immediate temporary gain, the zamíndárs have insisted on any right of unlimited enhancement, or of the prevention of the growth of the right of occupancy. Certainly, it is a very short-sighted policy, and whenever it has been practised by the high-handedness of the zamíndár, it has found its retribution in a hostile tenantry, in combinations and leagues to repudiate rents altogether, and, when times of scarcity or famine come, in the utter ruin and desolation of the peasantry, on whose exertions depend the effective cultivation of the soil and the payment of the rent to which the zamíndár looks for his income. Let me read to you the description of a peasantry whose rights in these directions have been respected. We had to make enquiries the other day into the question of the preparation of the table of rates, and through the courtesy of the Mahárájá of Dumraon, one of the areas selected was a portion of his property in the Shahábád District. Regarding this, the Collector of the District, Mr. Nolan, wrote as follows:—

'The peculiarity of the selected tract is, that it is cultivated by raiyats of whom a considerable proportion have these *guzastha* rights, while nearly all have occupancy rights, and that the same leniency of the landlord which permitted such privileges to grow up and continue has prevented him from generally enhancing rents on other lands. It is not, therefore, a good example of the general condition of the district, and I objected to its selection for these enquiries, on the ground that it was not typical, and that there was no prevailing rate. But, if in these respects it affords less information than could be wished, its condition is worthy of the attention of the framers of the Bill on other grounds. It is the object of some of the framers of the present Bill to secure for the raiyats of Bengal, as a body, rights of occupancy at moderate rents, which, they contend, would insure superior cultivation through the improvements to be expected from those who enjoy security of title, a certain prosperity in ordinary times, with the credit necessary to enable cultivators to tide over periods of famine, without becoming a burden on the taxes, and which would also, it is urged, tend to give to the tenants the independence and manliness of character generally found among peasant proprietors. On the other hand, there are many who believe that low rents and security end in sloth, the sale of the land to speculators, and in the end to sub-letting at a rack-rent. It would be most important to ascertain whether, in the selected tract, the conditions which it is proposed to create elsewhere have led to the results anticipated by the one school or the other.

'I think that there can be no doubt on such a question. Sub-letting is not unknown in Bhojpur, and some of the cultivators are in debt; but these are exceptional cases. The general rule is that the raiyats cultivate their own lands with their own small capital, and, where they sell their holdings, it is to others of their own class. Their industry is marked and has resulted in the clearing of the jungle with which much of the land was covered fifty years ago, and the creation of a cultivated area as well planted with fruit trees, as well irrigated from wells, and as well fenced, as any I have seen in India. No one can encamp for a day in the tract without being struck with its exceptional prosperity, which contrasts strongly with the backward state of three parts of the district in which rents are high and occupancy rights unknown. The credit of the cultivators is so good that, as you informed me, they generally borrow at the rate of twelve per cent., that is, on as good terms as their landlord. There would, therefore, be no anxiety whatever as to their surviving without assistance a period of ordinary famine. As to their character, the objection I generally hear to it is that it is *too* manly and independent. The Bhojpur wrestlers have a name throughout the country, and every man carries the large Bhojpur *láthi*, which he can use with great skill. They are equally ready to defend themselves in law Courts with which the complication of rights inseparable from any system where the majority possess interest in land has rendered them familiar. I have always found them open, communicative, ready to deal or to serve, and their honesty is proved by the low rate of interest demanded from them; but they have another side of their character for any one who attempts to oppress them.

'I think that these facts should be brought to the notice of Government as having a certain bearing on the general policy of the Bill. In the area to which your enquiries are confined, it would, I submit, appear that rights of occupancy at easy rents have been followed by comparative industry and prosperity, and with their usual effects in the moral character of those who enjoy them.

'With regard to your remark that the low rents may be due to mismanagement, I may say that it has been the misfortune of the Indian raiyats that so many have considered the raising of rents a proof of business ability. In this instance, the raiyats have not, as in most estates, been transferred from one purchaser at an auction sale to another, until they fell into the hands of some speculator in land who could enhance the old rents to excess. They remain under the Dumraon family, who have owned the land for centuries. That such a family, wealthy even with existing rents, should have allowed them to remain at a rate consistent with the happiness and prosperity of the dependents, I consider a proof of excellent management, and presume it was under such an impression that Government conferred titles on the late Mahárájá and the present manager. I think the Rájá must be better off, surrounded by contented and loyal peasantry, than he would be if his family increased their income at the expense of alienating the feelings of their tenantry, as others have done. I do not say this as imputing an opposite view to you, but because I think it of real importance that, in any public correspondence, conduct which contributes to the happiness of the country should be recognized. The opinion of the older families, as to whether they should respect their own good traditions in this respect, may be represented as wavering under the influence of the example of the new auction purchasers, and an impression that Government regarded their leniency as weakness and mismanagement would have a bad affect.'

"I cannot help thinking that there is a great deal in this rather long extract which I have read from a district report, which is pregnant with facts which the zamíndárs of the country would be wise to lay to heart. If they do so, we may realize the hope of a successful adoption and practical application of a measure which, in its primary object of securing fixity of tenure on reasonable and equitable rents, will give to the country a contented, peaceable and thriving agricultural community.

"Now, my Lord, to come to my second point. I am free to confess that, in my belief, the enactment of even such a liberal measure as that now before your Lordship's Council will not produce these desirable results, if unsupplemented by executive action of a kind to which I think hardly sufficient attention has been paid in the course of this debate. I am very glad to find from Mr. Evans' remarks that he is quite in accord with me on this matter. If there be any who think that the rights of the many millions of people who subsist on the soil of Bengal can be defined and secured by the enunciation of inflexible rules of law; if there be any who, heedless of the lessons of the past, trust for the welfare of the community to the resolutions of this Council alone, I certainly am not of them. Rather, I am among those who believe that, in such a momentous undertaking as this Council is now concerned with, the battle is but half won when the legislators' work has been successfully accomplished He only reaps the full fruits of victory who pushes his advantage; and, unhappily, the history of this Council is not free from cases, where legislative successes not followed up by executive action have resulted in administrative failure. By the Bill now before us, the declaration of liberal principles in dealing with rent, and the recognition of tenant-right, have been carried, if I do not say too far, certainly as far as the circumstances of the case demand; but I have no

hesitation in asserting that, if the Government of Bengal were to rest satisfied with the sanction which the Bill, when passed into law, will confer on these principles, this controversy would in a very few years be re-opened afresh, with far slighter chances of a peaceable solution than now exist. We cannot alter the state of the country, nor amend the abuses of generations, by a stroke of the pen. The utmost that this Council can do is, by wise legislation, to create a tendency towards improvement, which, if followed up by well directed and persistent executive action, may, in course of time, lead to better things. This Bill undoubtedly possesses potentialities for good. But so did Act X of 1859 in the opinion of all the able men who assisted at its enactment. If this Bill, a quarter of a century hence, is not to be exposed to the animadversions levelled to-day at Act X, then the Government of Bengal must adopt active measures to enforce its provisions. It must, by a detailed record of rights and liabilities of all interested in the land, provide against the continuance and renewal of abuses which now weigh on the springs of industry and check the prosperity of this Province. Such a record-of-rights is no new panacea for the agrarian difficulties by which we are now surrounded, neither is it an untried experiment. In his Minute of the 8th December, 1789, Sir John Shore recommended such a procedure to Lord Cornwallis, who, though acting, as all know, from the most benevolent motives, unfortunately rejected the counsels of his sagacious adviser. That Lord Cornwallis's rejection of Sir John Shore's advice was unfortunate most men now admit; for, wherever circumstances have since permitted of the enforcement of the principles then advocated by Sir John Shore, whether in permanently or temporarily settled estates, such enforcement has been followed by complete success. Wherever it has been ignored, difficulties and troubles have been the consequence. I find some apposite illustrations of these circumstances in the papers now before the Council. For instance, in a letter from the Collector of Gházipur, dated 15th December, 1881 (written in answer to some enquiries originated by the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India), the following important passage occurs:—

'We have had a record of-rights (in the Gházipur district) for the last forty years, which, though prepared with extreme haste, has been throughout that period the touchstone of all rights. So far as tenant-right is concerned it is incontrovertible, for there is nothing to produce to contradict it. Both zamíndárs and tenants appeal to it on all occasions as to the ultimate criterion of the rights. With regard to village boundaries, the details of the plan then adopted left an opening for a good deal of vexatious litigation, which is not quite yet extinct. As to proprietary right, the record is not very full, although it was in this direction that the greater number of contests arose during its preparation. On the other hand, the said record, prepared by Messrs. C Raikes and W. Vynyard in 1840-41, has been *the salvation of the tenants' rights*, especially of those who claim to hold at fixed rates.'

"That, my Lord, is evidence of undoubted authenticity. Comparing the state of affairs in Gházipur, a permanently-settled district, as described by that evidence, with the state of affairs in the adjoining district of Sáran, as described in the rent papers, the difference at once challenges our attention, and proclaims the efficacy of the procedure which can compass such admirable results.

"Nor is the testimony of facts wanting in Bengal itself to the same effect:

'Had a work of the sort', says Sir Henry Ricketts, referring to the settlement of Katak, 'never been accomplished, there might be misgivings and hesitation before commencing such an undertaking. But such a work has been accomplished, and the success has been greater than was expected, even by those who expected most. Previously to the settlement of Katak, the Province deteriorated each year, the people were discontented and embarrassments and difficulties increased. Since the settlement, the Province has flourished, the inhabitants have been among the most peaceful and well disposed of our subjects; there has been less agitation than in any other part of the Empire. Let Bengal be treated in precisely the same manner, and there is no reason why there should not be the same result.'

The passage I have now quoted was written twenty years ago; and it was written by a gentleman, one of the ablest revenue-officers in the country, who was the author of the settlement and who had a parental fondness for his work. But there was the fatal fault in Katak, that no proper provision was made for the maintenance of the record, and the result was what we find described in the 9th paragraph of the Government of Indias' despatch of the 21st March, 1881, namely, the loss of all the advantages by the utter failure to keep up the records in order and accuracy.

"If it be, as it ought to be, an admitted principle of revenue administration in India, that the rights of the several classes interested in the soil shall be expressly declared and recorded by some method or other, in documents accessible to all, then it must be confessed that the revenue administration of this Presidency is defective. Settlement proceedings, involving records-of-rights, secure in many portions of India that essential condition of agricultural prosperity, but there is no such assurance in Bengal. Having rejected the wise counsels of Sir John Shore, to which I have already alluded, the framers of the Permanent Settlement sought to secure the objects at which he aimed—objects recognized by them, as well as by him, to be of the utmost importance—by inculcating the necessity of an interchange of lease and counterpart between zamíndár and raiyat. How far they were successful, even when an interchange was effected, the case 'from real life' cited by my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert, when introducing this Bill, will satisfy the Council; and I am afraid what he has brought forward is only illustrative of what takes place in many portions of this Province. This is how the case stands—I quote from the report of a respectable pleader, himself a zamíndár, which the Council will find among the Bihár papers:—

'The law entitles the Bihárí raiyat to a pattá and receipts, yet he seldom, if ever, gets any. The law declares the exaction of *abwábs* as illegal, yet how numerous and heavy are the *abwábs* that we zamíndárs exact from him.'

"My hon'ble friend Major Baring gives us a very instructive list of the irregular cesses levied in Bengal. The quotation proceeds—

'His hereditary tenures are altogether exempted by law from liability to enhancement yet how, at each stage in the transfer of the zamíndárí, and how easily, when he sets up his head against us, we, without regard to law and justice, add something to it every year. The law protects him against ejectment, yet how often without any (effective) opposition from him, or without resorting to law and procedure, we turn him out of his and his father's land. It is illegal and a criminal offence to extort rent from him by duress, yet our *gumáshtas* (agents) and *harabils* (runners) sit at the door of his house preventing egress and ingress, and deprive him of the use of the village well (the writer might have added of every other convenience of life) until he pays off our rent. How frequently, for the same purpose, we bring him to our Kachahrí and detain him there against his will till he satisfies our demands.'

"Such, from the lips of a Native zamíndár, appears to be a faithful account of what happens in many portions of Bihár, where no written contracts are exchanged; and, if Bengal claims exemption from such an indictment, I would point to a register of petitions from raiyats to Government (a copy of which I hold in my hand), showing that every form of complaint of oppression and illegalities has been represented to Government from every part of the country.

"I might, with extracts of a similar character, detain this Council for many hours longer, but each later fact would be in substance but a repetition of each earlier one, and all would point to the same conclusion, namely, that no matter how excellent and liberal the rights provided for by a law may be for such a population as we have to take count of, it cannot be doubted that, until a record-of-rights shall have been completed, the peasantry will, to use Sir John Strachey's words, 'remain the victim of chicanery and oppression, and that our Courts will be systematically made use of for the perpetration of injustice.' 'We shall probably,' says Sir George Campbell in 1873, 'have the whole of the real question in our hands, if we make an attempt to settle any considerable part of it; and we shall scarcely be able to stop till we have made a settlement of Bengal, adjusted and recorded all rights and all incidents of tenure, and created a machinery for perpetuating and continuing the record-of-rights and keeping accounts by public officers under a system such as the framers of the Permanent Settlement designed, but their successors wholly abandoned,—a very long, difficult and expensive, but a necessary, process it will be.' Long it undoubtedly will, and expensive it may, be, though not so expensive as some may think. But the duration and the cost will be as nothing compared with the manifold blessings such a measure would confer on this Province. It will be a permanent possession, restoring peace and preserving peace; for, thenceforward, all will know that nothing can be gained by disagreement. Your Lordship will, therefore, understand what high value I place on those provisions of the Bill which provide for a field survey, a settlement of

rents and record-of-rights, and how anxious I am that those provisions should be hedged round with no needless limitations.

"So far, my Lord, I have dealt with the main points of principle to which in my opinion especial attention is necessary. I have not attempted to enter upon any discussion of the details of the Bill. In my judgment, the Select Committee must do that after the full consideration the measure will receive during the next few months. But I cannot help saying that, as at present advised, I am unable to accept the provisions of chapter VIII of the Bill, which bears upon the question of compensation for improvements and for disturbance. I think, too, though I myself have suggested a twenty per cent. limitation, that it may be impossible to enforce a uniform limitation of that kind in all parts of the Province, and the proposal, I understand, is only suggested tentatively, and will come up for the full deliberation of those who will have to consider the Bill in Select Committee. So also with the chapter dealing with the procedure for the realization of rents; it requires in my opinion very much more examination than it has yet received. In India, it is said, as in Ireland, it has been too much the custom to assume that the landholder is exclusively to blame for the existing state of things as regards the generally unsatisfactory condition of the agricultural districts; but, while the wrongs of the raiyats are freely discussed, the case of the landlord is hardly ever thought of; and yet there is a zamíndárí side to the question, which it is impossible to ignore. I know that the landlords of these Provinces have been very often to blame; many of them deal harshly with their tenants, and but few have done much to improve their estates. From all, however, that has come out in the published papers, it is certain that remedial measures in the interests of the tenants must be accompanied by some provisions to secure the interest of landlords as well. The existing system of coercive processes, and the agency through whom they are served, requires thorough reform. The execution of decrees for instance, which is a most important part of the process for realizing the demand, is inefficiently directed. The whole of this branch of the subject is of extreme importance, both from the zamíndár's and the Government point of view. The Government is the possessor of large estates of its own, which it manages through its own officers, and any means to facilitate the collection of rent will be of great advantage. But the importance of the matter goes further, and it is one which has an especial interest for the Financial Member, that the Government depends for its revenue upon the punctual payment of the rent to the zamíndár. If we cannot give facilities for the realization of one, we incur some risk of losing the other.

"It remains to me, my Lord, to refer to one other point, and that is the statements which my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál made yesterday in reference to the kabúliyat to which the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert took exception in his opening speech. I understood my hon'ble friend to say that the kabúliyat which fell under censure was simply a reproduction of the form of kabúliyat which the Government used on its own estates, and that, at any rate, any censure which might be passed on the zamíndár must fall in the same measure on the shoulders of the Government and its officers. I am not here to defend the Government, as an immaculate body which is above suspicion, much less to defend all the mistakes of my predecessors. But I really do not think, when we come to examine the matter, that my hon'ble friend has in this instance made out any case for condemnation of Government. I may say that, before this subject was referred to in this Council, I had heard something about it from an anonymous petition which I received on the subject. As a rule I do not deal with anonymous petitions, except to throw them into the waste-paper basket; but the statements made on this occasion were so very definite with reference to the alleged malpractices of an officer of Government in his dealings with his raiyats, that I thought it my duty to ask the Collector of the Twenty-four Parganas whether there was any truth in the charge which the anonymous writer had brought to notice, namely, that a criminal information had been laid against the agent of the zamíndár on a charge of cheating, and that several cases were pending in the Courts regarding these particular

kabúliyats. The reply which I got from the Collector was that the statements were quite true, and that the raiyats had a strong case. It was alleged that the kabúliyat given to the raiyats was entirely different from the arrangement which had been made between the parties pending the exchange of agreements; that this charge had been tried and had fallen through; but, as the writer of the anonymous petition said, not from entire disproof of the correctness of the charge of cheating, but from want of sufficient proof for a conviction.

"Now, as regards the Hon'ble Mr. Kristodás Pál's statement in respect to the condemned kabúliyats, that they differ in a small degree only from similar documents issued by the Government, I have taken some pains to ascertain what the facts were. The facts are these: Sir R. Temple having wished to encourage the exchange of pattás and kabúliyats, and to facilitate the general registration of such documents, caused a form of pattá to be prepared which would contain all the ordinary stipulations in such cases, together with those of an exceptional nature. A printed form, general in its application, it was thought, would save all parties a great deal of trouble, and would secure other advantages. The form was not put forward as a perfect form, which the Government, if it could have its way, would have always enforced. The object was chiefly to facilitate registration, and as such a form must provide for a diversity of customs in various districts, it consequently embraced some provisions which were contradictory; and when his hon'ble friend quoted the eleventh provision in the form as being discreditable to the Government, he ought in fairness to have stated that an alternative provision was before his eyes. The Government was only anxious that whatever provisions were adopted should be expressed in the document, so as to induce a freer recourse to registration. I have before me a translation of the form of kabúliyat which the Government issued, and all I can say is that if anything can be different from the form of kabúliyat which my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert read out, it is this document. To make this clear to the Council I will read out this translation:—

'*Kabúliyat.*

To the noble (landlord's name).

I (tenant's name) son of inhabitant of village , execute the following kabúliyat:—

In the district subdivision tháná within the confines of your honour's estate situated in the village I acknowledge to hold a plot of land measuring bighás in extent as specified below, and to be responsible for the payment of an *annual* rent of rupees in the instalments specified below. For the privilege of cultivating (this land) during the period specified below I, of my own free will, execute this kabúliyat and agree to perform the undermentioned stipulations except those that have been excepted. To this I shall not object. If I do, my objection shall not be admitted.

Duration (or term) of kabúliyat.

Conditions.

(1) I will pay each month interest on arrears at the rate of per cent.
(2) I will maintain the boundaries.
(3) I shall enjoy the produce of the trees.
(4) I will not fell trees without permission.
(5) I will not alter the (character of the) land by excavation or otherwise.
(6) The landlord shall be at liberty to measure and charge rent at current rates for excess lands.
(7) Should the measurement show that I hold less land (than specified in this kabúliyat) I shall be entitled to abatement of rent.
(8) The landlord shall not be at liberty to measure during the currency of the lease.
(9) I shall not dispose of or mortgage my jote.
(10) The jote, on my decease, shall descend to my heirs.
(11) On my death, the landlord shall dispose of the jote or make any other arrangement he pleases.'

"It will be observed that Nos. 6 and 8, and Nos. 10 and 11, are mutually contradictory.

"It will be observed, further, that the rate of interest is left to be filled up as might be agreed in each case; that all payments are to be *annual*; and that it is only from month to month that interest on arrears is stipulated for. I understood from my hon'ble friend that in the Government form of pattá the Government declined to entertain applications for remission on the ground of

diluvion. The seventh clause of the Government kabúliyat expressly contains a stipulation for abatement of rent where measurement shows a diminution in the area of the land held, and the tenth is in direct contradiction to the contents of my hon'ble friend's kabúliyat. But I have to go further. This is the form of kabúliyat which Sir Richard Temple introduced in 1876, with the view of securing wider registration; but the success of the measure was not very great, and I understand that, in 1878, this form of kabúliyat was entirely abandoned. The form of kabúliyat for rights in Government and wards' estates which was adopted in 1876 remained in force for two years. It was superseded in 1878 by two forms which were then sanctioned by the Board of Revenue; these forms are quite unexceptionable and are in force now. They correspond in no sense with the document adduced in the case which has given rise to this discussion, and if anyone wishes to study them, or better, if any zamíndár wishes to see what a model form of kabúliyat should be, he will find it recorded under Nos. 23 and 24 at page 58 of the Board of Revenue's manual. It is impossible for anything to differ more widely from the indefensible document which was brought forward yesterday; and I may add that within the last few weeks we have issued, through the Board of Revenue, strict orders showing that the right of occupancy is to be strongly protected, and, with the permission of the Council, I will read the circular. It runs thus:—

'I am to remind you that it is no longer open to a manager or to local officers to discuss the policy of allowing raiyats to acquire a right of occupancy in their holdings. The policy has been fully adopted by the legislature and the Government that it is good that raiyats should have the right of occupancy. If the raiyats of the estate do not understand the right of occupancy used in its legal sense, the sooner they cause it to be explained to them the better. The Board expect that the officers engaged in the present settlement proceedings will take the opportunity to dispel their ignorance of legal rights, and they desire that you will take care that no misunderstanding on this subject is allowed to exist among managers of estates in your division. It should be made a distinct instruction to them that there is to be no attempt to discourage the growth of legal occupancy rights; and that, when they have accrued, they must be fully recognised in all zamíndárí papers.'

"The only other question I have to refer to is the question to which my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál has referred as to the management of Government estates. Here I cannot appear as the defender of all that has been done in the past. I believe myself that there is a great deal in our khás mahál administration which is capable of improvement, and, therefore, I have interested myself in the subject and have called for a special report from the Board of Revenue on the subject. Indeed, in the case of one large Government estate, to the charge of which I have recently appointed a Covenanted Civilian, I am trying, by way of experiment, to learn whether we cannot introduce a better system of management, by spending more money in the opening out of more roads in the backward parts of the estate, and by inducing immigration to promote the extension of cultivation. The subject has received my personal and careful attention. But my friend went on to say that the khás management of Government maháls in Tipperah and Chittagong and Mednípur was so bad as to create a scandal. I am not aware of the particular cases he referred to in Tipperah and Chittagong; but if he will bring them to my notice afterwards, I shall investigate the matter. I am however acquainted with the circumstances of the cases which occurred in Mednípur. They refer to two temporarily settled estates in which the last settlement was made about forty years ago. After regular settlement proceedings, the rents were enhanced in these two estates to the extent of fifty per cent., and the raiyats objected. This happened three or four years ago. Some people have taken exception to the settlement as exorbitant and unjust to the tenants. But, having regard to the long interval since the last settlement, and to the enormous rise in the value of produce in that period, the revenue authorities maintain that the new demand is not unreasonable. The raiyats, however, would not pay at the enhanced rate and, thereupon, the Government proceeded in the matter constitutionally and according to law, and not as has been done by some zamíndárs without any reference to law. The Government sued the raiyats in the Munsif's Court and obtained decrees: appeals were made to the Subordinate Judge's Court and were dismissed. The raiyats again went up from that decision on special appeal to the High Court, and the order of the

Lower Courts was again confirmed. So far it may be assumed that the action of the Government had justice and moderation on its side. I understand that the raiyats in these two Parganas spent a lákh of rupees in contesting what seemed a moderate enhancement; and it may be thought that, after the decision of the High Court was given against them, they would have submitted. But that was not the case. We have had to send a special officer to ascertain the circumstances under which the raiyats refuse to pay the rent which is now legally demandable from them, and the matter is still under enquiry. In the meantime, to show the leniency with which these raiyats have been treated by the Government, I may mention that one and a half year's rent of the whole body of the raiyats has been remitted; but not satisfied with this concession, they claimed the remission of three years' rent. So far from a case being made out, of oppression and hardship or abuse of the law, I most positively affirm that our revenue-officers have acted here, not only in strict accordance with the law, but with moderation and indulgence. But the result remains that even after the enhancement, the rents of these estates were under the prevailing rates of rent paid by neighbouring raiyats. And as regards the recusancy of the raiyats, it is only another argument in favour of giving the Government, as well as the zamíndár, some assistance in realizing the rates of rent which the Courts have finally decreed."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"My Lord, in replying to the objections which have been offered to this Bill in its present stage, I may as well begin by saying that it is my intention only to reply at present to objections offered on the ground of the principles of the Bill, not to points of detail. In the first place, time would not permit, on such a long and elaborate Bill, of my entering into criticism of its details; but, more than that, I wish it to be distinctly understood that, on many points of detail, the provisions of the Bill are only put forward tentatively, in order to elicit criticism, and that we are quite prepared to reconsider and amend them in Committee, on sufficient cause being shown. I may, moreover, say that I came here unprepared to throw a doubt on the intelligence of my audience, by again examining the necessity of the introduction of some such Bill as the present one. I fully endorse every word my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert said on this score in his opening speech, and if there is anyone still unpersuaded of the necessity of legislation by the arguments he has used, neither would he be persuaded though one rose from the dead. Certainly nothing that I can say would convince him. Yet we are told that in Bihár neither landlords nor raiyats want legislation; that in Bengal landlords do indeed want it, but not for these objects; that landlords and raiyats are on most friendly terms; that there is no rack-renting, no eviction, no enhancement; that the zamíndárs have peopled the jungles, dug tanks once upon a time and had made roads; that they subscribe largely to education, to dispensaries and to other charitable objects; that the Bihár zamíndárs gave land free for road making, and behaved well to their riayats in the famine, for which they received the eulogium of Sir R. Temple. Well, though some of these facts require considerable modification, I am not going to traverse this description of the typical zamíndár. I have to oppose their interests in the interests of a more helpless class; but this line of policy can be justified without vilifying the zamíndárs. I have no doubt they merited Sir Richard Temple's somewhat generous compliments as much as I did myself, or as a good many other officers of Government did. I have no doubt that as a class they are just what their environments make them, and there are many good ones among them. I know that their liberality and usefulness are great, but while I am far from saying they make a bad use of the money they collect from the raiyats, I do wish that the sums thus extracted should be regulated by law and not left to the arbitrary discretion of the zamíndár. No, if the zamíndár is as considerate and merciful as he is said to be by my honourable friend, then this Bill can have no terrors for him. The law is a terror to evil-doers, not to them that do well. If they neither enhance the rents of their tenants exorbitantly, nor threaten them with eviction in case of their refusal, the prohibition against such practices cannot affect them; but, unfortunately, all landlords are not of this type, and, certainly, all landlords' agents are not so, and I shall, in the course of my speech, I fear,

bring ample evidence that there are landlords who require to be restrained. As I have said, I am not going over the ground which has been already fully occupied in Mr. Ilbert's speech, as to the demand which the landlords themselves made for legislation. I need only refer on this point to the memorandum published as Appendix I to the Bengal Government Report. But to show that the state of things is not quite as Arcadian as has been described, Mr. Thompson has told us that he has a list of no less than 89 petitions addressed by raiyats to the Government of Bengal in the last three years, complaining of acts of oppression on the part of zamíndárs. Most of these petitions are complaints of undue enhancement of rents; others of the exaction of illegal abwábs; others of measurement by an illegal standard; others of dispossession of occupancy-rights. We have been told that there are no evictions in Bengal. Though eviction through the Courts is not frequent and, consequently, statistics are not forthcoming, our police registers tell a very different tale. In one district, a Magistrate (Mr. Edgar) tells me he compiled from these registers a list of no less than 500 such complaints in two years, and the complaints to the Bengal Government of dispossession of occupancy-rights mean the same thing. Eviction in itself is of little value. It is of value as a weapon for enforcing enhancement. I also have a list of applications for the quartering of additional police during the same period, on account of disputes between landlord and tenant. They amount to 16. These applications were all made by the Magistrates; they came from Bákirganj, Jessore, Kalna, Faridpur, Mednípur, Maimansingh, Noakháli, Nadá, Pabná, Rajsháhi, Tipperah, and Orissa; they cover a force of 410 constables, besides officers, all applied for for the purpose of keeping the peace between zamíndárs—and in zamíndárs I must include the Government itself—and their raiyats. It will be noticed that none of these come from Bihár, not, I fear, because there is less oppression in Bihár than in Eastern Bengal,—in fact we know the case is the very reverse of this,—but because the oppression has been so effectual that the raiyats are incapable of resisting, and there is no fear there of disturbance. In one part of the country, we have disputes requiring an armed force to prevent their culminating in disturbances; in another, we have a peasantry too helpless to resist oppression, and in both, I say, there is urgent demand for legislation which shall enable such a state of things to cease.

"The two main objects of the Bill are described to be, in the words of Mr. Ilbert,—

'(1) to give reasonable security to the tenant in the occupation and enjoyment of his land; and

(2) to give reasonable facilities to the landlord for the settlement and recovery of his rent.'

"The objections taken in regard to the manner in which the first of these two objects is dealt with in the Bill group themselves naturally round—

(1) the extension of the right of occupancy;
(2) the limitations to enhancement;
(3) the transferability of the raiyatí tenures;
(4) the overriding of contract.

"The objections taken to the extension of the right of occupancy are, mainly, that this extension goes beyond what was the customary right at the time of the Permanent Settlement; that it certainly goes beyond what Act X of 1859 defined to be the right; that it will, taken in connexion with the power to transfer, do no good to the cultivating classes, while it will do unwarrantable injury to the zamíndár. I am not going at any length into the question of the position of the resident raiyat at the time of the Permanent Settlement. After the admirable exposition of the question which we, or at least some of us, enjoyed yesterday from my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans, this is not necessary. I was in hopes that this controversy was settled, but after what we have heard from the hon'ble gentleman opposite, from Rájá Siva Prasád, as to the indefeasible rights of property conferred on zamíndárs by the Permanent Settlement, I feel bound to touch on the argument. While it is admitted that raiyats who received pattás at the Permanent Settlement (or who otherwise had their rents at the time fixed), and their representatives, had the right of occupancy, by which I mean the right to hold on undisturbed so long as they paid established rates (I am not here referring to the question of enhancement), it is asserted that outside that class, the raiyats had no rights at all, except those which they derived from the zamíndár. It is singular that this controversy should still be deemed an open one. Only the other day, in studying the literature connected with this subject, I came across a paper published as an Appendix to the Select Committee's Report of 1832, written by Mr. Campbell of the Madras Civil Service. He says, after noting that the partial extension of the permanent zamíndárí system to Madras had not in that Presidency succeeded in materially impairing the prescriptive rights of the tenants, that 'in Bengal, on the contrary, though a mass of evidence exists in support of similar right on the part of the cultivators in 1793, and though some of the oldest servants of the Company, such as Mr. Harington, Mr. Colebrooke, with many of their most distinguished civil officers examined before the Committee, have most strenuously advocated them, there are others of great experience who declare that the raiyats in Bengal have no rights and never had any.' This was published fifty years ago. The description of the controversy might equally be applied at the present day.

"But can anyone who has read the papers circulated with this Bill resist the light thrown upon the question in those papers, especially by the annexures to the Report of the Rent Commission, and by the researches of Messrs. Mackenzie and O'Kinealy?

"These gentlemen give in every instance their authorities, and there is an overwhelming balance of testimony in favour of their view, that all resident raiyats once admitted to the village, whether before or after the Permanent Settlement, had a right of occupancy in their lands so long as they continued to pay the established rent, and they had a right to have that rent fixed by the ruling power. The position of the raiyats and zamíndárs after the Permanent Settlement is clearly declared in Regulation VIII of 1793, sections 7 and 8, and Regulation VII of 1822, section 4. Their rights were the old customary rights, except where changed by the Regulation. That is, in addition to the old customs, they were bound to confine their contracts to the terms of the Regulations (section 65, Regulation VIII of 1793). They must frame their leases conformably to the circumstances of the estate and submit them for the Collector's sanction; none else were valid (section 58, Regulation VIII of 1793); they could make no lease for more than ten years, could not exact more than the customary rate of rent (section 7, Regulation IV of 1794), or for doing so were liable to a penalty of three times the amount (Regulation VIII of 1793, section 55). The raiyats on the other hand had a right to perpetual renewal at the customary rate (Regulation XLIV of 1793) wherever and whenever they were once let in as cultivators of the village. The only power to eject was that afforded by the sale law of 1822 to auction-purchasers in regard to unprotected tenancies, and this, though renewed in 1845, was taken away by Act X of 1859. They quote, as their authorities, Sir John Shore, Lord Cornwallis, Mr. Colebrooke, the Government letter of 7th October, 1815, Mr. Sisson's letter of 2nd April, 1815, Lord Moira, Mr. Holt Mackenzie's Evidence of 1832, and Mr. Harington's *passim*, and they show that, whatever the practical result of Regulation V of 1812, which was admittedly a new departure, the intention, as shown by the preamble and by the Sadr Court's circular of 1816, was expressly to maintain existing restrictions as to the rights of raiyats to a renewal of their pattás at the established rates. They also show that these views were in the main held by the great majority of the Judges on the Bengal rent case, especially by Messrs. Trevor, Campbell, Norman, Kemp, Morgan and Seton-Karr.

"I feel confident that no one who has carefully studied their notes, and certainly no one who, as I have done, has gone back and studied the original references themselves, can doubt that they have made good their propositions. I will content myself with showing that this view has been also consistently maintained by the Court of Directors and by the Secretary of State. One hon'ble gentleman yesterday expressed a wish that he had been born in Lord Cornwallis's time. I was almost tempted to re-echo the wish, for I am sure he would have had a much more correct appreciation of what the Perma-

nent Settlement did and did not do for the zamíndárs than that which he put forward yesterday. The first quotation I will read is from the Court's letter of the 19th September, 1792, the early part of which has already been quoted by Major Baring. It runs thus :—

'Our interposition, where it is necessary, seems also to be clearly consistent with the practice of the Mogul Government, under which it appeared to be a general maxim that the immediate cultivator of the soil, duly paying his rent, should not be dispossessed of the land he occupies. This necessarily supposes that there were some measures and limits by which the rent could be defined, and that it was not left to the arbitrary determination of the zamíndár, for otherwise such a rule would be nugatory; and, in point of fact, the original amount seems to have been annually ascertained and fixed by the act of the Sovereign.'

"My next quotation is from the Government letter addressed to the Court of Directors on 7th October, 1815—

'We consider it as a principle equally applicable to all the Provinces immediately dependent on this Presidency, and we believe we might safely add to the whole of India, that the resident raiyats*

*(1815.)

(and recollect that Sir J. Shore defined a *resident* cultivator as anyone who cultivated the land in the village in which he lived)

have, by the Government letter of 1815, an established permanent hereditary right in the soil which they cultivate so long as they continue to pay the rent justly demandable from them with punctuality. We consider it equally a principle interwoven with the constitution of the different Governments of India, that the quantum of rent is not to be determined by the arbitrary will of the zamíndár, but that it is to be regulated by specific engagements, or, in the absence of such engagements, by the established rates of the parganas or other local divisions.

* * * * *

'With these impressions respecting the rights of the peasantry, such parts of the provisions contained in Regulation XLIV of 1793 and XLVII of 1803 as declare that pattás shall not be granted to raiyats or other persons for a term exceeding ten years, appear to be fundamentally erroneous. The natural and obvious tendency of that rule was to limit and restrict those rights which the peasant possessed in a much more extended sense by virtue of the constitution of the country itself.'

"In reply to that letter, the Court of Directors, writing on 15th January, 1819, went into the whole question. They began by saying that, 'though the use of the terms 'actual proprietors', 'landed estates' and 'under-tenants', has contributed to impair and, in many cases, to destroy the rights of individuals, yet it is clear that the rights which were actually conferred on the zamíndárs, or which were actually recognised to exist in that class by the enactments of the Permanent Settlement, were not intended to trench upon the rights which were possessed by the raiyats.' They quote Lord Cornwallis's Minute, their own order of 1792, the distinct provisions of Regulations I of 1793 and VIII of 1793, and then ask, how it is 'that our institutions are so imperfectly calculated to afford the raiyats in practice that protection to which on every ground they are so fully entitled, so that it too often happens that the quantum of rent which they pay is regulated neither by specific engagements nor by the established rates of the parganas, but by the arbitrary will of the zamíndárs.' They quote with approval the statement of Mr. Cornish, Judge of the Patna Court of Circuit, to the effect that—

'the raiyats conceive they have a right to hold their lands so long as they pay the rent which they and their forefathers have always done. The zamíndárs, although afraid to avow, as being contrary to immemorial custom, that they have a right to demand any rent they choose to exact, yet go on compelling them to give an increase, and the power of distraint vested in them by the Regulation soon causes the utter ruin of the resisting raiyat.'

"They then say—

'We fully subscribe to the truth of Mr. Sisson's declaration that the faith of the State is to the full as solemnly pledged to uphold the cultivator of the soil in the unmolested enjoyment of his long established rights as it is to maintain the zamíndár in the possession of his estate, or to abstain from increasing the public revenue permanently assessed upon him.'

"They then condemn Regulation V of 1812 as a very '*imperfect corrective*' of the evils which it was intended to remedy, and especially condemn it in reference to the construction put upon it that it gave zamíndárs power to demand from the raiyats any rent they think proper, without regard to the customary rate of assessment in the pargana.

"The discussion goes off into the measures requisite to avoid a repetition of these evils in the temporarily settled Provinces, and finally led to the enactment of Regulation VII of 1822 and to the draft Regulation drawn up by Mr. Harington in 1826. But I have quoted enough to show the opinion arrived at by the Court of Directors in the early part of the century, after a discussion scarcely less exhaustive than that recently accorded to the question of the raiyats' rights in Bengal. Before leaving this part of the question, I will ask you to hear the conclusion come to by the Secretary of State after perusing the discussions of the Bengal Rent Commission. He says :—

'Whatever may have been the exact position, actual or legal, of the bulk of the Bengal raiyats prior to the Permanent Settlement, there can be no doubt, after the exhaustive investigation which the question has now undergone, that their customary rights at least include the right of occupancy, conditional on the payment of the rate current and established in the locality.'

"To this extent His Lordship authorized us to endeavour to restore the raiyats to their original position, and it is to this aim that those portions of the Bill which deal with the growth and incidence of the occupancy-right is devoted. I have left untouched the argument derived from Regulation II of 1793 and the quotation of the preamble 'that no power will then exist', &c.; because this has already been disposed of by my hon'ble friend Major Baring, but I may point out that in quoting the preamble of Regulation II of 1793 my hon'ble friend opposite, Rai Kristodás Pál, omitted to quote that part which would have upset his view of the complete and absolute proprietary right of the zamíndárs before and after the Permanent Settlement. It said :—

'The property in the soil was never before formally declared to be vested in the landholders, nor were they allowed to transfer such rights as they did possess, or raise money upon the credit of their tenures, without the previous sanction of Government. With respect to the public demand upon each estate, it was liable to annual or frequent variation at the discretion of Government. The amount of it was fixed upon an estimate formed by the public officers of the aggregate of the rents payable by the raiyats or tenants for each bíghá of land in cultivation, of which, after deducting the expenses of collection, ten-elevenths were usually considered as the right of the public, and the remainder the share of the landholder. Refusal to pay the sum required of him was followed by his removal from the management of his lands, and the public dues were either let in farm or collected by an officer of Government, and the above-mentioned share of the landholder, or such sum as special custom, or the orders of Government might have fixed, was paid to him by the farmer or from the public treasury.'

"So much for the Permanent Settlement. The question remains—Are we, as a high authority tells us, unwarrantably extending the right of occupancy as settled and defined by Act X of 1859? In the first place, I may observe that, if the present discussion has brought out nothing else, it has very prominently made manifest the fact that Act X neither did nor was intended to settle and define the right of occupancy. It is admitted by the same high authority that the Act of 1859 did not affect the right of raiyats to establish, by custom or otherwise, a permanent title. It only fixed a period of prescription. In other words, it was an additional and not an exclusive enactment. The history of Act X of 1859 is very clearly summarised in the Minute of Mr. Justice Cunningham. He says—

'No one can understand the true position of the several parties to the controversy, who has not studied the original frame and language of that Bill. Its object was, not to codify the law, but to amend one particular branch of it,—that relating to the recovery of rent. At the same time it was thought expedient, as its mover* explained, 'to re-enact in a clear and distinct form the provisions of the existing law connected with rent suits, and sections 3, 4 and 5 accordingly set forth what had been the law since the time of the Permanent Settlement'.

*Mr. Currie, 10th October, 1857.

'Section 3 provided that 'hereditary raiyats' at fixed rates were entitled to pattás at those rates; 'all other raiyats and cultivators' were entitled to pattás *at the rates established in the pargana for similar lands, or, if no such rates could be discovered, at the customary rates for similar lands, in the vicinity.*

'Section 4 provided that 'every resident raiyat and cultivator has a right of occupancy', except in the cases (1) of *sír*-lands leased for a term, or year by year, and (2) lands sub-let by an occupancy-tenant to a resident cultivator.

'Section 5 reserved express agreements as to rent, clearing leases and right of re-entry and provided that resident raiyats cultivating lands not previously in their possession, without a pattá, should not acquire a right of occupancy till they had paid rent for three years.

'The Select Committee reported that no alteration in the principles of the Bill was necessary; but they recommended, in the case of raiyats at fixed rents, that twenty years' holding at fixed rates should raise a presumption of having held from the time of the Permanent Settlement; in the case of other raiyats the Committee reported that they were entitled to hold at pargana rates'; that this had been admitted to mean 'customary and fair rents'; that 'khudkásht raiyats were spoken of as possessing rights of occupancy', and that 'khudkásht' was held synonymous with 'resident'; but that it had been pointed out that 'residence' is not always a condition of occupancy, and it appears that after much inquiry, it was prescribed by an order of the Government of the North-Western Provinces in 1856, as most consistent with general practice and recognized rights, that a holding of the same land for twelve years should be held to give a right of occupancy. We have followed this precedent.

'This was the origin of the rule that twelve years' continuous holding creates a right of occupancy.

'It was, however, from the twelve years' rule that the most serious consequences to the raiyat's position resulted. This appears to have been adopted, not only without due consideration of its necessary results, but under actual misapprehension of the real purport of the rule which the Select Committee considered themselves to be adopting. The admitted law was that all resident raiyats had rights of occupancy; but then it was found that some non-resident raiyats had such rights, and it was proposed to meet these cases by adopting a rule in force in the North-Western Provinces, that an ousted tenant could, by a summary process, recover possession by showing twelve years' occupation. The effect of converting this rule into a general definition of occupancy-rights was that on the one hand many undoubted occupancy-tenants found their title endangered by not being able to prove twelve years' continuous occupancy, and, on the other, that tenants not otherwise entitled to occupancy-rights were able to claim them wherever they could show residence for the required period. The results were, in the language of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, 'wholesale enhancement of rents and ejectment of raiyats who had a customary claim to occupancy.'

"My answer then to the question must be that we have undoubtedly gone behind the letter of Act X; nay, more, we have endeavoured to undo some of the injury which that Act unwittingly brought about, but we have on this point of occupancy-rights carried out, as nearly as circumstances permitted, the intentions which the framers of Act X deliberately and expressly set before themselves. We have not got rid of the twelve years' prescription, though in the opinion of some of us the maintenance of a fixed period of prescription is neither historically correct, nor practically convenient; in fact, as Mr. Cunningham has said, 'you can never have peace between two parties, one of whom will, at a certain period, become entitled to a privilege at the expense of the other'; but we have got rid of the anomaly by which a resident cultivator would be ousted from his prescriptive rights by the mere device of his landlord shifting him from one patch of cultivation to another. We are told that the practice of shifting cultivators is not common in Bengal, but so convenient a device is not likely to be long left a monopoly in the hands of the zamíndárs of Bihár, where it is common, and we are legislating for Bihár as well as for Bengal. Allow me to quote to you the resolution arrived at on this point by a meeting of landholders in the Shahábád district on the 30th October, 1880. They resolved, with reference to the original proposal to confer modified rights of occupancy on three years' raiyats, that—

'This concession is strongly deprecated. At present land-owners prevent the growth of occupancy-rights by granting leases for five years only, *or by changing* lands, or by managing so that a raiyat shall never hold at the same rent for twelve years.'

"Now what Mr. Cornish said in 1815, that the raiyats conceive they have a right to hold their land so long as they pay the rent, is equally true of the present day. Mr. MacDonell, writing of Darbhanghá, says—

'Illiterate, and in the hands of the zamíndár as far as accounts go, the raiyats cannot prove the status required of them, though the universal sense of the Province believes this status to exist. Our registration offices show that these occupancy or kashtkari rights are now mortgaged; our Civil Court records and our registration offices show that they are sold.'

"Mr. Edgar, writing of Bihár generally, says—

'I hold that the vast majority of raiyats in Bihár have, at the present moment, strong occupancy-rights in the land which they cultivate; that these rights are based, in the first instance, on the living custom of the country, a custom which no Court of law could ignore, if it was properly pleaded before it * * I freely acknowledge that this right has, in many cases, been destroyed by the illegal action of the zamíndár, most of them acting through thikádárs, whether European or Native; that great sweeps of land, once held by raiyats with rights of occupancy, have been turned into indigo zarats; that lands have been arbitrarily

taken from one raiyat and given to another; that holdings have been changed at the pleasure of the zamíndárs.'

"But over three-fourths of the land of the Province, he says unhesitatingly, occupancy-rights are the rule. Are we to allow such rights to be broken by the simple device above alluded to, or by what Mr. McDonell declares to be equally frequent, 'the manipulation by patwáris of the village jamabandís to prevent the identification of the plot held this year with the plot held five years ago,' or by the custom confessed to, with cynical naïvete, by the Shahábád landholders, in the paper from which I have already quoted, namely, that 'all lands becomes *zarat* (or private land), when taken into the landlord's hand'? No. The evidence throughout these papers is overwhelming that there is a strong and increasing tendency among landlords to break down occupancy-rights by every possible device, and we are bound to do our best to protect these rights; and the provision formulated by the Secretary of State for giving these rights to every cultivator who has held land for twelve years within the same village or estate, is quite the minimum protection that can either be accepted for the rights that have been acquired in the past, or to enable the raiyat to have some fixity of tenure in the future.

"On the economical side of the question I need not detain you long. The argument of the opposition on that point is more directed against the transferability, than against the accrual, of these rights, though I have seen references to Mr. Ross's Minute of 6th March, 1827, arguing that by protecting raiyats you do not make the ground more productive, but only increase the number of mouths deriving subsistence from it. Well, I think Major Baring has sufficiently answered the point, and you have heard also what the Lieutenant-Governor has said about the condition of the *guzashtadárs* of Bhojpur; but I may also add the following testimony from the Famine Commission to the same effect. They say—

'In the case of these large cultivating classes, security of tenure must have its usual beneficial effect, and, as a rule, the cultivators with occupancy-rights are better off than the tenants-at-will. Whenever enquiry has been made, it has been found that in all matters relating to material prosperity—such as the possession of more cattle, better houses and better clothes—the superiority lies on the side of the occupancy-tenants, and the figures in the preceding paragraphs also show that as a rule they hold larger areas of land. Where the sub-division of land among tenants-at-will is extreme, any security of tenure which defends a part of the population from that competition must necessarily be to them a source of material comfort and of peace of mind such as can hardly be conceived by a community where a diversity of occupation exists, and where those who cannot find a living on the land are able to betake themselves to other employments. It is only under such tenures as convey permanency of holding, protection from arbitrary enhancement of rent and security for improvements, that we can expect to see property accumulated, credit grow up, and improvements effected in the system of cultivation. There could be no greater misfortune to the country than that the members of the occupancy class should decrease, and that such tenants should be merged in the crowd of rack-rented tenants-at-will who, owning no permanent connection with the land, have no incentive to thrift or improvement.'

"This, I think, is the view that all sensible men must take of the benefits given by fixity of tenure, and all the best zamíndárs to whom I have spoken take the same view. I quite believe what the Mahárájá of Darbhangá told us yesterday, that good landlords do not, as a rule, object to a raiyat being secure in his tenure, and it may safely be said that the power of ejectment is valued, mainly, if not entirely, as a means of extorting enhanced rent, and to this desire, having otherwise provided a reasonable means and measure of legitimate enhancement, the Government should, I think, make no concession.

"And this brings me to the question of limitation of enhancements. To those who wish that enhancements should be left to the discretion of the parties, in other words that there should be neither restriction of ground, nor limitation in amount of enhancement, the Bill will certainly not be satisfactory.

"We are told that enhancements do not take place in Bengal. I can only say that the experience gained by Government officers in managing Wards' estates is the reverse of this. I could easily show from a recent resolution of the Board of Revenue that the great difficulty the Government officers have in these estates is to collect rents, because these rents all include illegal abwábs and undue enhancement. Witness Salkhira, with an arrear of 6½ lákhs against a rental of

Rs. 3,50,000, and in Kassimbázár and in Chándal in Máldah. But without going further into this question as it exists in Bengal, I do not think anyone can doubt the frequency of excessive enhancement in Bihár; and in the face of these facts, if we accept the view of the authors of the Permanent Settlement, that the resident raiyat had a right to hold his land at rates not higher than the pargana rates, the necessity of some limitation is apparent. Whether, before Act X of 1859, the landholders had any legal right to enhance on the ground of increase in the value of produce, has been shown to be exceedingly doubtful; but any way the right to enhance on certain grounds was allowed by that Act, and the present Bill, so far as the grounds on which enhancement can be demanded, makes no material alteration in them: we have, it is true, not confined ourselves to the rule of proportion which the majority of the Judges of the High Court accepted as the best means of giving effect to the intention of Act X, but we have maintained that rule as a maximum. The real innovation which we have introduced is the limitation we have applied to the enhancement of money rents. These are, in regard to occupancy-raiyats, that the enhancement shall not do more than double the old rent (this does not refer to area, but to rates); that the enhanced rate shall not exceed twenty per cent. of the gross produce; that the rent shall not be enhanced a second time within ten years. To all those provisions objections have been taken. It is urged that, if a raiyat's land can bear a rent enhanced more than one hundred per cent., there can be no reason why the landlord should not get it. There *is* a very good reason—a reason which is constantly preached and very generally (I wish I could say universally) practised in framing revenue rates in temporarily settled provinces,—and that is, that a great and sudden increase to this extent means such a great and sudden diminution in the cultivator's income, as must, in most cases, destroy his means of proper cultivation, in other words, must injure the agricultural prosperity of the country.

"Then, in regard to the other, and probably the very much more important, limitation of the enhanced rent to a fixed proportion of the gross produce of the soil, there are very numerous objections taken. Some of these, I confess, are not quite easy to answer. Mr. Ilbert explained last week that the limit of twenty per cent. had been substituted at the last moment for twenty-five per cent. at the request of the Government of Bengal. This exact percentage is for the moment tentative. I can only say that twenty-five per cent., besides being the *reba* of the Muhammadan administration, was the percentage suggested by the British Indian Association in 1875, and that twenty per cent. was the limit suggested by the landholders of Eastern Bengal, and in that part of the country the landholders at present, as a rule, get nothing like that proportion. But the objection to the special fraction taken as the percentage is of less importance than the objection, on principle, to taking a percentage of the gross produce at all, as a test of the rent rate. It is obvious that, in fixing a rent rate for special fields, not the gross produce, but the nett produce should be the test. Expenses of production vary enormously, and, whereas on some soils twenty per cent. of the gross produce may be the true economic rent, in others it may be really a beneficial rent, and in others again it may be a rack-rent or more, trenching on the actual labour-wage of the cultivator. This objection, which would be fatal to a scheme for actually deciding the rent of each holding by this standard, and which is fatal in my opinion to the proposal made yesterday, that a fixed proportion of the gross revenue should be substituted for the table of rates, is not of the same force when the percentage is taken, not as a standard, but as the maximum. Our scheme starts from existing rents, which shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be taken as fair and equitable, and the twenty per cent. maximum is itself balanced by other limitations, such as doubling the present rent, and by the proportion-rule in those cases where increase of prices is the ground of enhancement. There is yet another ground of objection, namely, that the use of this test will work very unequally in different parts of the country: whereas, in some parts of the country, money rents expressed in staple produce do not at present exceed ten to fifteen per cent. of the gross produce, we know that in other parts of the country they rise as high as thirty per cent. In fact, we were told yesterday, what I hope is only true of produce and not of money rents, that in

Bihár they range from forty to sixty per cent. of the gross produce. Well we do not propose to bring down existing rents anywhere by the application of this standard, a decision quite in accordance with the existing law on the subject, and with the distinctly declared intention of Sir A. Eden, but we do definitely say that there shall be some security that the rents of occupancy raiyats shall not be enhanced beyond a point which shall leave them no margin whatever, and the percentage test is the proposal which has found most favour as the means for giving effect to this decision.

"If I am told that no such minimum at all is required, the description of the Bihár peasantry as given in the Hon'ble Major Baring's speech is surely a sufficient answer. There we have the fact stated that over a great part of the country rents have been doubled in sixteen years. But, as Mr. Ilbert said, an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory. The hon'ble gentleman yesterday quoted from a paper by Mr. Finucane, who has been deputed to prepare experimental tables of rates on the Nurhan Property in South Tirhút. Allow me to refer also to the same paper. He says:—

'Take the instance of village Jaezootee. The present proprietor of this village, Bábú Nandan Lál, has inherited it from his adoptive father, Bábú Bri Behari Lál, who was in possession when the Permanent Settlement of the mahál was made in 1247 F. S. (1840 A. D.). The area then under cultivation was 106 bíghás, the then gross rental, which was taken as the basis of settlement, being Rs. 151, and the average all round rate being Re. 1-7 per bíghá. The Government revenue was fixed on the basis of half assets: and, as the settlement records, which I have examined, show, the very moderate amount thus fixed was objected to by the present proprietor's father, on the ground that the rental of Rs. 151 taken as the amount of assets, was more than the raiyats really paid. The objection was, however, overruled, and the settlement was accepted in 1247 F. S. (1840 A. D.).

'(*a*.) After the lapse of forty-three years, what do we find in this village? We find that the area under cultivation has decreased by four bíghás, while the rental is now* almost exactly six times the rental of 1247 F.S. (1842 A. D.). In other words, the average rates all round have been enhanced by *five hundred per cent. in forty-three years*, the rise in prices during the same period being at most *seventy-three per cent.* There is reason to believe that the state of things existing in Bábú Nandan Lál's property is not very materially different from what exists in other properties in the Darbhangá, Muzaffarpur and other North Gangetic districts of Bihár.'

* Area under cultivation in 1847, 106 bíghás.
Area now under cultivation shown in the jamabandí, 102 bíghás.
Rental in 1247 F.S., Rs. 151.
Present rental, Rs. 905.

"And how is this brought about? He gives the history of recent enhancements in various villages, of which I will read only the three first,† beginning with Tubka Khás.

† Tubka Khás, Tubka Maghribi, Mahomedpur Sunhara.

'TUBKA KHÁS.

'2. *Past history of the village.*—The jeṭh raiyats say that Máhtáb Singh was ṭhíkádár in the time of Ram Narain Singh, who was the present minor's grandfather. He took half an anna karcha (*abwáb*) on the old rates. He was succeeded by Bechuklal Misser, ṭhíkádár, who incorporated with the rent the half anna taken as karcha by his predecessor, and then realized an anna in the rupee as karcha on his own account. Bechuklal's lease having been renewed, he similarly again incorporated previous karcha with the rent and levied an anna per rupee as karcha in addition. On the expiration of Bechuklal Misser's lease, the village was leased to the Dalsing Serai Factory in 1270 F. S. (1863 A. D.). The first lease to the factory was for seven years. This lease was renewed for a further period of seven years, and was again renewed for a term of nine years, which term will not expire before 1292 F. S. (1885 A.D.).

'The factory enhanced the rates by one and a half-annas in the rupee during the currency of its first lease in 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.), and again enhanced the rents by half an anna in the rupee last year. This so-called enhancement consisted in simply ordering the patwárí to enter the amount as a demand in the village papers against each raiyat.

'TUBKA MAGHRIḄI.

'3. *Past history.*—The mauza was leased to Bekram Lal from 1250 to 1256 F.S. (1843 to 1849 A.D.). The rates prevailing in this period are not known. From 1257 to 1274 F.S. (1850 to 1867 A.D.) it was leased to Máhtáb Singh. He raised the rates by four annas per bighá in 1257 F.S. (1850 A.D.).

'From 1275 to 1283 F.S. (1868 to 1876), the village was leased to Dalsing Serai Factory. This lease was renewed for a further period of nine years, which will expire in 1292 F.S. (1885 A.D.).

'The factory raised the rates by one and a quarter annas in the rupee in 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.). In 1284 F.S. (1877 A.D.) part of the village was again given in lease to the Dalsing

Serai Factory and the rest was leased to Tirguman Misser and Medini Thákur, who are themselves raiyats.

'The factory has, during the currency of its last lease, demanded an enhancement of a half anna in the rupee, and entered this demand in the jamabandí.

'MAHOMEDPORE SUNHARA.

'5. *Past history.*—This village was leased to Dalsing Serai Factory for three years, 1267 to 1269 F.S. (1860 to 1862 A.D.), at Rs. 850. The jeth raiyats say that the rates then were from Rs. 2-8 to 8 annas.

'From 1270 F.S. to 1276 F.S. (1863 to 1869 A.D.) it was leased to Behari Raout at a jama of Rs. 1,151. During this period the thíkádár raised the jeth raiyats' rates by eight annas per bíghá in 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.), and the raiyats' rates by four annas.

'From 1277 to 1285 F.S. (1870 to 1878 A.D.), the lease to Behari Raout was renewed for nine years, at a jama of Rs. 1,660. During the currency of this lease, the thíkádár again raised the jeth raiyats' rates eight annas and the raiyats' rates twelve annas per bíghá. In 1285 F.S. (1878 A.D.), finding he could not realize rent at the above rates, Behari Raout reduced them by two annas and three pies per bíghá. From 1286 to 1292 F.S. (1879 to 1885 A.D.), the village was again leased to Behari Raout at Rs. 1,900. He has this year relinquished the lease, being apparently unable to realize his enhanced rents. His relinquishment has been accepted. The present jama, inclusive of Tola Jagarnathpore, is Rs. 2,889. It thus appears that the reserved rental payable by the thíkádár to the proprietor has been more than doubled in the course of twenty years. Further, excluding Tola Jagarnathpore, for which the materials for comparison are not available, it appears, as already noted, that the mufassal jama of the remaining portion of this mauza was Rs. 1,648 in 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.), while in 1279 F.S. (1872 A.D.) it was raised to Rs. 2,500, and was reduced in 1285 F.S. (1878 A.D.) to Rs. 2,435; in other words, an increase of fifty per cent. was made in the gross rental in the course of the past fifteen years, the cultivated area remaining the same, or rather having decreased by two bíghás.'

"And this is the conclusion he comes to as to the average enhancements in this part of the country:—

'That, while the average rise in prices of staple crops for the past forty-five years have been only seventy-three per cent., the increase in rent rates in these villages has been respectively one hundred and eighty-eight and one hundred and sixty-four per cent.

'That, as regards all the villages in this tract appertaining to the Narhan Estate, there has been an average increase on rates of one hundred and thirty-six per cent. during the past forty-five years, the rise in prices or staple products during the same period being only seventy-three per cent.'

"Recollect these are increases on rent *rates*. The actual increase in the rental, allowing for increased cultivation, is much greater. In the two villages for which data of comparison are available, he shows that in one, while cultivation has extended by forty-seven per cent. in the last half century, the rental has increased by three-hundred and twenty-one per cent. In the other, where cultivation has increased by thirty-nine per cent., the rental has increased by two hundred and sixty-nine per cent.

"I will give one more instance from another part of the country. Two years ago, Mr. Edgar had occasion to make an inquiry of a similar nature, but for a different object, in the west of the Champáran District. This is what he says in his report:—

'Tuppeh Dohosoha was settled in perpetuity in 1850. The area of the five maháls at the time of settlement was ascertained to be 15,888 bíghás, of which 9,690 bíghás were cultivated or temporarily fallow. The rental was then calculated to be Rs. 17,342, of which one-half, or 8,671, was fixed as the Government demand. After the conclusion of the settlement, the Bábú seems to have begun enhancing the rents, and the process was carried on so effectually through thíkádars, that in the road-cess returns of 1873-74, the rental of the five maháls was shown as Rs. 86,175, that is, five times the settlement rental and ten times the Government demand. The cultivated area at that time had risen to 10,827 bíghás.'

"In other words, in less than a quarter of a century the rental had been increased to five-hundred per cent.; the cultivated area had increased by about eleven per cent. The same report says that there was no real change in the condition of the land between those years, and the same means of irrigation as existed in 1872 had been in existence at the time of settlement. We have been told that similar enhancements have been made in Government estates in Chittagong, Chutiá Nágpur, &c. I am informed that in regard to Chittagong this is a mistake. The rent rates of the raiyats have been actually reduced, though owing to increase of area the *revenue* assessed upon the taluqdárs or contractors has been increased. The Chutiá Nágpur increased rates, I am informed, have not as yet been sanctioned, but I am not here to defend the system of management in

Government estates. It has, doubtless, been bad in the past, though since Sir George Campbell's time not nearly so bad as has been stated. Anyway, in regard to enhancements, the raiyats of Government estates will have the same protection as other raiyats, and what I hope I have succeeded in showing is that, if the occupancy-right is to be of any value at all, it must be protected by some limitation of the maximum amount of enhancement. With the method of enhancement and the table of rates I shall deal at a later period of my reply.

"Turning now to the question of the transferability of occupancy-rights, we are told that this is an innovation which will ruin the landlord while it will do no good at all to the cultivator. In the first place, as the Commission have shown, the transferability of occupancy-rights is in most parts of the country an absolute fact. It is stated then that the registers of the Courts show it to be so in every district, save Sáran and Champáran. Mr. MacDonnell, in a paragraph which I have already quoted, says the same. His testimony, it is true, refers to Bihár. Let me quote then from Bábú Parbati Rai, on special duty in Murshidábád. He says:—

Transfer of occupancy-rights prevailing custom in the selected tract.

'Another circumstance brought to light in the course of the present enquiry also deserves mention in this report. It is often alleged on behalf of the zamíndár that the proposal to make occupancy-rights transferable is an innovation. But without going to discuss what the custom in other places is, I beg to state that the custom of buying and selling *jotes* is here very general, and that the zamíndárs themselves also put up such *jotes* for sale at execution of rent decree. Bábú Bepin Behárí Mookerjea, Munsif of Kandi, to whose kind assistance I am greatly indebted for several things in connection with the present enquiry, tells me that it is seldom that the zamíndárs object in Court to the transfer of jotes by raiyats. I have, in paragraph 6 of this report, spoken of raiyats having more than one *jote* in their possession. The jamawásil papers of Gopináthpur show that this custom of buying and selling *jotes* has been very general in the pargana. But though custom is thus in favour of the raiyat, a legal enactment declaring its validity will, no doubt, be productive of very great advantage, as it will prevent the litigation that occasionally crops up at present. The fear that is generally entertained that the effect of making the right of occupancy transferable will be that all such *jotes* would gradually pass into the hands of the money-lenders is, so far at least as this part of the country is concerned, quite unfounded. On the other hand, I find as a fact that all old *jotes* which have changed hands are still in the possession of cultivating raiyats.'

"I have a good deal of evidence to show that so strong is the belief in the inherent right of the actual cultivator to a possessory status in the soil, that even korfa or sub-tenants' holdings are frequently brought to sale in execution of a decree. I have by me a statement from a single Munsifí in Central Bengal, showing that in the last six years no less than 40 of these holdings have been sold in execution, with a rental value varying from Rs. 38 to a few annas, and bought in for substantial sums, in many cases equal to ten, twelve, and even fifteen times the rental. Moreover, there is ample testimony to the effect that the tendency to recognise occupancy-tenures as transferable is increasing, and the real question was whether the facts, as they stand, were to be ignored or recognised. Mr. Field points out that:—

'Alienability is in every country, sooner or later, annexed to everything that is made the subject of property, and that here, in Bengal, this tendency has spontaneously shown itself in a very marked manner in respect of these very holdings.'

"It is also clear that transferability is the only alternative to unlimited sub-letting, a practice which we cannot, in face of universal custom, forbid, but which we should be very glad to discourage. Nor can it be really doubted, except by those who look upon human nature in Bengal as guided by quite other motives than those which influence human nature elsewhere, that the desire to acquire land can only have free play when there is a power to transfer, and that in the end the capacity for saving must thus be stimulated. But if, as I have shown, occupancy-rights are every day, and all over the country, put up for sale, surely the legal recognition of this fact gives the landlord the best security for, and the best means of recovering, his rent. The power to transfer gives a value to the right of occupancy which is always available as a means of enforcing payment to the landlord; and though it opens up undoubtedly some room for letting in hostile or objectionable tenants, we have done our best to guard against this by giving the landlord the right of pre-emption at a fair rate, to be fixed, if necessary, by the Court. And let me here point out that the

right of pre-emption is not the dead loss to the landlord that has been represented. If the right of occupancy is of any value, it will not be of less value to the incomer than to the outgoer. In other words, the practical operation will be, that the landlord will recover the price he has paid in the shape of a bonus or premium from the incoming tenant whom he prefers to the private purchaser. Mr. Field, in discussing the argument in favour of transferability from facility of execution of decree, says:—

'The strongest point of the complaints urged against the proposed rent-law procedure is concerned, not with the delay in obtaining a decree, but with the delay and difficulty in getting the decree executed once it has been obtained. The experience of the Courts entirely corroborates this. The average raiyat is too poor for process against his moveables to be productive of much result. His cattle are easily got out of the way, or, if attached, are made the subject of false claims by third parties. He seldom or never possesses immoveable property. To take him on body warrant is merely to add to costs, the chance of realizing which is thereby diminished. If the raiyat's holding were saleable in execution, and would fetch at least sufficient to satisfy the decree and costs, the landlord's execution difficulties would at once disappear.'

"We have, accordingly, made the occupancy-right saleable in execution of a decree, as well as transferable and heritable, but we have not made it saleable by the landlord summarily and without decree. This was proposed tentatively as a privilege which might be granted to those exceptional landlords who keep their books and accounts in such a way as to satisfy the Board of Revenue, but it became obvious on consideration that such a privilege must either be accorded to all landlords or to none; and it must be admitted that, in the present state of affairs, neither are the landlord's accounts so accurate and trustworthy, as a rule, as to make it safe to bring the occupancy-right to sale on their *ex parte* evidence without hearing the raiyat, nor is he in such a position (as the patní holder generally is) as to be able to save himself from injustice, or to obtain redress for it afterwards, under the *patní* procedure. Whether the right of occupancy thus made transferable will remain for many generations in the hands of the same class as now possess it, is a subject on which many persons are disposed to prophesy. I don't know, and, therefore, I won't prophesy; but certainly no arguments which have hitherto been brought forward have convinced me that this cause *alone* will bring about any great revolution in the position of the occupiers of the soil. In the meantime we shall, I think, with fixity of tenure, fair rents, and the power to transfer, have given to the present generation some security for enabling them to maintain their position as cultivators, to do justice to the soil and to be able to resist the pressure of one or two bad seasons; and, in doing this, I verily believe, we are really doing the zamíndár more good than if he were left the absolute master of an impoverished, hopeless and therefore thriftless, tenantry.

"I come now to another point to which very great objection is taken, namely, the overriding of contracts, or rather the provisions preventing a raiyat from contracting himself out of his status. We cannot of course prevent a raiyat making what contract he likes, nor can we prevent his adhering to it, only we say that in certain cases the Court will not give effect to such contracts.

"Mr. Ilbert dealt with the matter in his opening speech, and explained the general considerations which led the Commission, the Government of Bengal and the Government of India to decide that this provision was absolutely necessary. We do provide for moderate enhancements being arranged by private contract, because we do not wish to force all such cases into Courts; but we do not allow any force to contracts which would deprive the raiyat of his occupancy status and make him liable to arbitrary ejectment or arbitrary enhancement. Mr. Ilbert read out a specimen of the kind of document by which, he said, we could not allow the provisions of our legislation to be overridden. I may mention that this was not a single or a solitary document. In the case in which this document was put in, I am informed that the zamíndár's agent urged in its behalf that 1,000 or 1,200 raiyats had given similar *kabúliyats*, and I wish to draw attention to the fact that these details overriding the law are only entered in the *kabúliyat* which remains with the zamíndár. They are not entered in the counter-part pattá which remains with the raiyats. Allow me to offer a few more reasons to the same effect as Mr. Ilbert's patta. One of the causes of the Pabná riots was the endeavour on the part of the landlords to force from

the raiyats *kabúliyats* which, besides incorporating illegal *abwábs* in the rents, provided for the landlord changing arbitrarily the legal standard of measurement, and for his ejecting the raiyat in case of the latter having the misfortune to quarrel with him. Is it possible for us, where the pressure of population on the land is so close, where no other occupation is available, where a raiyat must cultivate or starve, where there is no sort of equality in wealth, or intelligence, or position,—is it possible, I say, for us to allow our Courts to treat such documents, made in direct contravention of the law, as contracts made on equal terms between the parties? Then look at the quotation I have read already from the proceedings of the landholders' meeting held at Arrah. At present, they say, land-owners prevent the growth of occupancy-rights by granting leases for five years, or by changing lands, or by changing the assessment. And how is the assessment changed? Mr. Finucane's report has shown us. One year one anna is added to the rupee of rent as 'kharcha', an illegal *abwáb*. The next year that is incorporated in the rent: after a few years' rest another kharcha of two annas is added, and that is similarly incorporated, or in some cases even this process is not gone through. 'This so-called enhancement consisted simply in ordering the patwárí to enter the amount as a demand in the village papers against each raiyat.'

"The hon'ble gentleman opposite endeavoured to show that the Government had adopted or permitted equally oppressive contracts. We have heard the Lieutenant-Governor's reply to this, and it is clear that the hon'ble gentleman mistook altogether the nature of some of these forms, and that the pattá which Government allowed to be sold for convenience sake at registration offices, was by no means so oppressive as he would have us believe. A gentleman once undertook to compile a dictionary, and he had in the course of it to explain the word 'crab'. He described it as a red fish that walks backward. Fortunately, he showed his description to a scientific friend before publishing it. His friend said it was excellent, admirable, perfect; only, unfortunately, the crab was not a fish, it was not red, and it did not walk backwards. Similarly, the Government pattá did not, as the hon'ble gentleman opposite seemed to suppose, provide either for preventing the accrual of occupancy-rights, or for ejectment, or for oppressive interest. But, even if he had made out his case, I should still hold that it would be an argument rather for than against overriding of contract. As Mr. Evans pointed out yesterday, if these things are done in opposition to the well-known principles and wishes of the Government by their own officers, what will not be done by the unsupervised ámlá of zamíndárs? If these things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry?

"I will show you what will be done by reference to another *kabúliyat*, appertaining to the estate of one of the most enlightened landholders in the country, but which positively bristles with provisions for evading or nullifying the law, and this is the point I wish to enforce—not that such contracts are oppressive, but that they are a deliberate attempt to override the law.

"It is to this effect:—

'I, *A. B.*, by profession a *jotedar*, do execute this kabúliyat in respect of a temporary *jote jama*. I held a temporary *jote* comprising 109 bíghás, 19¾ cottas of land, at a *talab jama* of Rs. 167-12-11,* inclusive of *Batta* and *Isswar Britti*, or charges for religious expenses. The term of the aforesaid *jote* having expired, I applied to obtain the land under a fresh settlement. According to my application, you have inducted me as a *temporary*† *raiyat* for a term of five years, extending from the year 1287 to 1292, on following terms, into the aforesaid *jami jama*, as per boundaries given below, measuring 109 *bíghás*, at a rental of Rs. 182, minus Rs. 12-5-10, kept apart as *hajut*; that is, at a rental of Rs. 170-4, added to Rs. 7-15-14, the amount of *Batta* and *Isswar Britti*, at the rate of 3 pie per rupee, according to the custom of the pargana—in all at a total rental of Rs. 178-3-17-1 cowri. I engage myself to hold the land on payment of the rent fixed, year by year, according to the *kists* specified below, and by keeping intact the borders and boundaries of the land, as they have been since before. I shall not make any plea of payment of rent without producing printed rent-receipts. Should I make any such plea, *it would not be admissible*. Should I fail to pay rent according to the *kists* fixed I must pay interest at the rate of five per cent. per mensem. In case I do not pay rent at the

* These are abwábs, and to avoid the penalty imposed by section 11, Act VIII of 1869, they have been included in the rent.

† To destroy any claim to be an occupancy-raiyat.

proper time, you shall be competent to resort to legal means, and realize the same with interest, costs and damages, by bringing a suit; and I shall pay the same without any objection. It is further stipulated that should the rent due by me fall into arrear at the end of the year, you shall be competent to eject me from the *jote jama* and bring it under *your khás* or direct possession *without the help of the Court;* and none of the terms herein stipulated shall be sufficient to prevent you from doing so; that I shall not be competent to *relinquish* the *jote* as long as the term fixed herein does not expire; that in case I do relinquish the *jote* before the term expires, I shall have to pay rent for the entire period, and then relinquish the *jote*; that whenever, within the term specified herein, you may be pleased to have the land measured, I shall cause the measurement to be made, and shall, without any objection, pay rent for the quantity of excess of land over and above the rent already fixed, according to the rate of rent for the different sorts of land found to be in excess; that in case the land be found by measurement to be less in quantity, I shall be entitled to an abatement of rent, according to the rate aforesaid; that I shall not be competent to make any objection regarding inundation, drought or any objection as to the land being *patit*, or waste, or covered with sand, or occupied by *khâls* and so forth; nor shall I be competent to claim abatement of rent within the term fixed herein; that I shall not be competent to let out the land to anybody under a *durjote*, or to transfer it in any way; that in case I do let out the land, or transfer it, you shall be at liberty to take at once *khás* possession of the land herein mentioned; that after the expiration of the term fixed, I shall not retain any concern whatever with the land; that you shall then be competent to resettle the land with me, or to let it out to anybody as you may please; that whenever you should find it necessary to take any portion of the land into your *khás* possession, I shall give up that portion without any objection, and get abatement of rent; and that I shall pay separately the new cess already imposed by Government, as well as that which it may impose hereafter. On these conditions, I execute this *kabúliyat* for the temporary *jote*. Dated the 1287.'

If a raiyat is now ejected, except under an order of Court, he has a possessory action under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act. This is to get rid of the Act.

This is to get rid of section 20, Act VIII of 1869,—allowing a tenant to relinquish.

To destroy right of occupancy accruing: he had already held it previously.

By sections 52 and 55 of the Permanent Settlement, the landlord enforcing this would be liable to pay three times the amount, and by section 11 of Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.), he is liable to pay twice the amount.

"Can anyone say that, in the face of such endeavours as these to override the law by means of contract, the legislature has any choice but to maintain the law in spite of the so-called contracts.

"The objections with which I have been dealing hitherto apply mainly to the provisions of the Bill concerning the occupancy-tenant; but we have heard some very strong objections to the protection given to the non-occupancy, or, as the Bill calls them, ordinary, raiyats Under existing law, raiyats not having a right of occupancy are entitled to pattás at such rates as may be agreed upon between them and the persons to whom the rent is payable. The term of such pattás is exclusively at the discretion of the landlord, and such a raiyat cannot against the will of his landlord, retain possession of land in which he has not a right of occupancy; but, if he has entered into possession otherwise than for a specific term, or, having entered for a term, has held over with the consent of his landlord, express or implied, he cannot be ejected without service upon him of a reasonable notice to quit. His rent can only be enhanced after service upon him of a notice of enhancement, served by order of the Collector. If, after such a notice has been served upon him, such raiyat elect to remain in possession of the land, he cannot be compelled to pay more than a reasonable rent therefor. (I am taking this statement of the law from Mr. Field's Digest). The alterations which the Bill proposes to make in the law are these. Subject to the general maximum, we leave the rate of rent to be fixed by contract; we leave the raiyat subject to enhancement without a suit, but we provide that, if in consequence of his refusal to accept the enhancement the landlord wishes to eject him, he shall pay him compensation for disturbance. The compensation to be made will be in proportion to the enhancement demanded, so that, if the enhancement is moderate, the raiyat will probably prefer to pay it; if it is excessive, the landlord will have to pay for ejecting him. The object is two-fold—to keep the landlord to reasonable enhancement, and to prevent his making use of his power to enhance as a means for ousting the raiyat so as to prevent his acquiring a right of occupancy. I was quite prepared for strong opposition on this point. It is in principle a return to the modified rights of occupancy which the Commission proposed to give to the three years' tenants; in other words, it aims at giving some security of tenure under which occupancy-rights can grow up to all cultivators. It is admittedly an innovation or experiment which has never been tried in India, and at first sight is open to the charge brought

against it of being an invasion of the landlord's rights. Now it is pointed out in Mr. Ilbert's speech that a high authority has computed that 90 per cent. of the raiyats of Bengal have occupancy rights. The Bihár Commission computed that between sixty and seventy per cent. were in a condition which would enable them to claim occupancy-rights under the present Bill. Still there is an important residuum, and the question at issue is—does public policy require us to protect the position of this residuum at the expense of the powers now held by landlords? The reasons which led the Government to answer this question in the affirmative may be gathered from the following extracts from their despatch No. 16 of last October to the Secretary of State. They said, with reference to the very subject—'We have first to consider the proportion of cultivators whom the scheme leaves unprotected', and, after referring to the figures quoted above, the despatch goes on—

'The proportion is at best conjectural, and we are not concerned to insist on its accuracy; but the important point to be remembered is that the number of unprotected raiyats, whatever it may be at the moment when legislation is completed, will, under your Lordship's scheme, be thereafter a constantly increasing number. Every acre of land which becomes vacant, whether by purchase or pre-emption on the part of the landlord, by death without heirs, or by abandonment of the occupant, falls out of the protected class, and instantly becomes a subject for a renewal of the evil contest. The landlord's interest is immediately concerned in preventing the settlement on such land of any existing cultivator of the estate or village, and in defeating, as regards tenants from outside, the accrual of occupancy-rights by twelve years' prescription on such land; the old series of litigation, enhancement and ejectment will recommence, and in the course of another generation the percentage of land thus acquired will be sufficient to render necessary a re-opening of the whole question, and will inevitably involve fresh interference on the part of Government.

'In the meantime, it is abundantly manifest that the position of this unprotected residuum will be infinitely worse than that of unprotected raiyats under the existing law. At present, the landlord can effectually prevent the accrual of occupancy-rights by merely shifting his tenant from one patch of cultivation to another; under the proposed rule it will be incumbent on him to turn the tenant out of the village altogether, out of his house and homestead as well as out of his land, and we have every reason to believe that this power, which, even as a threat *in terrorem*, would be productive of the worst consequences, would in many cases be actually put in force.'

"And they added—

'fence round the twelve years' rule as we may, any rule which makes it to the interest of the landlord to prevent the growth of prescriptive rights leaves of necessity to him both the power and the inducement to put such pressure on his raiyats as cannot fail to become intolerable.'

"They explained, therefore, to the Secretary of State that it would be in their opinion necessary, in introducing a modified twelve years' rule, to combine it with a system of compensation for disturbance to unprotected raiyats.

"There is another point to be considered. It is admitted that the definition in Act X does not override occupancy-rights which may have accrued by custom outside that Act. I have quoted from Messrs. McDonnell and Edgar, and might adduce much similar testimony as to the general existence in some parts of the country of a customary right of occupancy quite independent of any fixed limit of time. I have given the evidence supplied from one Munsifí in Central Bengal of the transferability of the rights of korfa raiyats,—evidence consisting of the fact that no less than 40 such holdings have, in the course of the last few years, been brought to sale in execution of decree, and fetched very substantial prices, as much as ten and fifteen years purchase of the rental. I have here a table supplied from another Munsif in Jessore, showing that in his Court, in the course of two months, some 35 under-tenures, many of them technically korfa tenures, and all coming under the ordinary head of non-transferable rights, had been sold.

"Now, if such under-tenures can be sold for substantial sums in execution of decree, does it not follow that the holder has in them a property worth protecting? And, if we are to carry out the accepted policy of establishing 'the occupancy-tenure on a broad and permanent basis,' of securing 'a substantial tenantry free from debt and in a position to save and bear the pressure of occasional bad seasons,' are we not justified in taking steps to protect within reasonable limits the non-occupancy-tenant from arbitrary evictions, and so to render possible the accrual of full occupancy-rights which the law aims at? As

to the special method by which this should be done, there may well be differences of opinion. Whether you can, by fixing a nominal maximum of rent, practically diminish the value of the power of sub-letting is, I confess, questionable; and whether, in the case of non-occupancy-raiyats, competition will not overcome legislative restrictions on rents is no less doubtful. I admit also that compensation for disturbance is untried and may be open to objection, but while we must affirm the principle of giving this class a reasonable measure of protection, the particular method of arriving at this result is a subject for discussion in Select Committee, and it is one on which we shall be particularly glad to receive suggestions.

"While dealing with this question of ordinary raiyats, it behoves me to say something on the subject of sub-letting. We have been asked to prohibit sub-letting, and have been told that in the extension of sub-letting lies a danger which may involve a new departure in another generation or two, as a new class of *rack-rented* raiyats grows up on the soil; but it is impossible, as has been pointed out, to ignore the universal custom of sub-letting, or to change the status of all existing occupancy-raiyats and their sub-tenants. We have done what we can to discourage this habit. In the first place, by making occupancy-rights transferable, we take away one of the great inducements to sub-letting. In the second place we put a limit on the rent which can be legally demanded from a sub-raiyat, and so leave but a margin of about ten per cent. between what the raiyat has to pay his landlord and what he can receive from his sub-raiyat. Ordinarily, therefore, it would be better worth his while to cultivate himself, or to sell, than to sub-let. In the third place, we make it part of the law that the tenant should obtain his landlord's permission before sub-letting; otherwise the sub-tenant's crop is liable to the landlord's distraint, and this right the landlord is not likely to abandon. Whether these provisions will really check the habit of sub-letting, I cannot say. I am quite sure direct prohibition would be ineffectual, and I am also quite sure that the question is one which depends on economic causes, and which legal checks can only very partially regulate; but it seems to me that, until the difference between what he receives from his under-tenant and what he pays to his superior landlord becomes so large as to enable the occupancy-raiyat altogether to divorce himself from the soil, the custom of sub-letting will not be encouraged, for the occupancy-raiyat can, in the present state of affairs, find no other means of occupation; in the meantime, therefore, the tendency of our legislation will be to keep the great bulk of the occupancy-raiyats on the soil, but more able to subsist comfortably and to resist adverse circumstances than at present: anyway, I don't think legislation can wisely go further in this direction than we are doing, and, as Mr. Ilbert said in his opening speech,

'sufficient for the Statesman if he can grapple with the problem of the day; for the distant future he must leave posterity to provide.'

"And now I come to the point against which the main attack of the opposition is addressed, namely, that while we have done everything to increase the security of the raiyat, we have done nothing to carry out the two objects for which legislation was originally demanded, namely, to facilitate the recovery of his rents by the zamíndár, and to give him a sure and satisfactory method of enhancement. Many of the objections were answered in advance by Mr. Ilbert. He has shown what we have done and why we have been unable to do more. In the matter of procedure for recovery, he showed that there was no royal road to the discovery of facts; and by shortening the code of procedure you do not shorten procedure itself; that you cannot, without danger of gross injustice, shift in these cases the burthen of proof, and that the real reason why rent suits take time is that there are generally substantial issues to be tried, and substantial injustice, especially in executing *ex parte* decrees, to be guarded against. What we have done is to give a modified power of distraint, which is really a form of attachment before judgment, and should in very many cases take the place of a suit altogether. Doubtless, as has been urged upon us, many zamíndárs would wish to be able to exercise this power of distraint directly and of their own authority, instead of through the intervention of the Court. This is what is now very generally practised in Bihár, and it has been defended by certain

zamíndárs in the papers before us, as well as in this Council, as being less tedious and less expensive to the raiyat than the regular process. Doubtless a creditor might say, it would be much shorter, and perhaps less expensive to his debtor, to take the purse out of his pocket than to sue him for the debt, but neither the law nor the debtor look at the matter from this point of view. The law calls it robbery, and the debtor is likely, either to resent it by violence, or by getting the law to enforce the penalty for robbery. In other words, we cannot allow one of two disputants to be the judge in his own cause,—no, not even judge in a Court of first instance, and though his decision be open to appeal, for this is the plain meaning of giving him summary powers of distraint and leaving the raiyat to contest it by suit. In ordinary suits, where distraint through the Courts is not had recourse to, Mr. Ilbert has described the procedure, based very much on that of the Small Cause Courts, and abolishing all unnecessary delays, and disallowing appeals in petty cases, and has explained our readiness to consider in Select Committee any further simplification, should such simplification appear consistent with justice to both parties.

"But it is not merely a shortened procedure; it is a summary procedure, which is wanted,—a procedure, in fact, which will give the landlord the benefit of the presumption in his favour, and place on the raiyat the onus of proving that the presumption is erroneous.

"Now, there are only two forms of summary procedure—one through the intervention of our Courts, the other through executive authority, like the certificate or patní procedure.

"Summary procedure through the executive authorities has long been tried in India. There are numerous examples of failure. Up to 1859, a zamíndár could enforce payment of rent either by distraint or summary suit before the Collector. This was discontinued by the framers of Act X. The raiyat had no remedy but by a regular suit, and this, the framers of the Act declared, was 'almost tantamout to refusing him any remedy at all'. The abolition of these summary powers was objected to then by the British Indian Association, much on the same grounds as those now put forward (as indeed were all the restrictions on the zamíndár's power, including that of arresting their raiyat); but these objections were deliberately overruled. The question of a summary procedure through the executive authorities was then definitely settled in the negative, after an experience dating back to 1799. Nor has summary procedure through the Court been found more satisfactory. I believe the experience of the proceedings under section 530 of the old Procedure Code fully justifies this assertion. The hon'ble gentleman opposite now asks that we should give to the zamíndárs the same summary procedure (that of the Certificate Act) which the Government use in recovering public demands. In the first place, let me point out that under this Act, in Government estates, the Collector is himself the Court, and may be trusted to decide with reasonable fairness between the manager of the estate and the raiyat, and only with his sanction, after hearing objections, can a certificate be executed. What similar security can zamíndárs offer? But I will, in answer to the hon'ble gentleman's demand for this procedure, quote no less an authority than that of Rai Kristodás Pál, Bahádur, himself. When it was proposed to apply this procedure to the recovery of arrears of rent due on estates under the Court of Wards, speaking in the Bengal Council, he said—

'That would be opposed to right principle. Rent-suits sometimes involved questions of right and other complicated matters which were best left to the Civil Courts. It was observable that the certificate of the Collector under this Bill, in respect of this class of cases, would not be absolute but conditional, and that liberty was given to the aggrieved party to apply to the Civil Courts for redress within a year of the making of the certificate. If, then, it was considered necessary that the ultimate remedy should be sought for in the Civil Court, he did not see the necessity of providing for that class of cases the summary procedure of a certificate; it would only lead to additional expense, trouble and harassment, and he considered it much better that the procedure should be simplified, and suits for recovery of rent dealt with by the Civil Court at once, than that the certificate procedure should be first gone through as provided in this Bill, and the same thing should be gone over again in a regular way before the Civil Court.'

"I think the objection is sufficient, and I wish no better justification for our refusal, either to imperil justice by the adoption of a summary procedure

without redress, or, by giving the redress of a regular suit, to open the way to 'additional expense, trouble and harassment'. I am grateful to my friend for the plume which wings my shaft. At the same time I must admit that we are bound to provide the speediest and easiest method of recovery that can be devised, provided it is quite consistent with the security and protection of the raiyats; and, if anyone can devise a more expeditious method, which shall not jeopardize greater and more important objects, I shall be very glad indeed to receive the suggestion. And now, is it the case that we have done nothing to enable zamíndárs to obtain readily a reasonable enhancement of their rents?

"In 1867, again in 1875, and still at the present day, the landlords have complained that, though Act X of 1859 gives them the power to enhance, yet, owing to defects in procedure, they cannot put that power into effective action. So far as enhancement through the Courts on the ground of increased value of produce goes, they say the law is a dead letter. We have to admit that to a great extent this is true. The application of the law requires the Courts to ascertain a series of economic facts, concerning which it is impossible for the landlord to put before them in most cases the requisite evidence. Well, we have made a real endeavour to grapple with this problem. We have provided a scheme by which tables of rates corresponding to the old pargana rates should be fixed by the Revenue authorities, and we have provided for the Civil Courts applying these tables to the individual suits brought before them. In other words, the economic questions which have paralysed their action hitherto will now be solved for them by the Revenue authorities, and all they will have to do will be to apply them, or to decide upon special pleas put forward to show why they should not be applied. But we are told that these tables of rates will be unworkable. I think in some parts of the country it will be found that the existing rates are so multifarious, and depend so little on the quality of the soil or value of nett produce, and so much on other considerations, that the preparation of those tables will be difficult, if not impossible. In other parts of the country, there will be much less difficulty in their preparation. But the scheme is admittedly experimental. I hear that Mr. Finucane finds pargana rates, never changed since the Permanent Settlement, still existing in parts of Jessore, as Mr. Westmacott found them still existing in Dinájpur. Preliminary enquiries are now being conducted by experienced officers under the instruction of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and, when the Select Committee meet in November, we shall be in a better position than we are now to judge of the chances of success. If it succeeds, there cannot be a doubt that the solution of the vexed problem will afford the zamíndárs a far more satisfactory method than they have ever had before, of legally obtaining a fair share of the increased produce, or increased value of the produce, of the soil, and they at least will have little cause to complain. If it fails, we provide another method on which they can fall back, and that is the regular settlement of rents by a revenue-officer, the procedure for which will be found in Chapter XI. This procedure is not applicable, it is true, to single suits; it only provides for those cases where large numbers of tenants have to be dealt with; but it is these cases that most require to be provided for, and which most lead to disturbance. Here again I may say that we are most anxious to receive criticism and suggestions.

"I feel that, both in this matter and in that of a speedy recovery of arrears really due, the zamíndárs are entitled to ask of us whatever assistance consistent with the interests of justice it is in our power to give them, and it is a matter of regret to me that the inherent difficulties of the problem are so great as to render a thoroughly satisfactory solution of them impossible. I have alluded to various abuses to which the raiyat is liable, but I am not at all insensible to the other side of the question, and I hope that further discussion may enable us to hit on some method of improving on the proposals of the Bill in this respect. I have now said all I have to say in reply to the objections taken to the leading principles of the Bill. I have purposely passed over many objections taken to minor points, and I feel that an apology is due for having, as it is, trespassed so long on the time and attention of the Council. But there is one subject in connexion with the history of the Bill on which, though it

has not been mentioned either in Mr. Ilbert's opening speech, nor in the course of the debate, except cursorily by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, I have still a few words to say. It refers to Bihár. Now, though the origin of the Bill, as regards Bengal, was the demand of the zamíndárs for greater facility to collect rents and to enhance;—a demand which, as soon as it was looked into, showed also the necessity of simultaneously securing greater fixity of tenure and limitations to enhancement; in regard to Bihár the genesis of the Bill was different. There the primary object was to secure the tenant in the rights which were fast slipping from his grasp, and the facilities required by the landlords were a secondary object. If we look to the draft Bills forwarded by the Bihár Committee at Bankipore, this difference is very apparent, and I may be asked, what has become of the suggestions of the Bihár Committee? Well, their work was referred to the Rent Commission, which remorselessly eliminated many of their suggestions. They refused to deal with the filing of zamíndárí accounts, to exclude from evidence the loose sheets that now take the place of village-records; they refused to make the interchange of pattás and kabúliyats compulsory, though they partly provided for this by making a decree take the place of a pattá; they refused to insist on counterfoil receipt-books; in other respects, they conceived that the measures proposed for Bengal would suffice for Bihár, except in regard to bhaoli rents, for which they made specific provision. The Government of Bengal, acting on Mr. Reynolds' suggestions made specific provision for measuring and recording zarât, and preventing the growth of occupancy-rights therein, and also for preventing raiyati land being further absorbed into zarât. It followed the North-Western Provinces rules as regards appraisement and division of the crop, and allowed commutation of grain into cash rents at the request of the raiyat. It also provided a rule, which the Government of India have tentatively eliminated, for restricting thíkádárs from enhancing, a restriction which can easily be evaded, and finally it vested possession of the crop in the raiyat, so as to make the common restraint and interference with it on the part of the landlord criminal trespass. They also proposed to have a cadastral survey and record-of-rights undertaken experimentally in the Patna Division, and this subject, as we have heard, is now under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration.

"It will be seen, therefore, that while some of the special sections intended for Bihár have been made general, some of the general sections have been so altered as to be made applicable to Bihár. Thus the provision for measuring and recording the zamíndárs' private lands has been made permissive for the Lieutenant-Governor to introduce into those districts where it appears needful; the maximum limit of produce rents in staple crops has equally been made of general application. On the other hand, the general provisions about making receipts full and complete in themselves has been accepted as sufficient to meet the requirements of Bihár. So also has the principle of allowing distraint only through the Court. This, and the provision for vesting the possession of the crop in bhaoli land in the tenant (which is merely a distinct statement of the existing law, I believe), will do much to remove the special evils of the illegal distraint on crops, which, I am afraid, in spite of what was said yesterday, is still very common in Bihár. I must not detain you longer on this subject.

"What has now to be done is this. The Bill is to be referred to a Select Committee at once, but we do not propose that the Committee should meet till the Council re-assembles in November. In the mean time, there will be ample time for discussion, and we hope, before that time comes, to receive the matured opinion of the Government of Bengal, and its most experienced officers, and of the various associations and individuals interested in the subject. We cannot have too much light. You may have heard of a comparison in which, in the present state of medicine, nature and the disease are likened to two men fighting, and the doctor to a blind man who strikes in with a stick, but whether he helps nature or helps the disease is a matter of accident. Of course such a comparison is most unjust, but I have often thought that, if not applicable to medicine, it was not wholly inapplicable to such legislation as introduced the twelve years' rule of Act X. At least, we must endeavour to avoid that error; we must get as much light and as much criticism on the Bill as we can. I hope

that during the Simla sessions much of this criticism will be digested and considered by the Government, and that, when the Select Committee meet in November, much of the ground will have been cleared, and we shall be able to throw overboard at once any provisions which may be decisively and on good grounds condemned as useless and unworkable.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The full discussion which this question has received, and the able speeches which have been made by those hon'ble members who have addressed the Council, leave me but little to say. And yet I should not like to allow this debate to close without making some observations on the subject, which has engaged the attention of the Council for the last two days. I need say nothing in regard to the history of this question down to the present time. That history has been very fully laid before the Council by my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Ilbert, by Major Baring and other hon'ble members. And they have shown that the direct intervention of the Government of India has only been called forth at the last stage of these proceedings, after every point connected with the matter has been examined, considered and threshed out by one of the most complete enquiries that any question, I believe, has ever undergone in this or in any other country. As far as the present Government is concerned, they took no official steps in the matter until they received the letter of Sir Ashley Eden in June, 1881. And, indeed, for myself, all I had done in regard to it up to that time was to commence a study of the voluminous literature already accumulated on the subject. When that letter of June, 1881, was received, containing the clearly expressed and matured views of the Government of Bengal, it then became our duty to take up the question, carefully to consider all the information which was supplied to us and to determine the course which we should take. Now it seems to me that it cannot by any possibility be denied that, after the long discussions which have taken place on this subject, extending over many years, over the tenures of office of successive Viceroys and Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the time has fully come when it is absolutely necessary in the interest of all parties that a settlement should be arrived at. That some legislation on this subject is required has long been admitted by the zamíndárs, and it was not denied yesterday by my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál, in his able speech. Legislation on this subject is necessary. But I strongly hold that you cannot legislate on one part of a question of this kind alone. Various attempts to do so have been made, but I am of opinion that the Select Committee on Sir Ashley Eden's Bill of 1878 were perfectly right when they came to the conclusion that they were unable to deal with one part of the question, and that no satisfactory solution could be found unless it was taken up as a whole. That decision was approved by the Government of Lord Lytton, and the Rent Commission was issued, and I can only add my testimony to the ability, the zeal, the industry and the intelligence with which the members of that Commission discharged their duty. As has been truly said, we have in this case to deal with very different states of things in different parts of Bengal. In some parts of the Province the raiyats are strong and the landlords are weak; in other parts of the Province there is an opposite state of things, inasmuch as the raiyats are weak and the zamíndárs are strong. And that very diversity of circumstance of itself seems to show that if you are to treat on this subject, you must deal with it for Bengal as a whole. You must look to the interests of both zamíndárs and raiyats; you must consider what is the position of the landholders, and what is the position of the tenantry. You are bound to consider broadly and generally the interests of both parties to this great controversy. But then the preliminary objection is often taken that, on a wide view of this question, the Government and the legislature have no right to interfere between the zamíndárs and the raiyats in Bengal. Now, I was much struck by the line which was adopted by my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál in regard to this branch of the question. He did not urge directly that the Government (and by the Government I mean both the Executive Government and the legislature—the Government in its largest sense) is not entitled, in consequence of the Permanent Settlement, to deal with the question at all. He approached very nearly at times, in his speech, to that assertion, but I observed

that he never actually made it, and I was not surprised that one so skilful as he is, and so practised a debater, should have steered clear of that assertion. He knows the question well, and he must feel the force of the arguments which can be, and which have, in the course of this discussion, been ably urged to show that the claim which has been set up by and on behalf of the zamíndárs, to the effect that the legislature and the Government are debarred by the agreement of 1793 from interfering on behalf of the cultivators of the soil, is not tenable. The clause of the Permanent Settlement which bears on this subject has been read to this Council more than once in the course of this discussion, but, nevertheless, I must read it again, because it is of the greatest importance that in a matter in which there is even an insinuation that a question of good faith is involved, there should be no mistake whatever. These are the words which have already been quoted in this Council, and which it is essential that this Council, in dealing with this question, should bear in mind—

'It being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people, and more particularly those who, from their situation, are most helpless, the Governor General in Council will, whenever he may deem it proper, enact such Regulations as he may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependent taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil, and no zamíndár, independent taluqdár or other actual proprietor of land shall be entitled on this account to make any objection to the discharge of the fixed assessment which they have respectively agreed to pay.'

"Now, as it seems to me, nothing can be clearer or more precise than that language. In those days, in many public documents, clearness and precision of language was frequently wanting; but I do not think that the most able draftsman in the world could easily have devised language which is more perfect and more absolutely clear than that which is contained in this passage. And it appears to me that that passage dispels at once all idea that the Permanent Settlement prevents the Government from coming to the assistance of the tenants. I hold, on the contrary, that it shows that the Government, in 1793, gave to the raiyats and all the cultivators of Bengal a distinct and binding assurance that they should look to them for protection and for the promotion of their welfare. It appears to me that under these words the Government gave a distinct pledge that they would protect the raiyats and promote their welfare. My hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál said, in the course of his speech yesterday, that he regarded the Permanent Settlement as the charter of the landlords and tenants in Bengal. I am willing to accept that statement; but if it is so, it is a charter given by the Government to the landholders on the one hand, and to the tenants on the other. Now let us for a moment look at the mode in which the engagements of that so-called charter have been fulfilled. From the moment when it was promulgated, the zamíndárs and other landholders of Bengal, as a class, obtained substantial benefits, which have subsequently been growing in value and importance from year to year; while, on the other hand, the cultivator of the soil received nothing but an assurance which, for long years of gradual depression, through what His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal called to-day the culpable negligence of the Government, has been permitted to be wholly barren. Act X of 1859 was an honest attempt to give effect to that assurance. It was an attempt wholly unjustifiable, if the contention that the Government is precluded from interfering between landlord and tenant is a sound contention. But it is obviously clear that the Government and the legislature who passed Act X of 1859 did not for one moment admit any contention of the kind. That Act has undoubtedly done good, and I am not in the least inclined to decry it; still less am I inclined to think lightly of the purpose and intention of those who framed and passed it. But that Act has failed to fulfil all the objects for which it was introduced, because its authors did not foresee the mode in which their intentions might be set aside and rendered nugatory. I have heard it stated that the late Mr. O'Connell is reported to have said that he could drive a coach-and-six through any Act of Parliament. Whether he could perform that feat or not I cannot say; but I will say this, that a coach-and-six has been driven, at all events, through the intentions of the Act of 1859, and that measures have been devised for evading what I cannot doubt to have been the object with which that Act was passed.

"But it has been suggested that we have no right to touch this question; because the zamíndárs have been called proprietors and owners of the soil, it has been contended that it follows necessarily that they have a full and absolute right in the property, and that no one else has any interest in the soil at all. On the meaning of the words 'proprietors and owners', this question very largely depends. My hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodás Pál, and still more Rájá Siva Parsád, if I followed him, appeared to contend that no man could be called a proprietor who had not the most absolute and complete right to do in every respect whatever he pleased with the land. That certainly is not the notion which we entertain of an owner or proprietor of land in England. A great deal has been said about the zamíndárs having been made proprietors after the English fashion. If that is so then I must point out that the vast majority of land in England is held by people who are owners in only a limited sense, who cannot sell or mortgage the land without the sanction of somebody else, and who very often cannot sell or mortgage at all. And it is quite a mistake to suppose that, because a man who has a limited interest in land is called a proprietor and owner, therefore he becomes an absolute proprietor and owner, and is given an absolute fee-simple right to the land to do what he likes with it. So far as I am able to judge by all the evidence which I have seen on this complicated and much contested question of land-tenures in India, I am led irresistably to the conclusion that there never has been in India an absolute owner of the soil in whom every possible kind of right of property is vested. It appears to me indisputable that the raiyats and cultivators of the soil have always had, or at least a great proportion of them have always had, rights in the soil more or less perfectly secured to them according to the circumstances of the time and the position of the parties, that rights of this description have been at all times recognised, and that they have never been abandoned by those who believed that they possessed them. And it must be remembered that, if it be true that ninety per cent. of the tenants in Bengal are occupancy-tenants now, or, to take the lower estimate which I have seen put forward upon good authority, that seventy per cent. only of them are now occupancy tenants, it is perfectly clear, at least as regards nine-tenths or seven-tenths of the landlords of Bengal, that they are not absolute owners in the sense in which the words have been used by the opponents of the Bill in the course of this discussion. And, as I have spoken of the position of the zamíndárs, I should like, in passing, to say that no man can recognise more fully than I do the truth of what was stated by the Mahárájá of Darbhangá yesterday, whose presence in Council, I am sure, we all welcome, when he said, in modest terms, that the landholders of Bengal were not all bad landlords; I have not the slightest intention of asserting that they are, and if you want any proof to the contrary, you will find it in the facts brought forward by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in regard to the estates of the Mahárájá of Dumraon.

"It is not a question of the personal character of individual zamíndárs, but it is a question of what are the rights of two parties—both having some rights in the land—the stronger of these two parties, the zamíndárs, in many instances, resisting the rights of the other, who, on account of their weakness, are entitled to receive protection from the Government. Now the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, in speaking on the Bill, described it as a measure which involved the redistribution of property. I confess it seems to me that, looking at the past history of this matter, looking at the gradual lessening of the rights of the raiyats since the Permanent Settlement, looking at the extent to which their position has, from a great variety of circumstances, been weakened since that date, and at the manner in which they have lost rights, which, to my mind, it is clear that they originally possessed, it would be much more true to say that this Bill is a Bill for the restoration, rather than for the redistribution, of property. But it does not go so far; we do not propose to restore to any portion of the cultivators of the soil the position in which they would now stand, if the system which was in force at the time of the Permanent Settlement had been unaltered down to the present time. What this Bill does is to leave the landlord, broadly speaking, all the advantages which he has acquired during these ninety years. It leaves him the rent which he now receives. All it says to him is 'Your power of enhancement and eviction shall be, to a limited degree, brought back in the future to the position in which it stood ninety years ago'. To my mind, then, so far as regards any question of right, we have to-day a most plain right—a right which was asserted and exercised in 1859—to deal with this question, if we consider it necessary, for the purpose of protecting the interests and promoting the welfare of the cultivators of the soil. And we propose to take steps for that purpose which will fall very far short of restoring the cultivators of the soil to the position in which they originally stood. To attain this end, so far as can now be done, is the principle and the main object of the Bill which we are now considering. I will now pass, therefore, from the point which is really the only point under discussion at this stage, namely the principle of the Bill, and I will consider, as briefly as I can, some of its leading provisions more in detail.

"And, first, with regard to the question of occupancy raiyats. All that this Bill will really do, will be to render more effectual what was the true object and intention of Act X of 1859. As I have said, I do not believe that the framers of that Bill anticipated the mode in which the proposal which they then made would be evaded, and I feel no doubt whatever that, if they were here to-day to speak, they would accept, upon this point at all events, the legislation which we are now proposing as the most effectual means of carrying out their original intention. I was very much struck yesterday by a reference which was made by my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans to a letter, which I think he said he had seen in a newspaper, from a Bengal zamíndár, in which the writer said that he recognised that the great body of the raiyats had a moral right of occupancy in their holdings. The law cannot deal with a purely moral right; but the moment you get so far as to say that a man has a moral right to an occupancy tenure, you are very near the day when the legislature will say 'We will convert that moral right into a legal one'; and that is all we propose to do here now. It is admitted, upon all hands, that Act X of 1859 was intended to preserve all customary rights, and the twelve years' rule was introduced for the purpose of giving rights over and above those which existed under the customary rules. In fact, the twelve years' rule was not intended, whatever may have been its practical effect, to exclude from the right of occupancy any *khudkásht* raiyats, or, as they were called 'resident' raiyats, but, on the contrary, to bring within the benefits of that right certain other tenants, not resident raiyats, who, under the original definition of the Bill, would have to be excluded. Unfortunately, as I have said before, this Act has been so worked, that what was meant to give additional security has had the contrary effect, and has deprived many resident raiyats of what would have otherwise been their clear rights. Now, for my own part I confess that, in considering this question, I cannot altogether divest myself of the fear that, so long as you have a fixed limit of time at the expiration of which the raiyat will obtain a right of occupancy, there will be more or less danger of a continuance of the proceedings which have been resorted to under Act X of 1859. My own view on this subject has been very ably stated by Mr. Justice Cunningham in his Minute on the Rent Bill. Mr. Cunningham says:—

> 'But this happy state of things becomes impossible when the legislature enacts that, at the end of a stated period, the tenant shall change his status, and the landlord lose a considerable portion of his rights. The two parties are throughout necessarily at arms length, and, as soon as the period approaches, the landlord naturally does something to prevent the accrual of the prescriptive right, and is always on the look-out to prevent the growth of occupancy-rights, and to destroy them where they now accrued.'

"That was the reason, the desire to avoid that source of differences and possibilities of contention, which led me, in common with my colleagues, to submit to the Secretary of State the proposal which is contained in our despatch of March last. Lord Hartington did not approve of our proposal on that point, and preferred that the Bill should be framed in the manner in which it has been drawn up and is now before the Council. I certainly do not doubt that the Bill in this shape will have a very beneficial effect. I am not at all sure that it may not, in the first instance, go nearly as far as the proposal which we made; and all I have to say on the subject is, that it will be the duty of the Government very carefully to watch the proceedings taken under this Bill, if it becomes law, in order to see that the process of shifting raiyats from village

to village, from field to field, does not spring up under this measure; and to stop what will be any clear and distinct evasion of the intention of this law.

"Now, passing from the subject of occupancy-rights, I have a few words to say on those provisions of the Bill which render void any contracts inconsistent with the general scheme of the measure. When you have to deal with a matter in which the practice of contracting out of the law (legally contracting, I admit) has been very largely resorted to, so as to show that those who have the power have not the inclination to conform to the obvious intentions of the legislature, it becomes a very serious question, at all times and in all countries, to what extent the legislature should allow their intentions to be overridden by an arrangement between two parties who stand towards each other in such very different relations in point of strength and position as the raiyat and the zamíndár. I will give you an instance drawn from my own experience. Some years ago, an Act of Parliament was passed in England, on the subject of giving compensation for improvements to English tenants. It was wholly a permissive Act; it showed clearly the mind of the legislature, but it was left to the parties, or really to one of the parties concerned,—the landlord,—to decide whether he would be bound by the Bill or not. The majority of English landlords, the majority even of those who supported the Bill, proceeded at once to render it inoperative, and it had very little practical effect; so little that I was one of the very few people who did act under it. And what was very much like some of the proceedings complained of in some Government departments here, the Government themselves, under their own Bill, gave notice to all their tenants that they would have nothing whatever to say to the Bill. What has been the consequence? why, at the present moment Parliament is about to take up this question again, and to pass a Bill which will make it compulsory upon both parties to enter upon these arrangements, and will prevent them from contracting themselves out of them. The general principle of making the Bill compulsory on both parties is pretty well agreed upon on both sides of the House of Commons. The case here is very similar. We have parties contracting out of the provisions of the law, and if that law is to have any effect at all the only process by which it can be made effectual is to say to these parties, 'You shall not be permitted to contract yourselves out of the law'. Surely it is high time to do so when we find men contracting themselves out of this and many other laws which impose cesses upon landlords, and which forbid the imposition of illegal cesses upon tenants, such as *abwábs* and other forms of illegal taxation. Upon this point I can only say that we are acting upon principles generally recognized in cases where the legislature finds itself in the position of having no alternative except to make the provisions of the law imperative upon the two contracting parties; for it is useless to pass this or any other measure unless it is determined that its provisions shall be enforced, and that the parties shall not have the power of escaping from them.

"Something has been said about the conduct of Government officials in Court of Wards" estates and in other estates. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has told you to-day of the orders which have been recently issued on that subject, and I can only say that these orders are entirely approved of by the Government of India, and that we have taken steps of a similar kind in regard to the other parts of India.

"Now, with respect to the question of transferability. The evidence appears to me, I confess, to be overwhelming, that in the greater part of Bengal the practice of transfer exists under a custom which the Courts have recognised. The Government of Bengal in one of the papers—I think it is the letter of Sir Ashley Eden—says 'that the weight of opinion received is in favour of recognising in the law what is an almost universal custom of the province,' that is the custom of transfer. If it is an almost universal custom in the Province it is only right that it should be recognised, and it appears to me that it is in the interests of the zamíndárs that it should be recognised in the mode in which we propose to recognise it; because where this custom exists now the landlord can put in no claim for pre-emption. If we are going to reduce the right of anybody in regard to transfers, we are going, practically, to limit the right of

the tenant, and not of the landlord, by giving the latter a power to come in and say: 'I claim to buy what you want to transfer,' and at a price to be settled by a Court instead of at the highest price which the tenant would otherwise obtain. There is a great deal to be said against giving the landlord this power, on the ground that the Court might adjudicate a price very much below the price which the tenant could get under the existing custom.

"The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál seems to think that the result of these provisions will be to force both parties into Court; but they may agree out of Court if they like. Would my hon'ble friend prefer that the landlord should be obliged to give whatever any other person offered the tenant for the holding? That is an amendment which may be considered in Committee, but it would not, in my judgment, be in favour of the landlord. It appears to me, I must say, that it would not be fair to the landlord to proceed in that way, because it would be very easy for the tenant to have a collusive sale and to get some friend to come forward and pretend that he was willing to buy at a very high price his occupancy-tenure, and thus to make it almost impossible for the landlord to exercise his right of pre-emption; and besides this, I am told that it happens in many parts of the country, that neighbours who are not on good terms with a zamíndár are often ready to pay a fancy price in order to annoy the landlord. This, I think, ought to be prevented, even at some risk of diminishing the rights which exist in many parts of the country under the custom of the present day, and we ought, therefore, to give the landlord the right of pre-emption at a rate to be fixed by the Court. If it is true that the system of transfer, as the Bengal Government has stated, is an almost universal custom of the Province, this provision is rather in favour of the zamíndár than otherwise, and I observe that the Mahárájá of Darbhangá was inclined to take that view.

"Passing from that point, I come to the question of enhancement. Now, the position of the law with regard to enhancements is this. The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál has told us that enhancements are now practically at an end, and it is, I believe, generally admitted that, under the law as it stands at present, it is extremely difficult for a landlord to get even a just and reasonable enhancement. Notwithstanding that absolute right of property which we hear so much about, the landlord cannot now enhance, except under certain conditions laid down in the Courts. The practical effect of our proposal would be, I believe, to make just and reasonable enhancements more easy and not more difficult to obtain than at present; and I know very well that many persons who feel very strongly on the subject take objection to the Bill as now framed, because they think that it will have the effect of rendering it practically easier to enhance than at present. At the same time we do take, and deliberately intend to take, ample provision against unfair and unjust enhancement, against rack-renting and against depriving the tenant of his fair share of the produce. That we deliberately intend to do; but we are ready to render it easier than at present for the landlord to secure such enhancement as the law declares to be right. I won't detain the Council now with any remarks upon the subject of the tables of rates. The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál seemed to deprecate that part of the Bill. It will, no doubt, receive the careful attention of the Select Committee, and by the time the Select Committee meets we shall have a great deal of practical evidence upon it, and it will then be for the Select Committee to consider how far the principle can be applied. I think the principle would be useful, but it is not essential to the system of the Bill. It may be applied to one part of the country and not to another. I said just now that we did not intend to permit the rents of these occupancy tenants to be unduly enhanced, and that is why we have fixed a maximum. The question of the amount of that maximum is undoubtedly an important one, requiring the consideration of the Select Committee. The difference between twenty and twenty-five per cent. is not very great; and the Lieutenant-Governor has before him evidence which shows that twenty per cent. is as far as we ought to go.

I come now to what the Bill calls the ordinary raiyat. We have thought it right to give a man in that position a certain amount of

security, a very much less amount of security than is given to the occupancy tenant, but still some degree of security, and we propose to give it in two ways: first, by fixing a maximum similar to, but higher than, that fixed for occupancy tenants; and, secondly, by providing compensation for him in certain ways. I must say that I have found it by no means easy to get a clear idea of what is the position of these tenants at present. Mr. Field, in his Digest, that very able work for which we owe him so many thanks, and of the accuracy of which we have so many proofs,—lays it down, in the 51st article ——

'The rent of a raiyat not having a right of occupancy can be enhanced only after service upon him of a notice of enhancement in the manner provided by article 45. If after such a notice has been served upon him, such raiyat elect to remain in possession of the land he cannot be compelled to pay more than a reasonable rent therefor.'

"Well, reading that, you would suppose that the intention was that this tenant should have the right to sit on the land at a reasonable rent; but on the other hand the landlord has power to give him notice to quit, and if he does the tenant has to go; so, while it would appear that the law recognises, to a certain extent, the right of the tenant-at-will to sit on the land at a reasonable rent, it gives him no practical means of securing that right. I am not inclined to put this man in a worse position than he is in now, or than the law intends him to be in, and it appears to me, therefore, that it is quite impossible for us to overlook his position and leave him altogether under the operation of a law which, as far as I can understand, is very vague and uncertain. The tenant in this position is regarded and spoken of as a tenant-at-will, and I believe the Courts regard him in that light; but at the same time I am, I think, right in saying that the idea of a tenant-at-will is a purely English idea, and that, according to indigenous Indian ideas, no person can strictly be described as a tenant-at-will. Now, with regard to compensation, we propose to give him compensation of two kinds—compensation for improvements and compensation for disturbance. As to compensation for improvements I have little to say; because if a tenant makes *bonâ fide* improvements which add to the letting value of the land, and, therefore, enables the landlord to obtain more money for that land, then I say here, as I have always held at home in regard to my own tenants, that it is only common honesty that that man should be compensated for those improvements. It is, of course, necessary that the improvement should be a *bonâ fide* substantial improvement, and not anything of a purely temporary character, or which forms part of the ordinary processes of good husbandry. I am told that there are banks made between one field and another, and *kacha* wells which are made one year and renewed the next; but these are not permanent improvements, and it will be for the Select Committee to decide for what improvements compensation should be paid. All that I say is, that when a man leaves my land he is entitled to be paid for anything he has done from which, when he leaves, I shall reap benefit. As regards compensation for disturbance the main objection urged against it is that it is unknown in India. I do not deny that that is a *primâ facie* objection to the system, and if those who do not like it will produce before the Select Committee any better proposal that gives fair and reasonable protection against arbitrary evictions, all that I can say is that we shall be perfectly willing to consider it, and that if it is better than our plan, and more in accordance with Indian customs, we shall accept it. But I must say that the argument that it is a system unknown in India does not lie altogether in the mouth of those who have been arguing in the course of this discussion in favour of the theory that the land-owners of Bengal are land-owners after the English fashion, and that the tenants in Bengal are tenants-at-will according to the English meaning of the term. You cannot introduce English arguments into one part of this controversy, and then object to their importation into another part; if any other plan can be suggested more in accordance with the habits of the people than that proposed it will be fully considered. But I am most desirous that something should be done for this class of men which will render real the security which the law appears at present to contemplate. The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál appeared to think, if I did not misunderstand him, that the class of persons to whom I am now alluding were in the same position as the *paikásht* raiyats. It seems

to me that the position of the two is very different. What I understand by a *paikásht* raiyat is a raiyat who had less security and, therefore, paid less rent. Now, the position of these tenants is that they have less security and pay more rent. That has come about through the operation of those economic laws to which the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter alluded yesterday. When the *paikásht* raiyat paid less rent the land was looking for tenants, now the tenants are looking for land, and that is why, instead of paying less rent, they have to pay more. But that only brings them more and more into the category of cottier tenants, and any one who has studied the land question in any part of the world knows that a system of cottier tenants holding at competition rents is the worst land system that can be conceived. The Select Committee should bear in mind how desirable it is that we should not permit, under this Bill, a future up-growth of tenants of this description; that is one of the points which the Select Committee should keep carefully before them. These men may be few in number now, but, as Sir Steuart Bayley said, there are reasons why under this Bill they may increase, and, if they increase largely, the result will be that this Bill will not prove a settlement, but that thirty or forty years hence we shall have to go further still. I do not think I need trouble the Council with any further remarks on the details of this Bill. All the matters which are really matters of detail are matters for the Select Committee. The Government invites the assistance of the Council, of the Select Committee, of the parties interested; of their representative associations, and of the public, in regard to this measure. They will on their part give their fullest and best consideration to any suggestions which may be made. We are about to give eight months for the consideration of this important subject, which is ample time, considering how long the matter has been under consideration. I have no doubt at all that the Bill is capable of improvement in many respects, and our only wish is that it should be made, during its passage through this Council, as good as possible for the purpose for which it is intended. I hope that all those who are interested in the matter, and who have studied it, will aid the Government and this Council by giving them their opinions during the time which will elapse before we resume the consideration of the Bill. I have only further to say that the desire of the Government in introducing this measure is to bring to a close a long continued controversy, to carry on and to complete the work of 1859, and to redeem, as far as it is still open to them, the assurance given to the cultivators of the soil in 1793. All the changes which have taken place in the agricultural condition of Bengal—the great increase in the area of cultivation, the growth of the population, the substitution of English for Native ideas on the subject of landed property, the advancing prosperity of the country—have tended to raise the rents of the landlord, and many of them to weaken the security and reduce the status of the raiyat. All these advantages gained during the last ninety years will remain to the zamíndárs; broadly speaking we do not touch them, but, starting from what we now find, we have endeavoured to make a settlement which, while it will not deprive the landlords of any of these accumulated advantages, will restore to the raiyats something of the position which they occupied at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and which we believe to be urgently needed, in the words of that settlement, for the protection and welfare of the taluqdárs, raiyats and other cultivators of the soil, whose interests we then undertook to guard, and have, to our shame, too long neglected."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

CALCUTTA;
The 13th March, 1883.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 17.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1883.

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 JANUARY 1883.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.		ROUTE.																		TOTAL.	
		WEST.								EAST.											
		VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		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.
			₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.
INDIAN.		3,708	16,207 9	94	264 0	36	156 15	4,114	13,504 5	2	1 13	882	1,558 5	140	391 13	484	642 7	1,984	3,723 6	11,444	35,449 9
Sent		2,521	13,689 14	124	467 4	50	160 2	4,332	16,474 8	1	0 15	871	2,359 8	163	473 15	...	...	1,951	3,774 7	10,013	37,400 9
Received																					
TOTAL		6,229	29,897 7	218	731 4	86	317 1	8,446	28,978 13	3	2 12	1,753	3,917 13	303	865 12	484	642 7	3,935	7,496 13	21,457	72,850 2
TRANSIT.																					
From East to West—																					
Received.	*Vid* Madras	687	3,516 1	4	11 2	8	19 10	4,364	16,575 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,063	20,122 6
	„ Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Paumben	244	787 2	2	5 13	2	43 7	223	729 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	1,570 6
From West to East—																					
Sent.	*Vid* Madras	1,622	7,374 9	71	196 8	...	...	2,978	7,987 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,671	15,558 1
	„ Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12 14
	„ Paumben	118	464 9	9	38 1	...	...	271	998 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	1,500 14
From West to West—																					
Vid Bombay and Karachi.		...	...	2	2 13	5	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	17 1
Vid Karachi and Bombay.		...	...	...	...	3	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12 9
From East to East—																					
Vid Paumben		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	*347 1	2	5 7	...	...	...	...	94	352 8
„ Rangoon		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	279 13	70	279 13
		...																			
TOTAL		2,071	12,142 5	88	254 5	18	94 14	7,838	26,302 11	...	...	92	347 1	2	5 7	...	...	70	279 13	10,729	39,826 8
																			GRAND TOTAL	32,236	1,12,276 10

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1883.

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	*Vid* Teheran	2,521	3,708	6,229	35·88	46·63	41·58
	„ Turkey	124	94	218	1·76	1·18	1·46
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	50	36	86	0·71	0·45	0·57
RED SEA	*Vid* Suez	4,332	4,114	8,446	61·65	51·74	56·39
	TOTAL	7,027	7,952	14,979	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1882-83 UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1883.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING FEBRUARY 1883. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	...	3,073·60	...	...	...	Gurdáspur	10,800	1·59	0·1	Wheat	127,497	The Bári Doáb Canal was closed throughout the month for repairs. The decrease in area irrigated up to date is 27,913 acres as compared with the same period of last year, and 64,531 acres as compared with February 1881. Superintending Engineer attributes a large proportion of the decrease to the enormous area sown in this fasl on the dampness of the previous crop.
Bari Doab Canal. 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	...		...	...	...	Amritsar	76,807	1·81	...	Barley	1,868	
Bari Doab Canal. 2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	...		...	...	...	Lahore	105,691	1·46	0·1	Mixed grains	9,867	
											Miscellaneous	54,066	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	...	...	3,073·60	...	...	...	... ...	193,298	...	...	... ...	193,298	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·60	438·83	...	...	... ...	221,211	...	...	... ...	221,211	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	0·36	2,546	8	294,826 kurries, bullies, &c.; 4,471 mds. firewood; and 16,562 cubic feet timber.		Umballa	492	1·81	...	Wheat	144,523	The operations of the month show an increase of 3,550 acres during the month, and of 68,606 acres as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Owing to general rain towards end of January, the canal was kept closed till the 26th February, when it was re-opened.
Western Jumna Canal. Delhi do.	5·70	2·30		102			Karnál	44,825	1·39	2·70	Barley	640	
Western Jumna Canal. Hánsi do.	9·00	1·49		7			Delhi	30,194	0·60	...	Mixed grains	28,917	
Western Jumna Canal. Do. Bulla Head	8·80	0·49		19			Rohtak	39,470	0·05	0·70	Miscellaneous	17,723	
Western Jumna Canal. Passing through Escapes	...	...	...	56	...		Hissár	43,142	0·50	...	... ...	...	
							Jhind	33,309	0·30	...	... ...	...	
							Bíkaner	167	...	...	... ...	...	
							Kalsia State	204	...	...	... ...	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	192	...	294,826	... ...	191,803	...	...	... ...	191,803	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	619	...	252,415	... ...	123,197	...	...	... ...	123,197	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	33,105	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	
Inundation Canals. Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	88,867	...	...		...	
Inundation Canals. Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	180,428	0·28	...		...	
Inundation Canals. Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan	48,295	0·23	...	... ...	...	
							Muzaffargarh	157,330	5·5	...	... ...	...	
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	508,025	...	...	... ...	508,025	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	447,020	...	...	... ...	447,020	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	385,101	...	...	... ...	385,101	
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	344,408	...	...	... ...	344,408	

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. Dn. Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1882-83.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of January 1883.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land under irrigation last year during month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation last year at same time.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED. Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef.	Annual Leases. Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1882-83. During month.	Up to end of month.	Rainfall 1881-82. During month.	Up to end of month.	Remarks.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	260·70	41·10	317	5,627	...	53,688	...	36	71	...	...	107	53,795	...	85·04	...	58·15	(c)
Orissa	Cuttack	Gobri	372·82	144·35	53·32			...	12,068	...	2	...	...	...	2	12,070					
Orissa	Cuttack	Pattamoondee	1,042	30·70	10·50	...	13,809	...	14,213	...	...	8	...	...	8	14,221					
Orissa	Cuttack	High Level, Section I	675	177·43	177·43	...	12	...	11,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,008					
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldunda, 1st Reach	1,300	145	...	...	...	...	31,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,466					
Orissa	Cuttack	Ditto, 2nd do.	650	46	46	143	122	...													
Orissa	Balasore	Matchgong	650	69	69	26	598	...													
Orissa	Balasore	High Level, Section II	727·16	7·35	7·35	22	...	...	1,390	...	...	207	...	...	207	1,587					
Orissa	Balasore	Ditto, do. III	727·16	...	...	130	17	...													
Orissa		Total	...	...	...	638	20,185	...	128,893	...	38	286	...	...	324	124,147	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	118,291	...	4,093	268	...	...	4,361	122,662	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	18	...	...	...	...	86,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,657	2·20	63·46	...	68·77	
South-Western.	Howrah	Panchkoorah	522	15	...	...	...	...	12,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,857	0·33	47·64	...	78·05	
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,514	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,862	...	285	...	...	...	285	104,147	...	...	...	...	
Sone.	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,037	1,037	1,288	1,440	2,991	...	3,269	1,348	1,217	11	...	5,845	8,836	1·40	27·92	...	39·93	(a) Shown in return for January 1882 as khurreef.
Sone.	Shahabad	Buxar	1,228	216		3,447	2,275	7,445	...	15,088	5,503	3,207	45	...	23,843	31,288					
Sone.	Shahabad	Arrah	1,660	370		25,951	19,483	50,593	...	21,819	5,041	4,531	35	...	31,426	52,019	1·43	36·64	...	45·95	
Sone.	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main	1,466	151	151	560	166	214	...	276	6	35	...	...	317	531	1·60	36·62	...	42·14	(b) Leases for three years.
Sone.	Patna and Gya	Patna				28,154	18,169	10,560	...	9,777	1,241	834	...	1,489	13,344	23,904					
		Total	...	...	...	59,400	41,533	71,803	...	50,229	13,142	9,824	91	1,489	74,775	146,578	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	(a)39,873	(b)6,986	36,930	(c)18,545	13,848	...	...	69,323	116,182	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total	...	...	...	60,038	61,718	71,803	223,237	50,229	13,180	10,110	91	1,489	75,099	370,239	...	...	...	...	(c) Includes 3,347 acres rubbee leased for three years.
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	39,873	229,139	36,930	22,923	14,116	...	...	73,969	342,981	...	...	...	...	

The 6th April 1883.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

No. 104T, dated Simla, the 17th April 1883.

From—The Government of India, Public Works Department,

To—The Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 415 of the 7th September 1882, submitting the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1881-82, and in reply to state that the Government of India reserves its review thereon until the Report for the current year has been received, the submission of which should be expedited.

No. 415, dated 7th September 1882.

From—Lieut.-Col. J. U. Bateman-Champain, R. E., Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Government Telegraph Department,

To—Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1881-82.

I beg to forward for the information of the Government of India my annual report of the working of the Indo-European Telegraph Department during the year ending the 31st March 1882.

Capital.

2. The total Capital outlay incurred up to the 31st March 1881 was shown in my last year's report at £1,154,429-4-9. This sum was subsequently slightly altered and was shown in the accounts presented to Parliament as £1,154,443-4-10.

Capital Account, Appendix A.

3. By the operations of the year 1881-82 this figure was reduced by £7,597-10-3, nearly the whole of which is made up of the balances of suspense heads written off. Full particulars are given in Appendix A attached to this report, and it now appears that the Capital (subject possibly to some slight modification) stood on the 31st March 1882 at £1,146,845-14-7.

Reduction of £7,597-10-3 in Capital during 1881-82.

Revenue.

4. The traffic receipts for last year were entered in Appendix B as £88,078-17-7. Those of 1881-82 amount to £82,431, showing a falling off of £5,647-17-7. Part of this decrease is to be ascribed to an apparent diminution of the traffic, the entire earnings of the common purse having been £8,512 less than in the previous year. The cause of this diminution will be examined a little further on under the head Traffic. It suffices to observe here that our share of this decrease amounted to about £1,600.

Revenue Account, Appendix B.

Diminution of traffic receipts.

5. The remainder of the falling off, about £4,000, was mainly due to the conditions of exchange. In 1880-81, the Department realized 1,115,879 francs of its traffic balances in India at 8 annas to the franc, and we took credit for the realization at 10 rupees to the pound sterling. In the year now on record, although the distribution of traffic was such that we carried a greater share, the payment therefor had to be obtained principally in Europe and the amount realized in India was only 741,431 francs or about 374,448 less than in 1880-81. Had this difference of 374,448 been credited to us in India, we should have received 1,87,224 rupees or £18,722, while in England at the exchange of 25 francs to the sovereign we took credit for only £14,979, incurring in this way a comparative loss of £3,744.

Loss by exchange transactions.

6. The total receipts would be increased by the sum of £898 were we allowed to take credit for extra departmental work performed by the cable ship *Patrick Stewart*.

Earnings of cable ship.

7. The expenditure brought to account in 1881-82 against this branch of the service amounted to £84,606 which includes a sum of Rs. 48,045 chargeable to last year, and which according to telegraphic advice from the Examiner, it was thought at the time of compiling the administration accounts had been passed for that year. It therefore formed part of the debit against the Department

Expenditure during 1881-82.

in my last administration report; but as it was not included in the finance charges it could not be inserted in the Parliamentary paper; and this and one or two unimportant corrections caused the departmental expenditure for 1880-81 to appear in the administration accounts as £73,113-2-10, while in the Parliamentary accounts it is given as £68,128-9-3.

Comparison with 1880-81.

8. The principal differences between the items of expenditure of 1881-82 and those of 1880-81 may be summarized thus—

	More in 1881-82. As compared with previous year.	Less in 1881-82. As compared with previous year.
	£	£
Repairs	496	...
Establishment	...	778
Tools and plant	2,605	...
Cable steamer	10,936	...
Stores, suspense heads	4,882	...
Agencies	...	995
Stores for Turkey	...	959
	18,919	2,732

9. If out of the entry "cable steamer" the sum of £4,804 (being the item mentioned just above as 48,045 rupees) had been charged to 1880-81 as was done in my annual report, this increase of £10,926 would show as £1,228" only, an increase which is not, I think, very remarkable when the great amount of repairs to the cables described further on is considered.

10. The next entry "stores (suspense head) £4,882 is thus explained. Last year these store transactions were shown under the revenue account, and it so happened that our revenue in 1880-81 was credited with this amount. This year, in accordance with the resolution of the Government of India, dated Simla, the 5th May 1882, all suspense accounts have been dealt with under Capital only, and the expenditure in this case shows an apparent though not a real increase.

Expenditure during year.

11. On the whole the expenditure for 1881-82 has been heavier than usual both in the Gulf and, to a less degree, in Persia. During the season under review the breaks on the old Gutta Percha cable were unprecedentedly numerous, while in Persia the amount of rain and snow which fell in the winter was extraordinary. Little by little and at the smallest possible cost we are gradually replacing the weak sections of the cable by fresh material, and as the greater part of the line seems sound we have reason to hope that the interruptions may diminish in frequency and the heavy charges for repairing operations may be reduced.

Breaks on Gutta Percha cable unusually numerous.

Observations on financial conditions of the Department.

12. In a letter which I had occasion to submit not many weeks ago to the Government of India in reply to some remarks on my last year's report, I explained by reference to the conditions under which the Department was first organized and under which its operations have been maintained and extended, the improbability of our ever realizing substantial profits on the capital invested. The Indo-European system was established at a time when communication with Europe was demanded at any cost, and anticipating no competition by the Red Sea, engagements were entered into which under present circumstances severely weight us from a financial point of view. During the year under review owing to political complications and breaks on the Eastern cables the utility or rather the absolute necessity of the Teheran route has been most clearly demonstrated; and if the actual money receipts have been less than could be wished, the services rendered to the State have, it will be admitted, been exceptionally valuable.

Lines, Maintenance and Repairs.

Repairs to land line in Persia.

13. After the excessively severe winter of 1880-81 many repairs and some changes here and there in the route followed by the Persian line were needed and were carried out with but small expenditure of stores. The details of these operations though fully described in the annual report addressed to me from Teheran are of no special interest.

Revival to some extent of acts of wilful damage in Fars.

14. Wilful damage to the poles and insulators in the Province of Fars has, I regret to say, shown some signs of revival. The severe rule of the late Prince Governor Ferhad Mirza has been replaced by the milder sway of the present representative at Shiraz of His Royal Highness the Zil es Sultan, and the result has been unsatisfactory so far as regards the safety of our wires among the mountains.

Firman by His Majesty the Shah.

15. During the year His Majesty the Shah issued a special Firman regulating the system under which the local authorities are to be held responsible for acts of wilful damage in their districts, and if

the rules laid down by this Firman were but duly enforced we should have less grounds than we now seem to have for complaint.

Length of Persian Section.

16. The length of our lines in Persia is practically unaltered since my last report. This division extends from Teheran to Bushire, a distance of 792 miles. The poles carry three wires, but as one is set apart for the use of the local Persian Administration, I do not include it as part of our system, although in cases of interruption it is handed over for our traffic during certain hours in the day and so contributes to the strength of our communication. Our own wires between Teheran and Bushire, being double, are 1,584 miles in length.

Lengths of the several Gulf Sections.

17. As a result of the repairing operations in the Gulf our cable sections have during the year undergone some slight alterations, and the length now submerged and used for traffic is as follows :—

Gutta Percha Cable.

	Naut. miles.
Fao to Bushire	152·41
Bushire-Jashk	504·91
Jashk-Gwadur	273·00
Gwadur-Manora	271·14
Manora-Karachi	17·31
(3 cables, each 5·77 knots)	
Total Gutta Percha cable ...	1,218·77

India Rubber Cable.

	Naut. miles.
Bushire to Jashk	498·50

giving a total of 1,717·27 nautical miles of cable in use.

18. The Gutta Percha sections were laid in 1863. The India Rubber in 1869.

Diversion of part of the Mekran Land Line.

19. The land line along the coast of Mekran, which has rendered very valuable service during the past year, has, owing to a diversion effected between Gwadur and Ormara, been lengthened by 4½ miles and is now 683·5 miles long, carrying two wires aggregating 1,367 miles. The diversion above referred to consisted in the removal of 16½ miles of posts and wire from the sea shore to a more suitable position further inland. The new line covering 21 miles. The work was skilfully carried out by Mr. Newnham, the Assistant Superintendent in charge of this subdivision.

Faults on the cable sections.

20. During the year there were no less than 22 faults in the submarine cables, 21 of which occurred on the Gutta Percha sections and only one on the India Rubber. In repairing these 22 faults 47·44 knots of cable were expended, and in carrying out the operations the *Patrick Stewart* was at sea with the cable staff under Mr. Mance for no less than 100 days. Mr. Mance's report for the year is, as usual, attached, and it supplies full and interesting information as to the electrical condition of the lines, with other details.

Satisfactory insulation.

21. It is gratifying and encouraging to notice that notwithstanding the increasing age of the cables the average insulation on the 31st March 1882 was even higher than at the close of the previous year.

Causes of breaks.

22. Mr. Mance also observes that of the 1,699·96 knots of main cable (which with 17·31 of harbour cables gives the 1,717·27 noted above) so much as 1,434·35 knots are as originally laid and have been untouched for repair. Wherever the line is resting on an even bottom of sand or mud the iron guard wires are in excellent condition and "apparently good for another 50 years." Unfortunately weak points are to be found wherever the cable does not lie fairly on the bottom, or where it is unprotected by the soft nature of its bed, and thus during an exceptionally severe season like that of 1881-82, the violent action of the waves causes exceptionally numerous breaks.

Manufacture of cable at Manora.

23. The cable staff when not employed at sea has been busy at the Manora works where no less than 42·2 miles of new cable were turned out between October and the 31st March. Mr. Mance, in para. 33 of his report, shows that in this manufacture alone some 68,000 rupees were saved to the Government by our being in a position to make for ourselves on the spot instead of purchasing fresh cable in England.

INTERRUPTIONS.

Interruption of long duration on the Post Office cable near Lowestoft.

24. The total interruptions to traffic on the Teheran route during 1881-82 amounted to 80 days 15 hours 46 minutes. This is made up of 79 days 11 hours 16 minutes on the Indo-European Company's section between London and Teheran, and 11 days 20 hours 1 minute on our Persian line between Teheran and Bushire, less a deduction of 10 days 15 hours 31 minutes when both the Company's line and our own were broken together. The extraordinary duration of the principal interruption on the Company's wires broken in the North Sea close to Lowestoft was due partly to the inefficient but exceedingly economical system under

which the British Post Office maintains its seventy or eighty cables, and partly to the want of some international law to compel fishing vessels to move off from the locality of a fault so as to allow a cable vessel (when found) to operate. I reported to you very fully at the time on the lamentable and almost inexplicable waste of time which occurred last winter in carrying out a simple piece of cable work thirty miles from shore, and I need only repeat here that the break, caused by carelessness on the part of a cable vessel on the 28th October, was not mended till the 31st December. It was broken again on the 14th January 1882, and mended on the 27th of the same month. I must here observe that even while the Lowestoft cable was broken, a good deal of traffic found its way by the continental wires to our Gulf lines and so to India.

Interruption of both cables of the Eastern Company.

25. Another remarkable interruption which, though not occurring on the Indo-European line, directly affected its working, was that of the two Aden-Bombay cables in the months of June and July 1881. The accident was briefly referred to in my last annual report, and was fully described in my letter No. 2288 addressed to yourself and dated the 8th September. The circumstances were as follows. In March 1881 our gutta percha cable between Jashk and Bushire failed, but as the *Patrick Stewart* was then on the point of proceeding to Bombay to undergo some important alterations deemed necessary for her safety in a heavy sea, I decided not to re-call the ship but to postpone repairs, and to trust to our remaining India rubber cable which I knew to be able to carry all the traffic we were likely to have. At the end of May some violent tempests took place in the Indian Ocean, and early in June, other breaks developed themselves in the gutta percha cables between Karachi and Jashk. These were of minor importance, as one through conductor still remained in the India rubber cable between Bushire and Jashk, and the land line thence to Karachi. Just at the same time one of the Eastern cables gave way near Bombay, and on the 13th July the second also ceased working, so that of the four lines connecting India with Europe, only the one through conductor just referred to remained available. On the 10th August the Eastern Company succeeded in repairing their cables, but in the meantime for nearly a month the capacity of our unsupported line had been heavily taxed. The success of the several measures which have of late years been adopted to improve the working of the Mekran land line enabled the Department to carry the traffic with no serious delays : and I am not aware that any grave inconvenience was felt by the public in consequence of this combination of accidents to the normal system of communication.

All traffic thrown on one of our P. G. Lines.

Good service rendered by the staff during the emergency.

26. In reporting these events to the Government of India, I took occasion to acknowledge the excellent behaviour and the untiring exertions of the staff both in Persia and in the Persian Gulf, and I pointed out the impossibility in a small Department like our own of reinforcing at short notice remote but important stations, so that the serious perhaps dangerous consequences of a total block of telegraphic communication between India and Europe could only be avoided by the cheerful performance of extra day and night duties while the emergency lasted.

27. For the serious interruptions above mentioned this Department was not in any way responsible, but during the year 1881-82 our own lines were broken as follows :—

Breaks on Persian Section.

In Persia all three wires were out of order and communication entirely suspended for 2 days 14 hours 8 minutes. In the previous year the total interruptions on this section amounted to 7 days 19 hours and 55 minutes.

The interruption of two wires only in 1881-82 were 4 days 3 hours 10 minutes as compared with 8 days 12 hours 45 minutes, and of one wire 33 days 2 hours 55 minutes as compared with 13 days 4 hours 9 minutes.

28. Of the total interruptions of all 3 wires, 19 hours 12 minutes, were caused by a heavy flood which completely swept away our Office and part of the line at Koom.

Total break of cables in the Gulf.

29. On the Persian Gulf cables the breaks were exceedingly serious, but through communication was stopped for only 9 days 12 hours. This however was the first occasion since 1873, with the exception of 4 hours in 1877, when our Gulf lines were completely *Hors de combat*.

Breaks on the several cable sections.

30. The interruptions on the various sections were as follows :—

	Days.	Hours.
Faô-Bushire cable (G. P.)	37	11
Bushire-Jashk („)	219	3
Bushire-Jashk (I. R.)	12	4
Jashk-Gwadur	127	16
Gwadur-Karachi	163	5

31. The 22 faults which have been cut out during the year are thus distributed— Number of faults.

	Faults.
Faô-Bushire cable	3
Bushire-Jashk (G. P.)...	9
„ „ (I. R.)...	1
Jashk-Gwadur	6
Gwadur-Manora	3
Total ...	22

32. Besides these faults in the main cables 8 showed themselves in harbour near Karachi and were duly repaired. Minor faults in the Harbour cables.

33. The length of time during which some of the sections lay unmended is due to the fact I have stated above, *viz.*, that the *Patrick Stewart* was in dock at Bombay from the 21st March 1880 till the 23rd June, and also because to attempt cabling operations in the height of the monsoon is very objectionable if it can possibly be avoided. So long as one circuit is available, it is unnecessary and unwise to risk inflicting extensive damage by lifting a cable and attempting to repair it while a heavy sea is running. Causes of delay in mending some of the breaks.

34. On the Mekran land line the total interruptions were 3 days 6 hours and 40 minutes in duration. Breaks on Mekran line.

Traffic.

35. The tariffs and regulations of the London International Convention remained in force during the year. One slight modification was, by general consent, introduced in connection with rectifying messages Article XIX, but it did not come into operation till the 1st April 1882. London Convention in force.

36. The aggregate traffic carried on the cis-Indian lines by the parties to the Common Purse was slightly less in bulk and value than during 1880-81. Usually one might look for an annual increase due to the natural development and growth of telegraphic business, but it must be remembered that in 1880-81 telegrams to India—official, Press and commercial—were exceptionally heavy in consequence of the Afghan War. If due allowance be made for this, it will be found that the traffic of 1881-82 was satisfactory, and showed a fair advance on that of the years prior to 1880-81 (see Table A.) Total traffic.

37. The standard division of the Common Purse receipts during normal working was founded on the old distribution of traffic was 65·64 to the Eastern Company's route and 34·36 to the Teheran route. The following table shows how the traffic has been actualy carried since the beginning of the agreement :— Division of Common Purse receipts.

	By Eastern route.	By Indo-European.
1878-79	77·87	22·13
1879-80	75·68	24·32
1880-81	75·46	24·54
1881-82	69·64	30·36

The causes which enable the Eastern Company to obtain so large a share of the work were amply stated in my last year's Report. This year (1881-82) one might have anticipated that owing to the disaster to the Post Office cable which, as before stated, was broken down for six weeks, the Eastern Company's proportion would be larger than ever : but the double break between Bombay and Aden during which about 15,600 messages were transferred to our lines, and other difficulties partly due to pressure of business and which necessitated additional transfers to our hands of some 10,000 messages, more than counterbalanced losses arising from the casualty on the Indo-European Company's Section. Transfer of messages from Eastern to Indo-European.

38. These transfers moreover led to an increase in our traffic from as well as to India, for it is noticeable that whenever there is a rise in the number of messages sent out by Teheran, there is a corresponding rise in the homeward business.

39. During 1881-82 efforts were made by the Indo-European Route to attract custom by advertising and by the appointment of Agents at Calcutta, Glasgow, &c. Advertising and Agents.

40. The traffic *vid* Turkey was very small, amounting altogether to only 0·48 per cent. of the total business. Traffic by Turkish route.

41. The number of paid messages of all kinds transmitted during 1881-82 over the Persian Gulf Section was 79,003 containing 1,065,520 words. In the previous year we carried 50,059 containing 924,292 words. Number of messages.

42. The average length of each message was much less than in 1880-81 being 12$\frac{3}{7}$ words against 16$\frac{1}{4}$. The decrease is to be ascribed to the Government messages having been shorter, to the transferred traffic having been largely composed of trans-Indian telegrams which are usually more closely compressed than those for India, and lastly to the continued efforts of Merchants to reduce the number of words they send. Press messages at reduced rates are not included in the above calculation. Average length of message.

43. Besides the paid traffic we transmitted 563 free news messages containing 36,823 words to the Political Resident, Bushire. News messages to Political Resident, Bushire.

44. The tables annually sent in to this Office by the Traffic Manager at Karachi are usually correct and easy to comprehend. From them I am enabled to give in my Administration Report the average speed of transmission over our lines and indeed from the United Kingdom to India. This year, on verifying the Traffic Manager's figures, errors have been discovered (arising apparently from the use of a wrong divisor) which render the returns untrustworthy, and I have therefore sent them back to Karachi, and requested the Traffic Manager to send on to you, direct, the tables after revision, so that they may be attached as usual to this Report.

45. It seems however that the mean rate of transmission between the United Kingdom and Calcutta during 1881-82 was 2 hours 31 minutes, and from the United Kingdom to Karachi 1 hour 9 minutes. This is not quite so fast as last year, but if allowance be made for the unfavourable conditions which prevailed during so many weeks, the rate will not be thought discreditable. The mean speed of the Eastern Company from London to Calcutta was 4 hours 11 minutes.

46. The percentages of errors according to the return submitted by the two Directors are decidedly satisfactory. Accuracy of the signalling.

On the Teheran-Bushire Section	0·06
On the Bushire-Karachi Section	0·291

But I should note that the extra traffic forced on to our lines during the Eastern Company's break is not taken into account, as the pressure of work on the staff was on that occasion so great that these statistics had to be for a while neglected.

47. The following table shows how the traffic actually carried by the Indo-European Department has steadily increased since 1877— Growth of traffic over the I E lines.

	Number of messages.	Number of words.
1877-78	29,363	601,523
1878-79	35,645	701,826
1879-80	42,487	872,796
1880-81	50,059	924,292
1881-82	79,003	1,065,520

So that notwithstanding our serious interruption we transmited 36·64 per cent. more messages and 13·25 per cent. more words than in the previous year.

Inspections.

48. At the beginning of the official year 1881-82 I had but just returned from a prolonged inspection of the whole line from Teheran to Bushire and thence to Fão and Karachi. I made no tour during the year under review.

49. Colonel Smith was incapacitated by dangerous illness during a great part of the season, but Captain Wells, R. E., Assistant Director, inspected the line from Teheran to Bushire in the spring of 1881. He travelled over it again in the winter of that year, but more rapidly than he intended, having been re-called by news of Colonel Smith's critical condition at Teheran. Captain Wells was able during the year to make one or two tours in Persia away from the line, and has sent me in some very interesting and valuable reports. One of these describing a trip round lake Neris has been sent to India. The others shall follow when copied. Inspection of the Persian Section.

50. Captain Wells was well satisfied with the general condition of our lines and Offices in Persia.

51. In the Gulf, Captain Gabler, the Acting Deputy Director, visited all the cable stations in November and reports that the Offices were in good condition. Inspection of Gulf Stations.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

52. No changes were made in the establishment of the Persian Division excepting the usual transfers and acting appointments rendered necessary by the granting of one or two furloughs. In May 1881 Sergeant Hockey died at Abadeh. This Non-Commissioned Officer was one of the original detachment which proceeded to Persia from Chatham in 1863.

Serious illness of Colonel Smith, R. E.

In February 1882 Colonel Smith, the Director, whose invaluable services have been given to the Persian Telegraph also since 1863, was attacked by very serious illness which culminated in abscess of the liver, and which for many weeks caused the deepest anxiety. I am now able to state that this excellent officer is convalescent, and after three months' leave to Europe has recently returned to duty. During his absence, which was not however till the beginning of 1882-83, his place was occupied by Captain Wells, R. E.

53. In the Persian Gulf the abolition of Henjam station has enabled us to pension off Mr. Scroggie, and to reduce the number of Assistant Superintendents from 4 to 3. The number of clerks has been kept at 6 below its sanctioned strength, and there have also been minor reductions which have been reported as they occurred.

DEPARTMENTAL STEAMER.

54. I attach as usual a tabular statement of the work done during the year by the *Patrick Stewart*. At the commencement of the official year the ship was lying off Bombay ready to be docked and to have bilge keels fitted. This measure having been decided on to diminish the excessive rolling of the vessel in a heavy cross sea. The alteration was entirely successful, and Commander Bishop, Captain Gabler and Mr. Mance have all expressed to me their gratification at the change effected.

Improvement of the *Patrick Stewart*.

STORES.

55. The principal items of expenditure under the head of Stores during the year was in the Gulf Section as follows :—

	Rs.
Purchase of stores in India	9,998
London stores, including freight and landing charges ...	53,864
Military (Marine) Department on account of steamer *Patrick Stewart* including coal and provisions	96,749
Stores from other Departments	4,369
	1,64,980

The value of manufacture outturn, principally cable, was Rs. 66,671.

56. In the Persian Section the expenditure on account of stores was very small.

MISCELLANEOUS.

57. Captain Wells, to whose lot it fell to draw up the annual report of the Persian Section, and Captain Gabler, who acted during the year for Mr. Ffinch as Deputy Director of the Persian Gulf, both acknowledge the good conduct and the general efficiency of their subordinates. Captain Gabler specially mentions Mr. Newnham for the improvements he has introduced on the Mekran Land Line a part of our system which has been of peculiar use during 1881-82. Captain Wells expresses his thanks more particularly to Mr. Daniell whose long experience of Persia was of great service to the Assistant Director when he was suddenly called on to assume charge, and he also draws my attention to the zealous aid he received from Messrs. Fahie, Fargues, and Whittingback.

Services of staff.

58. Messrs. Mance and Herbage have, as always, performed their arduous duties in the most satisfactory way and have largely contributed to the efficiency of the Department. I have again to mention the uniform courtesy and kindness shown to our Officers and men in Persia by His Excellency the Mukbbar-ed-Dowleh.

59. Colonel Smith, Captain Gabler, Captain Wells, and Mr. Brasher at the Head Quarters Office, have each done their utmost to maintain and raise the credit of the service, and to them, as well as to the rest of the staff, I am very grateful. As I write the Indo-European line is carrying the entire traffic between Europe and India, China, Australia and Africa. The war in Egypt has for many weeks past prevented all telegraphic communication between Alexandria and Suez, and it is a great satisfaction for me to be able to conclude this Report by stating that all our lines and cables are now in excellent order and the Department will, I confidently hope, continue able to fulfil its duties until the Eastern Company is once more in a position to co-operate.

Condition of Departmental lines in September 1882.

APPENDIX A.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO 31ST MARCH 1882.

(Approximate).

	In India. Charges. Rs.	A.	P.	In England. Charges. £	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Total Capital Expenditure to 31st March 1881							1,154,443	4	10
,, from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882—									
Persian Gulf Section—									
Expenditure of the Public Works Department ...	3,684	0	0						
Balances of Suspense Heads—									
Stores	...								
Advances	...			4,380	1	1			
Sales	1,713	8	3	...					
Refund of light dues charged for *Patrick Stewart* on passage out ...	...			—15	10	11			
	1,04,153	12	5	...			10,415	7	6
Balance credited Capital Account ...									
	1,09,551	4	8						
Persian Section—									
Balances of Suspense Heads—									
Stores	...								
Advances	2,103	5	3	734	6	2			
Sales	0	12	10						
Balance credited Capital Account ...	2,948	13	11	...			294	17	9
	5,053	0	0						
	1,09,551	4	8						
DEDUCT—Miscellaneous receipts in England—									
Persian Section—									
Eleventh instalment of Persian Telegraph debt recovered from the Indo-European Telegraph Company ...							4,364	10	2
Total Capital Expenditure to 31st March 1882 ...							1,159,542	1	2
,, from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882 ...							734	6	2
							1,160,276	7	4
DEDUCT—Miscellaneous receipts in India—									
Persian Gulf Section—									
Refund of light dues charged for *Patrick Stewart* on passage out ...							10,710	5	3
Total Capital Expenditure to 31st March 1882 ...							1,149,566	2	1
,, from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882 ...							5,053	0	0
							1,154,619	2	1
DEDUCT—Miscellaneous receipts in England—									
Persian Section—									
Eleventh instalment of Persian Telegraph debt recovered from the Indo-European Telegraph Company ...							4,364	10	2
Total Capital Expenditure to 31st March 1882 ...							1,149,881	15	11
,, from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882 ...							734	6	2
							1,150,616	1	4
DEDUCT—Miscellaneous receipts in India—									
Persian Gulf Section—									
Refund of light dues charged for *Patrick Stewart* on passage out ...							1,986	1	4
Total Capital Expenditure to 31st March 1882 ...							1,146,845	14	7
,, from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882 ...							5,053	0	0
Total Capital Expenditure to 31st March 1882 ...							1,151,898	14	7

N. B.—*The Capital Account for this year includes for the first time the balance of the Suspense Head "Stores" in accordance with the orders of the Government of India on the Administration Report for 1880-81.*

A. BRASHER,
Director of Traffic.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, Lieut.-Col., R. E.

LONDON OFFICE;
11th August 1882.

APPENDIX B.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1882.

(Approximate.)

DR. CR.

To traffic earnings, 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882—

	Persian Gulf Section. Rs. A. P.	Persian Section. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.
Net earnings on Indian, Trans-Indian and local traffic, including profit on mean rates, *viâ* Turkey ...	6,69,418 14 5	80,691 12 5	7,50,110 10 10	
=£	66,941 17 9	8,069 3 6	75,011 1 3	
Credited to Common Purse ...	59,391 19 10	7,715 13 4	67,107 13 2	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
BALANCE { Net Revenue ...	438 7 9	144 19 2	583 6 11	
BALANCE { Exchange ...	†7,111 10 2	208 11 0	7,320 1 2	
	7,549 17 11	353 10 2	7,903 8 1	
To traffic receipts from Common Purse—Share of Department in Eastern Company's receipts	42,981 10 2	5,585 3 4	48,566 13 6	
Ditto ditto in Indo-European Company's receipts	13,202 12 11	1,715 12 0	14,918 4 11	
Ditto ditto in own receipts ...	10,011 13 3	1,300 19 0	11,312 12 3	
	66,195 16 4	8,601 14 4	74,797 10 8	
Less—Credited to Companies for interruptions *viâ* Turkey ...	238 13 8	31 0 4	269 14 0	
NET TOTAL FROM COMMON PURSE ...	65,957 2 8	8,570 14 0	74,527 16 8	
TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS ...	73,507 0 7	8,924 4 2	82,431 4 9	82,431 4 9
	In India Rs. As. P.	In England. Rs. As. P.	Total. Rs. As. P.	
Persian Gulf Section ...	8,487 14 8	*9,594 10 8	18,082 9 4	
Persian Section	3,564 3 9	...	3,564 3 9	
	12,052 2 5	9,594 10 8	21,646 13 1	2,164 13 8
To balance being excess of Expenditure over Receipts				9 18 3
				84,605 16 8

By expenditure, 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882—

	In India. Rs. A. P.	In England. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.
Persian Gulf Section—				
Repairs	1,04,916 14 11	...	1,04,916 14 11	
Establishments	2,88,678 4 4	18,001 3 4	3,06,679 7 8	
Tools and Plant	32,551 8 1	...	32,551 8 1	
Cable Steamer	1,62,320 5 0	...	1,62,320 5 0	
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	
Share of Chief Direction, London and Constantinople Offices ...	...	29,466 2 7	29,466 2 7	
	5,88,467 0 4	47,467 5 11	6,35,934 6 3	63,593 8 9
Persian Section—				
Repairs	4,410 13 11	...	4,410 13 11	
Establishments	1,75,373 0 9	3,037 9 4	1,78,410 10 1	
Tools and Plant	12,291 13 7	...	12,291 13 7	
Profit and Loss	385 7 8	...	385 7 8	
Share of Chief Direction, London and Constantinople Offices ...	...	13,018 6 1	13,018 6 1	
	1,92,461 3 11	16,055 15 5	2,08,517 3 4	
Deduct—				
Value of stationery received without charges	748 0 0	...	748 0 0	
	1,91,713 3 11	16,055 15 5	2,07,769 3 4	20,776 18 5

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Profit and Loss—		
Loss by Exchange on settlement of Ottoman balance for 1880-81	7 13 5	
Difference between the equivalent of the sum in francs due to Persian Government for 1880-81, as estimated in the accounts for that year, and the sum subsequently paid in Persia at market value	227 17 4	
	235 10 9	
Less—Balance of unsettled traffic for 1878-79	0 1 3	235 9 6
		84,605 16 8

* Payment for stores supplied to Ottoman Administration debited last year's Revenue Account.

† 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=£.

LONDON OFFICE; 11th August 1882.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, Lieut.-Col., R. E.

A. BRASHER, Director of Traffic.

APPENDIX C.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

COMMON PURSE.

TABLE A.

Division of Receipts.

	INDIAN MESSAGES. Number of words.	Total net value.	Proportions for: Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES. Number of words.	Total net value.	Proportions for: Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	TOTAL. Number of words.	Total net value.	Proportions for: Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878-79	1,720,865	310,009 16 2	187,214 18 10	69,256 3 5	53,538 13 11	841,866	117,170 15 7	94,357 12 6	14,095 13 2	8,717 9 11	2,562,731	427,180 11 9	281,599 2 9	83,361 13 2	62,219 15 10
1879-80	1,916,511	337,767 6 8	204,191 16 10	75,339 7	58,236 2 3	1,030,660½	142,541 14 11	114,667 0 5	17,206 6 7	10,668 7 11	2,947,171½	480,309 1 7	318,879 6 5	92,552 17 2	68,876 18 0
1880-81	2,143,516	379,839 8 8	229,385 0 9	84,856 2 5	65,598 5 6	1,043,696½	143,776 13 1	115,783 6 10	17,296 6 4	10,696 19 11	3,187,211½	523,616 1 9	345,295 4 0	102,199 7 0	76,121 10 9
1881-82	2,012,597½	360,011 1 9	221,721 18 1	78,165 12 1	60,123 11 7	1,140,106	155,093 0 8	118,529 6 4	21,889 15 3	14,673 19 1	3,152,703½	515,104 2 5	340,448 1 10	100,128 3 11	74,527 16 8

TABLE B.

Division of traffic as actually carried.

	Total net value.	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.		Total net value.	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.		Total net value.	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878-79	310,009 16 2	221,062 0 7	48,921 2 0	40,026 13 7		117,170 15 7	111,616 0 7	3,316 9 4	2,238 5 8		427,180 11 9	332,678 1 2	52,237 11 4	42,264 19 3
1879-80	337,767 6 8	229,381 19 1	59,437 16 3	48,947 11 4		142,541 14 11	134,124 5 8	4,877 2 3	3,540 7 0		480,309 1 7	363,506 4 9	64,314 18 6	52,487 18 4
1880-81	379,839 8 8	262,115 19 4	64,967 10 10	52,755 18 6		143,776 13 1	132,990 5 3	6,307 8 7	4,478 19 3		523,616 1 9	395,106 4 7	71,274 19 5	57,234 17 9
1881-82	360,011 1 9	232,682 0 4	71,429 14 11	55,899 6 6		155,093 0 8	126,038 4 1	17,846 9 11	11,208 6 8		515,104 2 5	358,720 4 5	89,276 4 10	67,107 13 2

LONDON OFFICE, The 11th August 1882.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, LIEUT.-COL., R. E.

A. BRASHER, *Director of Traffic.*

APPENDIX D.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

B

List of Total interruptions to through traffic on the Teheran route in 1881-82.

DATE.	Indo-European Company's section.				Indo-European Department Lines.						Deduct for simultaneous interruptions on two or more sections of Indo-European route.			Indo-European route as a whole *viâ* Teheran. Totally interrupted.			REMARKS.
					In Persia.				In Persian Gulf.								
	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		
1881 April	...	...	22		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	22		
" May	...	1	5		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	12	15		
" June	...	1	36		...	...	10		...	...	...		...	1	36		
" July	...	9	37		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	9	37		
" August	...	1	13		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	1	13		
" September	...	1	26		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	1	26		
" October	...	2	59		...	...	...		...	...	...		4	2	59		
" November	4	...	...		...	...	66		5	16	5		29	18	38		North Sea fishing season.
" December	30	...	...		15	57	57		3	13	48		23	31	57		Fishing fleet in way of repairs.
1882 January	30	13	...		15	57	33		...	...	...		13	4	13		
" February	14	...	40		...	18	...		...	...	...		18	14	...		
" March	...	2	18		...	6	32		...	...	...		20	...	2		
	...	1	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	7	50		
	79	11	16		2	14	8		9*	5	53		10	15	31		46	80	15	46	
Comparison with preceding 2 years.																	
1879-80	15	9	47		...	4	40		...	...	...		...	...	...		15	14	27	
1880-81	6	22	62		7	19	55		...	...	...		...	...	...		14	18	47	

* Included also in 46—4—33 Faо-Karachi.

Total interruptions to through traffic on the Constantinople-Karachi sections of the Turkish route during the year 1881-82.

DATE.	Constantinople-Faо section.				Faо-Karachi section.				Turkish route. Totally interrupted.				REMARKS.
	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		
1881 April	5	7	45		...	...	...		5	7	45		April 1881
" May	1	20	34		...	...	...		1	20	34		May "
" June	25	...	45		...	...	...		25	...	45		June "
" July	31	...	...		...	...	...		31	...	...		July "
" August	31	...	...		...	...	...		31	...	...		August "
" September	24	9	25		...	...	...		24	9	25		September "
" October	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		October "
" November	6	21	38		5	16	5		12	13	43		November "
" December	...	...	...		4	17	...		4	17	...		December "
1882 January	5	15	27		...	...	...		5	15	27		January 1882
" February	1	5	46		10	6	7		11	11	53		February "
" March	2	...	40		25	13	21		27	14	1		March "
	134	10	..		46	4	33		180	14	33		
Comparison with preceding 2 years.													
1879-80	48	11	56		...	...	...		48	11	56		1879-80
1880-81	147	4	16		...	...	...		147	4	16		1880-81

A. BRASHER.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.*

11th August 1882.

APPENDIX E.

The work done by the *Patrick Stewart* during the year is detailed below—

DATE. From	DATE. To	
1881 April 1	1881 April 20	Lying at moorings in Bombay harbour.
" 21	" 21	Hauled into dock.
" 22	June 16	In dock having bilge keels fitted ; sundry alterations and additions for improvement of ventilation carried out ; ballast restored and engines thoroughly overhauled.
June 17	" 17	Hauled out of dock.
" 18	" 18	Coaling ship, taking in stores, &c., for conveyance to Karachi, and preparing ship for sea.
" 19	" 22	Proceeded with the Superintendent of Marine and Dockyard Officials on a short trial trip to test engines and endeavour practically to try the steadiness of the vessel after having the bilge keels fitted on, ballast restored. At 1 p. m. on the 19th left for Karachi.
" 23	July 25	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour.
July 26	Aug. 16	Left Karachi for Persian Gulf and repaired faults in Jashk-Bushire and Gwadur-Jashk sections of cable, and returned to Karachi.
Aug. 17	Sept. 17	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour.
Sept. 18	Oct. 8	Proceeded to Persian Gulf and repaired cables and returned to Karachi.
Oct. 9	Nov. 2	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour ; 1st and 2nd were employed discharging ballast to lighten the vessel preparatory to beaching ship for cleaning purposes.
Nov. 3	" 5	Employed in cleaning, scraping and painting ship's bottom ; on the night of the 5th hauled off.
" 6	" 8	Made fast to mooring where she remained until 8th taking in coals ; cable preparing for sea, &c.
" 9	" 11	Left to complete repairs to Karachi-Gwadur section of cable and returned to Karachi.
" 12	" 18	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour ; employed in coaling ship, &c.
" 19	" 21	Left fixed moorings and anchored in a position favourable for swinging the ship to adjust the compasses, &c.
" 22	" 29	Proceeded to Persian Gulf on annual tour of inspection with Deputy Director ; reliefs and stores for stations calling on the way up the at Ormara, Gwadur, Charbar, Jashk, Henjam and Cassab, visiting also Mussendom inlet.
" 30	Dec. 1	Anchored at Lingah to meet the mail steamer which was bringing up the cable staff from Karachi to repair both sections of the cable which had broken since leaving Karachi.
Dec. 2	" 2	Left for repairs about 90′ west of Lingah.
" 3	" 4	Repaired India Rubber Section.
" 5	" 7	Arrived on 5th and anchored off Bushire.
" 8	" 9	Employed in picking up cable off Reshire and left for Faô.
" 10	" 10	Left Faô for fault.
" 11	" 12	Repaired cable, &c. ; left for Bushire.

APPENDIX E—*concluded.*

Date. From	Date. To	
1881 Dec. 13	1881 Dec. 14	Arrived at Bushire and employed picking up cable off Reshire and anchored off Bushire Residency.
„ 15	„ 15	Left Bushire for fault about 24" south and repaired it.
„ 16	„ 16	On passage to 4th fault off Lingah.
„ 17	„ 18	Repaired cable and anchored off Lingah for mails, &c.
„ 19	„ 19	Arrived at Henjam and employed taking in for conveyance to Karachi, the old wooden station house, leaving again late in afternoon for Jashk.
„ 20	„ 20	Arrived at Jashk.
„ 21	„ 23	On passage from Jashk to Karachi.
„ 24	1882 Feb. 8	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour, employed taking in stores, &c., preparatory to leaving for Bombay.
1882 Feb. 9	„ 12	Left for Bombay with public followers, passengers and Government stores, arriving there on the afternoon of the 12th.
„ 13	„ 16	Employed discharging stores and cleaning ship.
„ 17	„ 25	Conveying in two trips the 20th Regiment N. I. and families from Bombay to Vingorla.
„ 26	„ 28	Lying at moorings in Bombay, preparing for dock.
Mar. 1	Mar. 1	Vessel hauled in dock.
„ 2	„ 5	Cleaning, scraping and painting ship's bottom.
„ 6	„ 6	Hauled out and embarked stores, troops, &c.; left for Karachi.
„ 7	„ 8	On passage to Karachi.
„ 9	„ 9	Arrival at Karachi.
„ 10	„ 14	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour.
„ 15	„ 19	Left for Persian Gulf to repair 2 sections of the cable, *viz.*, Jashk and Bushire and Bushire-Faô sections; on the way up called at Ormara, Gwadur, Charbar and Jashk, arriving at latter place at daylight on 19th, leaving again for position of 1st fault on evening of same day.
„ 20	„ 20	On passage.
„ 21	„ 23	Employed on repairs which were completed same day, and proceeded to Bushire, arriving there on the evening of the 23rd.
„ 24	„ 24	Left for position of 2nd fault.
„ 25	„ 26	On repairs, completing them late on the afternoon of the latter day, when vessel returned to Bushire.
„ 27	„ 27	Arrived at Bushire.
„ 28	„ 29	At anchor off Bushire.
„ 30	„ 31	Having embarked Her Majesty's Political Resident, passengers, &c., left for Karachi, calling for political purposes at Baharein and Muscat, at Jashk, for passengers, stores, &c.; arriving at Karachi in the morning of 8th April 1882.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN,
Lieut.-Col., R. E.

APPENDIX F.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1881-82.

Karachi, 19th May 1882.

The last year has been one of unprecedented activity in the Engineering Branch. The repairs effected have been double those of any previous year, while, in addition to the ordinary engineering work carried out on board the *Patrick Stewart*, over forty miles of new cable have been manufactured in the new factory at Manora, thereby dispensing with the necessity for obtaining it from England, and at the same time, effecting a large saving to Government.

ELECTRICAL CONDITION OF THE CABLES.

2. As will be seen from Appendix A, the insulation of the main cables, notwithstanding their increasing age and the large number of joints inserted in some of the sections, remains very satisfactory, the average insulation being, if anything, higher than that shown at the end of the previous year.

FAULTS.

3. The large number of faults which occurred during 1881-82 may be partly accounted for by the unusually heavy weather which prevailed on one or two occasions during the year. The break on the Fao cable was preceded by a gale at the northern end of the Gulf, and the cables between Karachi and the entrance to the Gulf were broken in as many as ten places within a period of two or three days towards the end of May, in consequence of the exceptionally heavy swell caused by a cyclone 500 miles to the southward. On this occasion, the tides in the Karachi harbour, influenced by the enormous body of water driven to the northward, rose 20 inches beyond the normal height. These ten faults were all total breaks, one being in the Bushire-Jask section, six in the Jask-Gwadar, and three in the Gwadar-Karachi cable. Most of these had to stand over for repairs until the termination of the monsoon which set in shortly afterwards. In Appendix E, a comparative statement is given of the number of faults which have occurred in the various sections during the last twelve years. The 22 faults which occurred during 1881-82 were distributed in the following manner:—

	Faults.
Fao-Bushire cable	3
Bushire-Jask gutta percha	9
Bushire-Jask India rubber	1
Jask-Gwadar gutta percha	6
Gwadar-Karachi	3

4. In nineteen cases out of the 22, the break was evidently caused by the decay of the iron-guards at points where the cable was resting in short suspensions, in consequence of irregularities in the bottom. In four instances the copper conductor parted without rupturing the percha; but, in the majority of cases, the breaks were complete. On one occasion the broken tooth of a saw fish was recovered, firmly fixed in the percha of the core, the insulation of which, however, still remained perfect at that point.

INTERRUPTIONS.

5. The various sections were interrupted for the following periods:—

	Days.	Hours.
Fao-Bushire cable	37	11
Bushire-Jask gutta percha	219	3
Bushire-Jask India rubber	12	4
Jask-Gwadar	127	16
Gwadar-Karachi...	163	5

6. The lengthy interruptions on the Bushire-Jask section may be explained by the absence of the repairing steamer in Bombay, the numerous faults, and the occasional postponement of repairs until a more convenient period, if, at the time of the interruption, the alternate circuits happened to be working well.

7. The lengthy interruptions on the cables between Jask and Karachi were principally due to the impossibility of working during the worst of the monsoon, without a very considerable sacrifice of cable and partly, to the fact that, in repairing the last fault near Karachi, the stock of cable ran short, and the steamer had to return to head-quarters in order to allow of the Engineering staff manufacturing a few miles to complete the repairs.

8. Notwithstanding the numerous interruptions, the possession of a duplicate line has enabled us to maintain perfect communication for 355 days out of the 365, while, for a period of three months, two through circuits have been available between Bushire and

Karachi. On each of the three occasions when the Mekran Coast land lines have been totally interrupted for short periods, the parallel cable circuit has been in good order, and thus prevented a total interruption. On the other hand, the land lines have worked in the most satisfactory manner when communication between Jask and Karachi by cable has been interrupted.

9. There was a total interruption on the cables for 9 days 10 hours, in consequence of both sections between Bushire and Jask breaking down at the same time. This is the first time, for nearly thirteen years there has been a total interruption on the Gulf lines, the last having been in April 1869.

10. Communication *viâ* Turkey was suspended for 37 days in consequence of the interruptions on the Fao cable.

Repairs to Cables.

11. The unavoidable absence of the repairing steamer in Bombay, for alterations and docking, until the middle of June, was the cause of considerable delay in the repairs of the cables on the Mekran Coast, as the monsoon had set in before it was possible to commence work, and some of the repairs had eventually to be postponed until October, by which time the heavy sea had, to a great extent, subsided. Attempts, however, were made to proceed with the work, and two faults were cut out towards Jask where the influence of the monsoon is not so strongly felt, but on arriving at the locality of the next fault, off Charbar, the swell was so heavy that it was deemed advisable to return to Karachi and await finer weather.

12. Eighteen distinct repairs were carried out during the year. To effect this work, the *Patrick Stewart* made five voyages from Karachi, and the Engineering staff were absent from head-quarters for 100 days. In cutting out the 22 faults, 47·44 knots of cable were expended. The average per fault being 2·15 knots.

13. Notwithstanding the increasing age of the cable, this compares favourably with the average of the preceding twelve months, especially when it is considered that during the past year, whenever it has been possible to connect two previous repairs by a moderate expenditure, it has been the practice to pick up the intervening cable and replace it with new, the extent of these renewals being usually regulated by the quantity of good cable remaining on board or in stock.

14. As a set-off against the cost of repairs, upwards of 89 miles of gutta percha core, fit for manufacture into new cable, have been overhauled and repaired during the year, and brought on charge at a value of Rs. 15,600; and Rs. 2,898 have been realized by the sale of old iron wire stripped from the useless cable recovered during sea work.

Mechanical condition of the Cables.

15. The present length of the cable sections is 1,699·96 knots, and of this, 1,434·35 knots are original cable, in which no repairs have been effected. Wherever the line appears to be resting on an even bottom of sand or mud, the iron is in excellent condition and apparently good for another 50 years, but unfortunately, weak points occur wherever the cable is unprotected by mud, the sheathing being then, as a rule, badly corroded. The hemp serving (originally saturated in brine) between the core and iron wire in the old stock cable bears the test of time in a most satisfactory manner, and the mechanical condition of the core of the main cable, both gutta percha and India rubber, appears unaltered. The outer tape serving, with which the cable has been recovered during the last few years before being re-submerged, appears to answer its purpose perfectly. The cable in stock, being mostly new, is in perfect condition.

16. Two miles of old gutta percha disused double shore end cable were recovered during the year from the shallow water off Bushire. The core of this piece appeared to have deteriorated in several places from the growth of fungi, or the attacks of some marine animalcule. Specimens of the faulty core have been sent to England for examination. No such deterioration has been observed in core recovered from deeper water, the only difference noticeable being the inferiority of old gutta percha to new, for jointing purposes. That some change takes place in gutta percha, even when carefully submerged, is more than probable, but the alteration in the core of a carefully laid telegraph cable is so slow, so difficult to detect (unless under very exceptional circumstances) that, for all practical purposes, we may assume it to be imperishable.

17. The old cable recovered at sea and brought back to Manora was useless except for the sake of the old iron and the core. The weak places in the sheathing will not stand turning over, and no amount of repairs would make it reliable for bad weather. With our present machinery available, it is found much easier, and in the end cheaper, to strip and remake all the long pieces into new cable, and this plan will be adopted for the future.

HISTORY OF THE CABLES DURING 1881-82.

Fao-Bushire, 152·41 knots.

18. Three faults have been removed from this section, which has been interrupted for 37 days 11 hours. All the defects occurred within a few miles of each other, at the northern end of the Gulf where the bottom is extremely irregular, being deeply scored by the powerful current proceeding from the Shat-el-Arab. In effecting the last repairs the cable was slightly shortened and a more regular line of soundings selected.

19. The course of the cable has been inspected from the Fao Office, through the date gardens, across the maidan and extensive mud flat, down to the sea in the Khor Abdulla, a distance of nearly five miles. Although the cable was put down more than 18 years ago, and the mud is covered for miles by the sea at every high tide, the cable trench can be distinctly traced across the plain, down to low water mark. The fishermen report that beyond this point they sometimes feel it with their feet while fishing, but it appears to have settled down in the mud, sufficiently far to be protected from injury.

Bushire-Jask, old cable, 504·91 knots.

20. The diversion of the cable from the Island of Henjam (a work carried out just before the commencement of 1881-82) has so far been productive of good, no interruptions having occurred in that locality during the year. Nine faults have been removed from this section since the 1st April 1881, making 31 during the last three years. It is a somewhat hopeful feature that there is now apparently a slight tendency in the number of faults to decrease. Notwithstanding the several repairs, the section was available for traffic for nearly five months. The insulation is somewhat lower than that of the other sections, but practically the electrical condition of the cable may be considered perfect.

Bushire-Jask India rubber cable, 498·5 knots.

21. One fault only has occurred in this section. At the time of the break the *Patrick Stewart* had left Karachi on inspection duty, with only gutta percha cable on board. The Engineering staff left by the next mail steamer, joined the cable ship in the Gulf on the 2nd of December, proceeded at once to the spot, and effected the repairs two days afterwards by the insertion of a short piece of gutta percha cable. The insulation of this section is higher than last year, an improvement probably due to the ends having been renewed in the cable houses. The India rubber cable is at present our most reliable section.

Jask-Gwadar cable, 273 knots.

22. Six faults have been removed from this cable. They occurred almost simultaneously, at various points, at the time of the cyclone, and the section has given no trouble since the restoration of communication. Fortunately, the land line remained in perfect working order during the whole of the interruptions which, in consequence of the monsoon, lasted 127 days.

Gwadar-Manora cable, 271·14 knots.

23. Although equally exposed to the force of the cyclone, this section was only broken at three points. In restoring communication, the faults nearest Karachi were repaired last, and on arriving at the final break it was found that insufficient cable remained to properly complete the repair. The work was, therefore, postponed until additional cable could be manufactured, but being close to Karachi, had anything occurred to interfere with the working on the second circuit, communication on the cable could have been at any time restored within 24 hours, by the insertion of a piece of shore end or India rubber cable.

Harbor cables, 1, 2, and 3.

24. These have been reported faulty on eight occasions, and repaired without difficulty. Two faults were caused by Buglas dragging their anchors during a gale; two by the teredo; two by white ants; and the remainder through the perishing of the gutta percha in dry soil near the cable boxes.

25. Sixty yards of culvert have been constructed in camp to connect box one with the pipe under the Sind Railway; the cables can now be drawn through pipes or culverts the whole distance from the Karachi Office to the maidan on the far side of the Sind Railway; any disturbance of the ground at this portion of the route will thus be avoided, and future repairs will be effected with much less difficulty than has hitherto been the case.

26. The section in the Harbor cables at Manora, which has been so repeatedly damaged by white ants, has been bridged over by a short land line.

Cable Land Lines and Cable Houses.

27. The land lines between the offices and cable houses with Johnson and Phillips fluid insulators, continue to give satisfaction, and are decidedly preferable to ordinary cables laid in dry ground, where their decay is merely a question of two or three years. Some ozokerit core, recommended specially for this work, is under experiment at Manora, and up to the present has given satisfactory results. Should it really possess the superiority claimed for it, it might be desirable to revert to underground cables made from this core, in substitution of the present land lines.

28. A new passage is being cut in the face of the cliff at Bushire, in order that the cables may pass direct at the water level to a subterranean chamber, immediately under the cable house, with which it communicates by means of a well. The cable ends will be much less liable to perish under these conditions, and their renewal can be effected in any weather.

29. The cable houses in the East Bay at Gwadar has also been greatly improved; the sea cable is brought in at the bottom of a deep well, immediately underneath the cable house, and, as the slack is always covered with water, there is no chance of its perishing. It is worthy of mention that, although the well is situated only a few yards from high water mark, it is found to yield an excellent supply of sweet water.

EXPENDITURE OF CABLE.

30. The usual statement of cable in stock is given in Appendix D.

31. We commenced the year with 30·8 miles of spare main cable at Manora; but as this had either been submerged, or in the tanks for more than 17 years, it had so far deteriorated that it could only be handled with the greatest care, and laid during the finest weather. In submerging this old stock, every precaution was taken to give plenty of slack, and subject it to as slight a strain as possible. Once safely down in the mud it may last as long as the best, but had it been kept much longer in stock, it would have been impossible to lay it at all. In addition to this old stock, about 2½ miles of old shore end cable has been expended, and also about 14 knots of the new main cable manufactured at Manora during the latter part of the year. The total expenditure has been 47·44 knots, more than double that of any previous year, although the average amount expended per fault is rather under the average for the previous twelve months.

32. No India rubber cable has been expended. Four miles have been manufacturede during the year; our stock of this cable has, therefore, been increased to that extent.

MANUFACTURE OF CABLE.

33. The cable staff have been actively employed in the manufacture of new cable during the latter portion of the year, upwards of 42·2 miles having been turned out of the factory at Manora since October last. The cost of this 42·2 knots, after including the extra labour employed, the value of the core and other materials expended, was Rs. 58,000. To have obtained an equal quantity from England would, in all probability, have cost not less than Rs. 1,26,000. Had we not been in a position to manufacture for ourselves, it would have been absolutely necessary to have obtained and kept in stock a still larger quantity, so that the saving to Government, by the introduction of the cable machinery, during the past year alone, may be taken at Rs. 68,000, enough to more than twice defray the yearly cost of the whole cable Engineering Establishment.

34. As future repairs will, in consequence of the increasing age of the cable, partake more and more of the nature of renewals, we must anticipate that the expenditure of cable will be equally heavy for several years, and that the cable factory will continue to be in frequent request. The rapid succession of breaks and the consequent expenditure of cable, rendered it at one time extremely doubtful as to whether it would be possible to keep pace with the requirements. To meet the emergency, an additional number of lascars were entertained as a temporary measure, and by dividing the cable staff, the manufacture of cable was continued without interruption during my absence with the remainder of the staff repairing the cables at sea. The machinery and new factory are all that can be desired, and have been found to answer our requirements admirably; and the native men and boys have, with but little trouble, been taught to attend to the different machines in a very efficient manner. The rate of manufacture is from ¾ to one knot per diem, in addition to other current work in the tank sheds; but a larger amount could be turned out on an emergency. Attempts are being made to utilise jute and country-made taping, for serving the outside of the cable, but the quantity of taping obtainable is not equal to our requirements, and cannot therefore be relied on at present.

35. The expenditure during the last four years has been as follows:—

	Knots.
During 15th year	10·7
„ 16th „	18·0
„ 17th „	22·5
„ 18th „ (1881-82)	47·4

MANORA.

36. The following improvements have been effected. The arrangements for distributing fresh water direct from the water boat at the Telegraph Bunder to the reservoir near the tank shed, and thence to the different bungalows, have been rendered more effective, and labour saved thereby.

37. A new well has been sunk in the centre of the works for the purpose of supplying the core tanks and factory engine with water, and as the water is raised by a small centrifugal pump, driven from the cable machine shafting, a great amount of hand pumping is dispensed with.

38. The taping machinery was transferred to the factory end of the tank shed as soon as the manufacture of cable was commenced and connected by shafting with the cable machine, in order that the taping and sheathing might proceed simultaneously.

39. A new kitchen has been erected to replace the old lascars' cook-house, which was removed to make room for the cable factory.

40. The storage accommodation for cable core has been increased and improved.

41. The accommodation for native subordinates has been slightly increased.

42. The large quantity of cable material, which is now occasionally on hand, renders it imperatively necessary to provide more store accommodation in the vicinity of the factory. Our old boat-house is conveniently situated in this respect, and with very little alteration will make an excellent godown. A new boat-house is in course of erection on a more convenient site nearer the water; and as the greater portion will be constructed from the old wooden bungalow brought from Henjam when that station was abandoned, the expense will be inconsiderable.

43. The roof of the tank-shed has been thoroughly repaired, and the whole of the European quarters maintained in perfect condition by the Public Works Department.

"PATRICK STEWART."

44. The addition of bilge pieces to this vessel has entirely prevented the excessive rolling, of which we had formerly to complain.

ELECTRICAL—WORKING—TESTING.

45. No change has been made in the system of testing, but every effort has been made to improve the carrying capacity of the line. The diversion on the land line, the extensive introduction of fluid insulators, the substitution of relays of low resistance, and the use of Leclanche batteries at the land line stations have all contributed to the excellent working obtained during the time both the Eastern cables and one of our own circuits were interrupted. The introduction of additional Brown Allan relays with translation at Jask has nearly doubled our speed of working on the circuit which consists entirely of cables, so that with both lines in working order, upwards of 1,500 messages of the average length can be transmitted daily.

46. As the peculiar sensibility of the Brown Allan relay rendered it unsuitable for the ordinary translation arrangements hitherto in use in connection with submarine cables, new systems had to be designed to overcome the difficulty; this has been successfully accomplished by slightly modifying the existing apparatus and changing the connections.

47. A Brown Allan relay, with the new translation between a cable and land line, was fortunately introduced at Jask a fortnight before the occurrence of the break on the Eastern cables, and to this change in the system of working must be attributed the successful manner in which the whole of the India and Far East traffic was transmitted by a single wire.

GENERAL REMARKS.

48. The manufacture of cable was still in progress at the close of the official year, and although in consequence of the exceptionally large expenditure, the stock of cable shewn as in hand is a few miles less than at the commencement of 1881-82, there was sufficient core and wire remaining at Manora to more than make up the difference, so that at the present moment, so far as the stock of cable is concerned, we are in a much stronger position than we were at this period last year. Twenty-two weak places have been removed, and the cable in stock is nearly all new. There is no doubt that a considerable number of the breaks were precipitated by the unusually heavy swell experienced on one or two occasions, and this being the case, we may reasonably hope for a smaller number of interruptions during the current year.

49. It will be obvious that if the Government possessed but one cable in the Persian Gulf, the transmission of traffic at this stage in the life of the cables could not always be relied on, and it would be imperatively necessary to lay another; but being in possession of a duplicate line, with a repairing steamer always on the spot, it becomes possible, as the records of the last few years will show, to maintain constant communication either by one circuit or the other. As time passes, the Electrical and Engineering records of the Persian Gulf cables will form a most instructive chapter in the History of Submarine Telegraphy. Our cables have already outlived younger lines and attained their 18th year of existence. No test could be more severe than that afforded by the experience of the last twelve months. The breaks occurred at a most unfavourable time, and yet, with the exception of a short period of nine days, perfect communication has been maintained. We have considerably strengthened the line by the numerous repairs effected; we have established a factory and proved the possibility of manufacturing cable for ourselves as fast as we require it, thus enabling Government to effect costly renewals at one-half the expense they might reasonably have expected to incur. We have improved our system of signalling, thereby doubling the carrying capacity of the line, and while the generally accepted idea that the life of a cable cannot be expected to last beyond 15 or 20 years, may still hold good with many existing lines, we are entering on our 19th year with the encouraging hope that the Persian Gulf cables have still a long career of usefulness before them.

HENRY C. MANCE,

Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing insulation of the Persian Gulf Cables during March 1882.

Sections.	Length. Knots.	Original insulation. Megohms per knot.	Insulation, March 1881. Megohms per knot.	Insulation, March 1882. Megohms per knot.
Fao-Bushire	152·41	600	208	308
Bushire-Jask gutta percha	504·92	400	*215	144
Bushire-Jask India rubber	498·50	2,000	191	386
Jask-Gwadar	273·00	400	160	172
Gwadar-Manora	271·14	275	217	202
Harbour Cables No. 1	5·77	24	11·7	4·4
„ „ 2	5·77	4	7·4	5·2
„ „ 3	5·77	75	18·1	10·2

* This section was interrupted at the close of 1880-81; it tested 215 megohms immediately previous to being interrupted.

KARACHI;
The 19th May 1882.

HENRY C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the Repairs and Renewals on the Persian Gulf Cable during the official year 1881-82.

Number of repairs.	Number of fault.	Date of development of fault.	Date of completion of repairs.	Length of interruption. Days.	Hours.	Section.	Locality of fault. Miles.	From	Cause of fault.	Remarks.
		1881.	1881.							
1	1	March, 25th ...	August, 3rd ...	129	19	Bushire-Jask gutta percha	399·03	Bushire ...	Uneaven bottom; cable not resting on ground.	6 days, 16 hours in 1880-81. 129 days, 19 hours in 1881-82.
	2	April, 1st ...	Ditto ...			Ditto ...	402·78	Ditto ...		
2	3	Unknown ...	August, 6th ...			Ditto ...	383·00	Ditto ...	Corrosion of guards ...	Core injured. Total break.
3	4	Ditto ...	August, 8th ...			Ditto ...	345·5	Ditto ...	Fault not recovered ...	Probably bad joint, interrupted for repairs.
4	5	May, 30th ...	August, 11th ...	74	17	Jask-Gwadar ...	80·0	Jask ...	Chafe East Maidanee ...	Conductor broken. Insulation perfect.
5	6	Unknown ...	August, 13th ...			Ditto ...	68·0	Ditto ...	Probably an earthquake. West Maidanee	Total break.
6	7	August, 21st ...	September, 28th ...	39	0	Bushire-Jask gutta percha	426·1	Bushire ...	Guards corroded where not resting on bottom.	Ditto.
7	8	September, 25th ...	September, 29th ...			Ditto ...	473·11	Ditto ...	Long suspension; cable not resting on bottom.	Ditto.
8	9	Unknown ...	October, 2nd ...	52	23	Jask-Gwadar ...	145·25	Jask ...	Cable much mangled, twisted and broken.	Ditto.
	10	Ditto ...	Ditto ...			Ditto ...	146·75	Ditto ...		Ditto.
9	11	Ditto ...	October, 4th ...			Ditto ...	188·5	Ditto ...	Chafe Kah ke koh ...	Ditto.
10	12	June, 1st ...	October, 5th ...			Ditto ...	268·5	Ditto ...	Chafed by rocks ...	Total break, Gwadar shore end.
11	13	May, 31st ...	October, 7th ...	163	5	Gwadar-Manora ...	51·7	Gwadar ...	Corrosion of guards, cable twisted and broken.	Total break.
	14	Ditto ...	Ditto ...			Ditto ...	53·3	Ditto ...		Ditto.
12	15	June, 2nd ...	November, 10th ...			Ditto ...	160·0	Ditto ...	Corrosion of guards ...	Ditto.
13	16	November, 22nd ...	December, 4th ...	12	4	Bushire-Jask India rubber	208·73	Bushire ...	Ditto ditto ...	Conductor broken. Insulation perfect.
14	17	August, 24th ...	December, 12th ...	1	10	Fao-Bushire ...	29	Fao ...	Unknown, not recovered ...	Interrupted for repairs.
15	18	December, 6th ...	December, 15th ...	23	2	Bushire-Jask gutta percha	22	Bushire ...	Corrosion of guards ...	Total break.
16	19	November, 25th ...	December, 18th ...			Ditto ...	293·85	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Conductor broken. Insulation perfect.
		1882.	1882.							
17	20	February, 22nd ...	March, 21st ...	27	6	Ditto ...	286·50	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Total break. Cable not resting on bottom.
18	21	February, 18th ...	March, 26th ...	36	1	Fao-Bushire ...	27·00	Fao ...	Ditto ditto ...	Conductor broken. Insulation perfect.
	22	February, 25th ...	Ditto ...			Ditto ...	27·50	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Total break.

KARACHI;
The 19th May 1882.

Total repairs during 1881-82 ... 18.
Faults occurred during year ... 22.

HENRY C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Repairs and Renewals of Harbour Cables during the official year 1881-82.

Number of repairs.	Date of Development of fault.	Date of Completion of repairs.	Number of cable.	Locality of fault.	Cause of Fault.	Remarks.
	1881.	1881.				
1	April, 11th ...	April, 14th ...	3	Baba west creek ...	Broken by Buglas anchor.	
2	April, 13th ...	Ditto ...	2	East of Baba ...	Ditto.	
3	July, 8th ...	July, 12th ...	3	275 fathoms from box 9 ...	Teredo.	
4	... ...	September, 13th ...	1, 2, 3,	...	White ants ...	A culvert, 185 feet long, built from box one to piping under Railway, where a well has been dug and the slack coiled. Core substituted for cable.
5	August, 8th ...	November, 23rd ...	1 and 2	Baba west creek ...	Teredo.	
	1882.	1882.				
6	January, 23rd ...	February, 25th ...	1	Box 8 ...	Perished ...	Ends of other cables renewed.
7	No. 3. Nov. 1881 No. 1. Feb. 1882 ...	February, 15th ...	1 and 3	Between box 9 and Manora ...	White ants ...	Three land lines put up between box 9 and Manora.
8	March, 27th ...	March, 31st ...	1	Box 9 ...	Perished ...	Ends of other cables renewed.

KARACHI;
The 19th May 1882.

HENRY C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX D.

Statement of expenditure of cable during 1881-82, *and statement of cable on hand at the beginning and end of* 1881-82.

Description.	Balance, 31st March 1881.	Received since. Manufactured at Manora.	Received since. Received from England.	Received since. Picked up at sea or transferred.	Total.	Expended during year.	Balance in hand, 31st March 1882.	Remarks.
Gutta percha.								
Shore end cable	9·00	...	....	...	9·00	3·00	6·00	2·43 knots shore end cable expended in repairs; ·18 lost in splices and ·39 transferred to short pieces class.
Main cable	30·80	38·20	...	...	69·00	45·01	23·99	45·01 expended in repairs; ·14 of short pieces transferred to Indian Telegraph; ·39 expended in repairs of Harbor cables.
Short pieces	2·14	...	...	·39	2·53	·53	2·00	·7 knots of percha core transferred to Persian Telegraph; 38·2 knots made into cable during year. 4 knots of India rubber cable core made into cable during year and brought on charge.
	41·94						31·99	
Gutta percha core, good	11·75	...	...	39·15	50·90	38·90	12·00	
„ „ indifferent	8·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	
India rubber.								
Shore end	4·41	...	...	...	4·41	...	4·41	
Main cable	10·26	4·00	...	...	14·26	...	14·26	
Short pieces	·10	...	...	...	·10	...	·10	
	14·77						18·77	
India rubber core	...	...	4·00	...	4·00	4·00	...	

KARACHI;
The 19th May 1882.

HENRY C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX E.

A Return showing 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 the faults were due.

Year.	Sections.																								Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Fao-Bushire.				Bushire-Jask, G. P.				Bushire-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.	Total.	Accident.	Decay.	Manufacture.	Total.	Accident.	Decay.	Manufacture.	Total.	Accident.	Decay.	Manufacture.	Total.	Accident.	Decay.	Manufacture.	Total.	Accident.	Decay.	Manufacture.	Total.		
1869-70 ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	..	...	2	1	1	4	4	
1870-71 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
1871-72 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	7	7	
1872-73 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	3	3	
1873-74 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	
1874-75 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	
1875-76 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	
1876-77 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	1	4	4	
1877-78 ...	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	7	7	
1878-79 ...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	4	
1879-80 ...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	11	11	
1880-81 ...	...	..	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	12	...	12	12	
1881-82 ...	...	2	1*	3	...	9	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	6	..	3	...	3	...	21	1*	22	22	*Fault not recovered, probably manufacture.
Total ...	2	3	2	7	4	37	5	46	1	1	6	8	1	11	1	13	2	5	...	7	10	57	14	81	81	

Karachi,
The 19th May 1882.

Henry C. Mance
Engineer and Electrician.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Persian Gulf Section.

STATEMENT A.

Showing the Traffic received from the Indian, Persian and Turkish Telegraph lines, and from stations of the Section during the year 1881-82.

From Month, 1881-82.	India.			Persia.			Turkey.			Stations of the Persian Gulf Section.			Gross Total.		
	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. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.
April ...	1,934	27,843	22,364 8 0	1,469	30,279	19,481 3 0	226	2,574	2,102 10 0	289	3,323	904 6 0	3,918	64,019	44,852 11 0
May ...	2,094	29,284	23,636 15 0	2,399	40,261	27,260 4 0	213	2,203	1,922 5 0	303	3,954	887 10 0	5,009	75,702	53,707 2 0
June ...	1,937	24,844	19,932 6 0	3,194	45,467	30,477 13 0	97	1,049	816 0 0	161	2,036	608 2 0	5,389	73,396	51,834 5 0
July ...	7,057	84,300	61,112 14 0	6,975	86,761	58,903 11 0	101	1,354	892 9 0	185	2,325	778 0 0	14,318	174,740	1,21,687 2 0
August ...	5,438	68,887	51,956 2 0	5,726	73,822	50,794 15 0	60	688	397 8 0	223	2,251	684 5 0	11,447	145,648	1,03,832 14 0
September ...	2,435	34,616	27,889 4 0	2,682	40,070	27,026 1 0	151	1,854	1,194 7 0	247	2,935	901 12 0	5,515	79,475	57,011 8 0
October ...	2,311	30,563	24,628 12 0	3,142	45,593	30,881 4 0	282	3,344	2,728 14 0	280	3,017	1,127 4 0	6,015	82,517	59,366 2 0
November ...	520	6,301	4,483 11 0	1,720	22,188	16,373 2 0	236	2,491	1,864 8 0	239	2,847	628 10 0	2,715	33,827	23,349 15 0
December ...	2,383	26,419½	18,287 13 0	725	10,050	7,274 8 0	270	3,023	2,420 2 0	296	3,459	1,248 8 0	3,674	42,951½	29,230 15 0
January ...	2,375	30,213	23,266 13 0	2,170	36,724	24,418 0 0	375	4,211	3,549 3 0	307	3,614	1,109 8 0	5,227	74,762	52,343 8 0
February ...	2,858	37,701	30,530 10 0	4,641	65,292	45,378 6 0	189	1,917	1,549 15 0	238	3,061	839 0 0	7,926	107,971	78,297 15 0
March ...	3,393	46,539	37,390 2 0	4,168	60,385½	40,135 0 0	21	201	143 14 0	268	3,386	908 1 0	7,850	110,511½	78,577 1 0
Total for the year ...	34,735	447,510½	3,45,479 14 0	39,011	556,892½	3,78,404 3 0	2,221	24,909	19,581 15 0	3,036	36,208	10,625 2 0	79,003	1,065,520	7,54,091 2 0
Average per mensem ...	2,895	37,292	28,790 0 0	3,251	46,408	31,534 0 0	185	2,076	1,632 0 0	253	3,017	885 0 0	6,584	88,794	62,841 0 0

Karachi;
17th May 1882.

A. Herbage,
Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

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 1881-82, *compared with the previous year.*

Month.	1881-82.												1880-81.											
	Vid TEHERAN.						*Vid* TURKEY.						*Vid* TEHERAN.						*Vid* TURKEY.					
	FROM		TO		TOTAL.		FROM		TO		TOTAL.		FROM		TO		TOTAL.		FROM		TO		TOTAL.	
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.
April ...	1,469	30,279	1,754	25,512	3,223	55,791	226	2,574	137	1,613	363	4,187	1,546	26,813	1,786	44,234	3,332	71,047	428	5,516	258	3,541	686	9,057
May ...	2,399	40,261	1,929	27,809	4,328	68,070	213	2,203	141	1,265	354	3,468	1,535	25,800	1,670	41,501	3,205	67,301	265	3,448	125	1,589	390	5,037
June ...	3,194	45,467	1,878	24,396	5,072	69,863	97	1,049	60	508	157	1,557	1,434	26,253	1,554	38,060	2,988	64,313	129	2,030	125	1,748	254	3,778
July ...	6,975	86,761	6,996	83,621	13,971	170,382	101	1,354	57	649	158	2,003	1,599	25,813	1,673	37,624	3,272	63,437	209	2,599	170	2,887	379	5,486
August ...	5,726	73,822	5,314	67,105	11,040	140,927	60	688	86	831	146	1,519	1,452	22,504	1,655	46,436	3,107	68,940	197	2,236	135	2,973	332	5,209
September ...	2,682	40,070	2,319	32,967	5,001	73,037	151	1,854	133	1,619	284	3,473	1,569	25,555	1,702	42,943	3,271	68,498	254	3,036	166	3,087	420	6,123
October ...	3,142	45,593	2,077	28,081	5,219	73,674	282	3,344	193	2,172	475	5,516	1,719	31,064	1,485	34,553	3,204	65,617	300	3,736	225	2,977	525	6,713
November... ...	1,720	22,188	387	4,844	2,107	27,032	236	2,491	134	1,584	370	4,075	1,869	30,880	1,881	35,762	3,750	66,642	213	2,270	158	1,899	371	4,169
December ...	725	10,050	2,183	24,163	2,908	34,213	270	3,623	186	1,870	456	4,893	1,904	29,928	1,612	35,079	3,516	64,907	197	1,932	91	1,016	288	2,948
January	2,170	36,721	2,184	28,206	4,354	64,930	375	4,211	206	2,293	581	6,504	2,105	45,233	1,801	31,500	3,906	76,733	290	3,380	161	1,749	451	5,129
February	4,641	65,292	2,739	36,518	7,380	101,810	189	1,917	113	1,215	302	3,132	2,318	41,754	2,042	31,086	4,360	72,840	265	2,959	140	1,388	405	4,347
March	4,168	60,385	3,297	45,609	7,465	105,994	21	201	29	360	50	561	1,853	39,251	2,002	28,812	3,855	68,063	241	2,986	154	1,909	395	4,895
Total for the year ...	39,011	556,892	33,057	428,831	72,068	985,723	2,221	24,909	1,475	15,979	3,696	40,888	20,903	370,748	20,863	447,590	41,706	818,338	2,988	36,128	1,908	26,763	4,896	62,891
Percentage of messages *vid* Teheran ...	...	...	...	...	95·%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto *vid* Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·49	...

KARACHI;
The 17th May 1882.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

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 1881-82, *compared with that of the previous year.*

Month.	1881-82. UNITED KINGDOM TO KARACHI. *Vid* Teheran.						*Vid* Turkey.						Remarks.		1880-81. UNITED KINGDOM TO KARACHI. *Vid* Teheran.						*Vid* Turkey.						Remarks.
	Maximum.		Minimum.		Mean.		Maximum.		Minimum.		Mean.		Teheran route.	Turkish route.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Mean.		Maximum.		Minimum.		Mean.		
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
April ...	1	58	...	5	...	29	67	44	9	16	28	...		The principal interruptions were reported on the Ottoman Section between Busreh and Bagdad, and they occurred frequently throughout the year.	4	28	...	4	...	39	159	50	7	1	75	20	Interruptions, Turkish route. Service totally suspended for 4 days.
May ...	4	1	...	5	...	51	32	33	3	50	20	43	Interruption, Persian Section. 1 Gulf Section from 30th.		1	59	...	4	...	27	220	1	23	14	106	42	Prolonged interruption, Turkish route.
June ...	11	...	...	5	1	40	212	57	23	19	128	25	Press of traffic from 11th to 24th. 1 Gulf Section workable.		3	45	...	3	...	33	188	24	24	32	119	...	Interruptions not reported.
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not recorded owing to pressure of traffic. Eastern Company's line totally interrupted from 4th July to 10th August.		3	5	...	6	...	37	119	29	4	20	39	14	Interruptions, Turkish route.
August ...	3	43	...	5	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...		No messages from the United Kingdom.	2	8	...	6	...	35	119	45	11	55	37	12	Interruptions *vid* Turkey, slight *vid* Teheran.
September ...	3	23	...	5	...	39	325	12	17	32	111	16	Working 1 Gulf Section to the 29th.		3	8	...	4	...	34	121	20	10	...	49	44	Interruptions *vid* Turkey.
October ...	7	4	...	5	1	3	46	38	12	27	24	25	Interruptions, Lowestoft and London.	Increased speed due to the improved state of communication between Constantinople and the continental lines.	4	14	...	6	...	41	138	18	10	...	55	24	Interruptions *vid* Turkey, slight *vid* Teheran.
November ...	6	2	...	9	1	44	105	17	12	31	35	06	Total interruption, Indo-European Company's line beyond Emden. Total interruption in Gulf from 25th to 4th		8	...	...	5	...	37	95	56	12	11	37	21	
December ...	5	52	...	24	1	56	95	34	15	32	38	14	December, 1 Section in Gulf to 18th.		21	...	...	6	...	47	428	19	22	12	169	4	Frequent interruptions *vid* Turkey and Teheran.
January ...	13	59	...	6	1	9	95	34	17	11	42	04	Interruptions, Indo-European Company's line between Emden and London.		6	36	...	4	...	44	231	...	20	51	66	27	Interruptions *vid* Turkey and Teheran.
February ...	5	42	...	5	1	14	49	19	4	27	24	04	Interruption, Teheran Section, 1 Section in Gulf from 22nd.		5	26	...	4	...	59	137	14	19	3	56	17	Frequent interruptions *vid* Turkey and Teheran.
March ...	5	18	...	4	...	52	26	22	16	28	21	09	1 Section in Gulf to 21st.		2	38	...	4	...	30	97	55	11	35	29	38	Interruptions *vid* Teheran.
Average monthly rate of transit during the year.	6	11	...	7	1	8	105	43	13	15	47	20			5	32	...	5	...	39	171	28	14	45	70	7	

KARACHI;
The 17th May 1882.

L. GABLER,
Acting Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

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 viâ *Teheran and Indian lines,* viâ *Karachi, and the Eastern Telegraph Company's line,* viâ *Suez and the Indian lines,* viâ *Bombay, as recorded in the Government Telegraph Gazette, during the years* 1880-81 *and* 1881-82.

MONTH.	1881-82.												1880-81.											
	INDO-EUROPEAN ROUTE *viâ* TEHERAN AND KARACHI.						EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE *viâ* SUEZ AND BOMBAY.						INDO-EUROPEAN ROUTE *viâ* TEHERAN AND KARACHI.						EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE *viâ* 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.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
April	...	53	...	27	1	11	2	32	1	9	5	16	1	1	...	38	3	31	2	14	1	21	4	33
May	1	19	...	34	3	32	3	...	...	54	7	49	1	3	...	34	2	26	2	11	1	43	3	...
June	1	56	...	39	5	54	2	50	1	7	5	4	1	43	...	55	3	37	2	15	...	59	3	23
July	1	19	...	16	2	36	2	59	...	59	3	59	1	38	...	43	2	43	2	11	...	32	2	59
August	1	28	...	44	3	28	2	39	...	40	4	22	1	42	...	32	5	39	2	12	...	32	3	48
September	1	2	...	35	1	41	2	49	1	9	4	18	1	29	...	34	4	29	2	12	1	19	3	5
October	1	26	...	32	3	53	4	6	1	21	16	34	1	20	...	29	2	48	2	18	...	39	4	27
November	2	22	...	45	3	28	5	16	3	4	9	16	...	58	...	35	1	56	2	10	...	53	2	52
December	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	28	2	50	2	37	1	25	5	43
January	2	18	...	30	11	3	4	35	1	50	11	3	1	18	.	23	4	14	2	20	1	1	3	48
February	1	42	...	38	4	16	4	50	2	7	8	58	1	21	...	49	2	55	3	11	1	54	4	44
March	1	20	...	30	3	50	3	30	1	57	6	2	1	...	...	34	2	34	2	43	1	49	4	53
Monthly average during the year	1	33	...	34	4	5	3	33	1	29	7	31	1	18	...	36	3	18	2	22	1	10	3	56

KARACHI;
The 17th May 1882.

L. GABLER,
Acting Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

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 1881-82 *compared with that of the previous year.*

MONTH.	1881-82. KARACHI FROM Fao.						Bushire.						REMARKS.	1880-81. KARACHI FROM Fao.						Bushire.						REMARKS.
	Maximum.		Minimum.		Mean.		Maximum.		Minimum.		Mean.			Maximum.		Minimum.		Mean.		Maximum.		Minimum.		Mean.		
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
April ...	2	25	...	2	...	15	1	47	...	1	...	12		1	43	...	3	...	18	4	22	...	1	...	14	Working one Gulf Section, 11 days. Henjam-Bushire cable interrupted.
May ...	1	20	...	3	...	15	2	47		1	...	22	One section workable from 30th.	1	22	...	5	...	13	1	21	...	1	...	10	
June ...	2	16	...	3	...	25	10	13	...	1	1	13	„ „ during the month.	...	40	...	3	...	11	1	48	...	1	...	11	
July ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	Eastern Company's line totally interrupted; not recorded owing to great pressure of traffic.	1	6	...	3	...	13	1	7	...	1	...	11	Ditto ditto 13 days. Henjam-Jask cable interrupted.
August ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Only one Gulf section workable.	1	25	...	3	..	14	2	2	...	1	...	13	Ditto ditto 28 days. Henjam-Bushire cable interrupted.
September ...	...	40		3	...	15	1	54	...	1	...	11		...	54	...	3	...	12	2	52	...	1	...	12	Ditto ditto 22 days. Jask-Henjam cable interrupted.
October ...	2	9	...	3	...	17	2	41	..	1	...	21		3	13	...	3	...	25	2	40	...	1	...	18	Ditto ditto 27 days. Henjam-Bushire cable interrupted.
November ...	...	56	...	3		11	1	3	...	1	...	6	Two Gulf sections workable from 10th to 22nd. Total interruption from 25th to 4th December. Both sections workable on the 18th.	2	6	...	2	...	19	2	30	...	1	...	14	Working one section throughout the month.
December ...	2	23	...	3	...	14	1	15	...	1	...	7		...	38	...	3	...	14	2	9	...	1	...	13	Ditto ditto 13 days. Henjam-Bushire cable interrupted.
January ...	...	40	...	3		12	...	29	...	1	...	6		1	5	...	2	..	12	2	32	...	1	...	12	Ditto ditto 7 days. Jask-Henjam cable interrupted.
February ...	...	33	...	3	...	8	2	15	...	1	...	15	18th to 26th March Bushire-Fao section interrupted, and from 22nd to the 21st March one section in Gulf workable.	...	50	...	3	...	14	3	37	...	1	...	23	Ditto ditto 20 days. Henjam-Bushire cable interrupted.
March ...	1	38	...	3	...	21	2	24	...	1	...	17		1	1	...	2	...	12	1	56	...	1	...	10	Ditto ditto 12 days. Gwadur-Jask cable and Jask-Bushire cable interrupted.
Average monthly rate of transit during the year.	1	30	...	3	...	15	2	41	...	1	...	19		1	20	...	3	...	14	2	24	...	1	...	13	

KARACHI;
The 17th May 1882.

L. GABLER,
Acting Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

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 committed in transmission during 10 *months of the year* 1881 *compared with that of the previous year.*

Month.	1881. Total number of words transmitted.	1881. Percentage of words correctly transmitted.	1881. Monthly percentage of errors.	Remarks.	1880. Total number of words transmitted.	1880. Percentage of words correctly transmitted.	1880. Monthly percentage of errors.	Remarks.
January	85,646	99·667	·333		87,960	99·615	·385	
February	80,129	99·718	·282		93,192	99·565	·435	
March	77,380	99·713	·287		85,480	99·574	·426	
April	64,019	99·802	·198		81,545	99·685	·315	
May	75,702	99·763	·237		75,439	99·732	·268	
June	73,396	99·640	·360		69,863	99·826	·174	
July	...	...	...	Not recorded owing to pressure of traffic 16	71,340	99·707	·293	
August	...	...	...	Partially recorded. 3 | 4 ...	78,085	99·865	·135	
September	79,475	99·692	·308		80,570	99·776	·224	
October	82,517	99·759	·241		76,688	99·778	·222	
November	33,827	99·640	·360		74,992	99·709	·291	
December	42,951	99·693	·307		72,615	99·555	·445	
Average monthly percentage during the year	...	99·709	·291		...	99·649	·351	

Karachi;
The 17th May 1882.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

Statement showing the differences between figures in the Capital and Revenue Accounts accompanying the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1881-82 and those in the Capital and Revenue Accounts for that year submitted by the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

Items.	As per Administration Report.	As per Annual Accounts.	Difference. More.	Difference. Less.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Capital outlay to end of the year 1881-82.	1,14,68,457	1,14,61,572	6,885	...	This difference is made up of the following items:—
					Rs. 3,500 Amount deducted in the capital account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1879-80 submitted by the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, on account of value of a steam launch transferred to the Public Works Department in 1876-77.
					„ 3,896 Amount deducted in the Capital account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1880-81, submitted by the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, on account of value of a cable-covering machine twice debited to Capital in 1879-80.
					Rs. 7,396 Total deduction.
					„ 511 Amount of difference between the total charges on account of the I. G. S. "Patrick Stewart" during 1879-80, shown in the Capital account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1879-80 which appears on page 43 of the Home Accounts for that year, and the total of such charges shown in the London Office accounts for 1879-80 received in this Office, the latter being in excess.
					Rs. 6,885 Net difference.
Revenue Receipts— Earnings of the I. G. S. "Patrick Stewart".	8,978	7,257	1,721	...	Rs. 8,978 was the amount of earnings first reported by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs. It was subsequently altered to Rs. 7,257.
Revenue Expenditure during 1881-82.	8,46,058	8,46,807	...	749	Difference due to value of printed forms being deducted by the Director-in-Chief, but included in the Revenue Account submitted by this office.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam	8 18	8 13	11 13	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	17 13	22 13	24 6	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	12 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 2	9 0	11 5	12 6	11 14	23 13	25 14	25 14	22 13	24 11	21 13
	Godavery	...	9 0	11 11	...	...	...	...	11 14	17 13	15 0	15 0	20 0	26 14	26 14	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	10 13	13 3	13 11	...	...	...	16 11	19 6	19 6	17 14	21 3	21 3	26 8	32 13	31 3	...	...	...
	Nellore	9 0	7 3	10 13	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	15 13	14 0	14 0	...	23 0	23 0	44 3	22 3	22 3	...
	Cuddapah	14 11	14 11	16 3	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	14 2	25 5	30 0	31 10	31 14	33 5	33 5
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	14 6	...	...	...	12 18	12 13	14 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	33 0	33 0	36 0	30 2	30 2	18 13
	Bellary	17 5	17 5	18 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	41 3	41 3	34 0	33 13	32 0	28 3
	Kurnool	15 3	15 3	14 10	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	12 2	33 10	35 10	36 5	31 3	31 3	30 0
	Madras	11 10	11 10	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 10	15 13	15 13	16 3	23 0	23 0	24 8	26 6	26 6	26 6
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	16 8	16 8	16 10	17 6	17 6	...	...	...	21 13	21 2	...
	North Arcot	9 5	9 5	11 6	...	...	...	14 6	14 0	16 13	16 14	16 14	18 3	25 8	26 6	...	29 11	32 3	32 3
	South Arcot	8 10	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	16 8	15 3	15 11	19 3	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	32 5	35 13	31 10
	Tanjore	9 8	9 8	10 5	...	...	...	20 5	20 5	20 11	...	...	...	38 3	41 5	38 3	34 13	34 13	34 13
	Trichinopoly	9 3	8 10	9 3	...	...	...	18 6	18 0	18 0	18 13	18 8	18 13	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	29 3
	Madura	12 8	12 8	10 3	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	16 13	18 10	20 5	17 11	32 6	35 10	25 14	32 5	33 13	32 5
	Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	9 3	...	...	...	19 14	19 14	15 8	20 2	20 2	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	15 10	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 11	15 6	15 6	16 11	27 13	27 13	26 2	31 13	31 13	38 8
	Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	9 10	11 3	11 3	12 13	18 8	21 10	21 10	21 0	19 10	21 0
	Salem	12 11	12 6	11 14	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 2	16 0	16 0	15 14	30 14	30 14	27 5	26 8	26 8	22 14
	South Canara	9 0	9 0	10 5	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 11	14 3	14 3	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	9 6	9 0	9 11	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 3	16 3	16 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	10 9	10 6	11 4	16 8	15 4	18 0	7 10	7 8	7 12	13 6	13 9	13 2	19 9	19 2	28 4	17 8	21 3	19 8
	Ahmedabad	13 0	13 8	13 0	17 0	26 8	21 0	8 8	9 0	6 8	15 8	15 0	8 0	19 8	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Kaira	11 7	11 7	12 12	22 14	20 0	21 5	10 0	10 11	9 2	15 4	15 4	15 4	18 13	18 13	20 0	14 9	15 4	15 4
	Surat	12 1	12 1	13 6	12 8	12 8	6 3	7 9	7 7	7 7	8 7	8 7	8 5	19 5	18 13	15 9	14 3	14 3	11 13
	Broach	12 10	11 12	13 12	...	...	...	10 14	10 0	10 8	13 7	14 8	12 13	17 9	17 8	17 12	14 1	14 8	16 0
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	16 6
	Colába (Alibág)	10 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 12	15 12	17 3	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	12 10	12 10	10 15	18 9	18 9	27 3	16 0	16 0	21 9
	Násik	12 13	11 6	17 2	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	13 6	12 0	12 10	22 6	22 6	...	18 6	18 6	22 9
	Ahmednagar	14 4	14 4	13 13	12 0	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 5	12 11	12 11	12 14	27 4	27 4	29 3	21 0	20 6	24 4
	Poona	14 15	14 6	13 13	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 9	11 9	12 4	26 2	23 15	26 2	18 6	18 6	20 11
	Sholápur	14 8	14 5	15 6	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 15	11 5	11 5	11 13	34 8	31 15	36 4	25 12	25 12	28 8
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	21 0	21 0	21 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	6 12	6 12	7 0	12 8	12 8	9 8	31 0	31 0	35 0	29 8	29 8	31 0
	Satara	13 6	13 6	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 11	11 7	11 7	11 7	21 5	23 10	28 0	18 13	19 6	23 4
	Belgaum	19 0	19 0	20 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	12 8	12 8	11 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	26 0	25 0	27 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	28 0	27 0	26 1	28 0	28 0	24 0
	Ratnágiri	12 0	11 3	11 14	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 6	12 12	13 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	15 0	16 0
	Kanara (Karwar)	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 12	13 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	15 0	16 0
	Pánch Mahála (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	12 5	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	26 10	26 10	26 10	17 12	17 12	16 0
	Aden	9 5	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 3	11 3	9 5
	Asirgarh	15 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	12 5	12 0	11 7½	14 0	14 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	30 12	23 0	23 0	30 5
	Baroda	9 12	9 11	12 0	13 11	11 7	14 14	9 2	8 13	8 9	12 0	11 7	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	14 5	14 5	14 14
	Disa	14 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 6	20 0	22 0	18 0	18 12	19 0	17 8
	Nimach	15 0	14 8	17 0	17 8	17 0	22 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	9 0	10 0	19 8	20 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	20 0
	Nasirabad	15 12½	16 6	17 10	22 10	22 5½	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 8	24 1½	28 0	19 0	19 0	19 0
	Rájkot	15 4	15 8	14 12	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	18 8	18 8	16 12	15 0	15 0	15 12
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 4	14 4	15 0	22 8	22 8	29 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	21 0	19 0	22 8	30 0	30 0	33 8	28 0	28 0	32 0
	Karachi	13 0	13 10	12 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	17 0	18 8
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	26 0
	Shikarpur	13 0	12 12	14 5	25 6	27 0	26 8	13 0	12 12	13 5	18 0	17 6	20 0	26 6	28 4	26 11	27 4	27 12	29 0
	Sukkur	14 8	14 0	15 8	29 8	27 8	31 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	18 0	19 8	16 0	29 8	26 8	27 0	24 8	33 8	25 0
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	12 0	13 4	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	18 13	18 12	22 0
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	14 9	18 12	16 0	20 0	22 8	55 0	19 8	20 0	28 8	24 0	23 4	32 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	15 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	25 0	25 0	26 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	13 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	25 8	22 8	22 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	15 0	14 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras.	Ganjam	35 3	35 3	35 3	33 5	36 10	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	10 5	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	20 3	22 3	25 3	35 2	33 14	28 2	87 8	93 5	90 6	14 10	15 3	14 0	14 5	14 10	12 14	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	29 2	29 2	36 6	29 6	29 6	31 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	Godavery	
	Kistna	30 14	39 3	39 3	25 10	33 10	34 3	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	14 14	15 11	15 3	14 10	15 3	Kistna	
	Nellore	30 0	25 8	36 6	22 0	22 0	26 3	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	30 0	30 0	31 8	36 2	37 13	34 13	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	13 8	16 10	16 10	13 0	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	34 14	34 14	38 2	38 2	38 2	40 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	11 14	14 5	14 5	11 14	Anantapur	
	Bellary	38 0	38 0	32 0	34 11	37 0	30 3	94 13	94 13	97 3	15 13	15 13	14 14	15 8	15 8	14 5	Bellary	
	Kurnool	32 3	32 3	...	31 8	31 8	30 0	190 8	182 11	202 3	14 13	14 13	12 14	14 6	14 6	12 8	Kurnool	
	Madras	28 13	28 13	29 10	26 14	26 14	27 11	83 13	88 13	81 6	16 14	16 14	15 13	16 8	16 8	15 3	Madras	
	Chingleput	26 0	27 6	28 13	26 8	26 8	27 5	92 5	92 5	77 13	17 5	17 5	15 14	16 14	16 14	15 8	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	32 8	34 3	34 3	32 8	33 8	31 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	31 13	37 6	31 0	32 0	32 0	32 14	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 6	18 14	18 0	17 8	18 6	17 8	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	40 13	40 13	37 11	35 0	36 11	33 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 3	15 10	15 3	14 11	15 3	15 3	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	34 2	36 11	32 11	35 6	37 0	37 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	14 10	16 3	16 3	13 13	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	40 5	39 8	32 8	43 10	40 0	43 10	121 8	121 8	131 3	15 6	17 5	13 13	15 0	16 13	13 8	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	34 10	34 10	27 13	73 0	73 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	15 3	18 5	18 5	14 13	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	31 3	32 13	29 8	38 0	42 11	38 0	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 10	14 10	14 2	14 10	14 10	13 10	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	23 0	21 10	20 14	24 14	23 3	23 3	161 13	161 13	121 8	13 0	13 0	9 3	12 0	12 0	9 3	Nilgiris	
	Salem	30 13	30 13	32 8	41 6	41 6	40 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	16 0	16 0	14 5	15 6	15 6	13 5	Salem	
	South Canara	20 3	20 3	21 2	23 3	23 3	20 3	116 10	116 10	116 10	16 14	16 14	14 3	15 13	15 13	13 2	South Canara	
	Malabar	21 14	28 6	23 6	26 14	26 14	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	12 10	14 6	14 6	11 11	Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	18 1	19 6	21 4	17 15	19 9	19 2	62 6	62 6	61 7	14 6	12 9	14 5	14 6	12 9	12 9	Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	...	...	...	18 13	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira	
	Surat	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	14 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 10	13 9	13 9	13 10	Surat	
	Broach	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	17 7	106 0	106 0	106 0	15 9	14 8	15 4	15 1	14 6	15 4	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Tanna (Salsette)	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 4	13 4	14 5	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	14 5	13 0	13 4	13 4	Colába (Alibág)	
	Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	14 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	17 15½	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0	14 2	14 12	14 12	14 0	Násik	
	Násik	28 6	28 6	34 0	19 10	18 5	23 8	128 0	128 0	114 0	14 8	14 8	12 4	14 4	14 4	12 0	Ahmednagar	
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	21 10	22 0	23 11	91 5	91 5	91 5	14 14	14 4	13 14	14 10	14 10	13 12	Poona	
	Poona	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	19 9	68 0	68 0	68 0	15 4	14 6	14 3	15 0	14 2	13 15	Sholápur	
	Sholápur	...	...	...	24 10	23 12	26 0	98 0	94 13	106 0	13 8	13 8	14 4	13 0	13 0	14 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	13 0	13 0	12 3	12 8	12 8	12 0	Satara	
	Satara	...	...	...	18 15	19 8	18 3	129 7	129 7	137 1	13 13	13 13	12 6	13 2	13 2	11 10	Belgaum	
	Belgaum	32 0	32 0	34 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	75 0	75 0	70 0	12 8	12 8	12 2	12 0	12 0	11 10	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	35 0	32 0	35 0	20 0	19 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 3	9 8	9 13	10 0	9 0	9 0	Ratnágiri	
	Ratnágiri	21 2	21 2	23 8	15 6	15 6	15 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	15 11	14 4	11 13	15 8	14 4	11 10	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Kanara (Karwar)	21 0	21 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	14 0	14 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	Pánch Mahála (Godhra)	
	Pánch Mahála (Godhra)	26 10	26 10	23 0	26 10	26 10	26 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Aden	
	Aden	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Asirgarh	
	Asirgarh	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	27 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 4	Baroda	
	Baroda	...	...	...	17 2	16 19	17 2	80 0	80 0	85 0	14 15	14 15	14 5	14 1	14 14	14 5	Disa	
	Disa	...	...	...	18 12	19 12	19 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	Nimach	
	Nimach	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	11 0	Nasirabad	
	Nasirabad	...	...	...	23 2½	24 7	25 8	90 0	90 0	88 7	16 2	16 2	16 6½	15 12	15 12	16 0	Rájkot	
	Rájkot	...	...	...	18 13	19 6	20 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	65 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 13	12 13	10 10½	12 8	12 8	10 8	Karachi	
	Karachi	...	...	40 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	17 13	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	9 8	9 8	13 0	17 0	17 0	18 8	105 0	105 0	105 0	17 13	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Shikarpur	
	Shikarpur	24 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	480 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	Sukkur	
	Sukkur	...	...	...	20 0	20 9	23 2	220 0	270 0	290 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	13 11	13 14	12 4	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	21 8	22 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0		
		...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	9 10	12 0	12 0	9 10		
											Prices per md. of 40 seers.							
											₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																	Bengal.
	Burdwan	...	...	22 1	26 4	25 8	120 0	120 0	166 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 15 6	12 0	12 0	13 0	Burdwan		
	Bancoorah	...	...	18 8	19 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	...	...	22 8	19 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	3 4 3	...	3 10 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	...	...	17 0	16 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 2 0	13 0	13 9	12 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	...	...	17 12	19 0	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah		

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Culna 14 seers, and Cutwa and Ranceegunge 13 seer
b Retail price of salt at Raipore 11 seers, at Mejia, Bishenpore, and Indas 13 seers.
In the interior retail prices of salt range from 13 to 16 seers.

d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow: Ghattal 12-8 seers, and Tumlook 13 seers.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1883—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
	Central Districts.																																		*Central Districts.*	
	Calcutta	14 9	14 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	26 14	10 12	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	24 8	24 8	32 0	16 0	16 0	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	14 9	14 9	13 8	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	13 8	13 0	11 8	18 0	20 0	21 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	17 12	20 0	20 0	21 12	23 0	13 5	13 0	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	13 5*f*	13 5	10 12	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	15 3¾	...	16 13	...	...	26 0	16 1	17 4¾	22 15	18 4½	18 12	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 1 10	3 0 0	11 10½*g*	11 10½	12 13½	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	200 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	11 0*h*	11 0	...	Khoolna	
	Jessore	12 0	11 12	14 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	21 8	23 8	22 11	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	11 8*i*	11 8	8 0	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	23 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	12 8*j*	12 8	10 0	Moorshedabad	
	Dinagepore	16 0	16 4	13 10	13 4	13 4	22 13	19 4 to 19 0	19 4 to 19 0	26 6 } 21 0	23 8 to 21 0	23 8 to 21 4	33 9 } 25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	11 8*k*	11 8	11 0	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	18 0	17 8	18 12	45 0	37 8	45 0	17 4 to 18 0	16 4 to 19 0		18 0 20 8 to 21 0 21 4			...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	...	3 2 0	3 8 0	12 0*l*	12 12	11 4	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	16 0	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	135 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	11 14*m*	11 14	10 0	Rungpore	
	Bogra	13 8	15 15	22 8	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	18 0	24 0	26 4	31 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 8 0	3 2 0	3 5 4	10 8	12 0*	11 1	Bogra	
	Pubna	19 8	17 4	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	22 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 1 3	...	12 6*n*	12 6	12 0	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	160 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	6 0 0	8 0*o*	8 0	6 0	Darjeeling	
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	11 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	11 0*p*	11 0	11 0	Jalpáiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																																		*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	14 8	14 8	15 0	24 0	27 8	40 0	15 12	19 0	22 10	19 4	24 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	80 0	91 4	3 1 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	12 8*q*	12 4	13 0	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	22 0	20 0	22 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	3 2 0	3 4 0	4 3 4	12 0*r*	12 0	8 0	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	4 8 0	13 0*s*	13 0	10 0	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	12 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	20 0	23 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	11 8*t*	12 4	11 8	Mymensingh	
	Tipperah	12 4	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	25 8	26 0	26 10	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	12 4*u*	12 4	11 0	Tipperah	
	Chittagong	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	9 0*v*	9 0	10 0	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 6 0	10 0*w*	10 0	8 8	Noakholly	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	13 5	17 14	17 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																																		*Behar.*	
	Patna	17 8	17 8	19 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	14 0	14 0	13 6	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 15 6	10 8	10 8	9 1	Patna	
	Gya	22 0	20 0	18 8	24 0	22 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	18 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	160 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Gya	
	Shahabad	16 0 to 18 0	18 8	16 0 to 18 0	26 0	26 0	37 0	11 0 to 13 0	11 8	20 0 to 22 0	18 0 to 19 0	18 0 to 19 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	...	32 0	30 0	...	130 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	12 8*x*	12 8	12 0	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	15 0	14 0	15 0	35 0	40 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	11 0*y*	11 0	11 0	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	21 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	12 0*z*	11 0	11 0	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	16 8	15 8	15 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	18 8	19 0	22 0	34 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	11 0*z1*	11 0	11 0	Sarun	
	Chumparun	16 0	16 0	15 0	40 0	26 0	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	11 0*z2*	11 0	9 8	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	18 14	16 12	16 0	27 13	29 7	32 0	14 11	13 10	16 0	16 12	16 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 0	147 0	120 0	3 3 2	3 2 6	3 13 0	12 1*z3*	12 1	9 0	Monghyr	
	Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	15 2	31 9	...	40 6	16 6	17 0	20 3	17 11	20 3	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	138 14	138 14	138 4	3 2 9	3 2 9	3 0 0	12 10*z4*	12 10	11 6	Bhágalpur	
	Purneah	17 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 2 0	10 8*z5*	10 0	9 0	Purneah	
	Maldah	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	160 0	120 0	3 8 0	...	4 5 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Maldah	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	4 0 0	11 0*z6*	11 0	9 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.																																		*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	11 13	14 7	17 0	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	15 12	26 4*	26 4	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	Cuttack	
	Pooree	13 2	13 2	13 0	...	...	...	26 9	26 4	27 8	32 8	32 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	100 0	105 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	Pooree	
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 7 0	12 3*z7*	12 3	11 0	Balasore	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																																		CHOTA NAGPUR.	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																																		*South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribágh	18 0	15 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 9 6	11 0*z8*	10 0	9 0	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	20 0	17 0	19 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	10 0*z9*	10 0	9 0	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 13 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	16 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	36 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	10 8*z10*	10 8	10 0	Manbhoom	

* In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 32-13 to 42 seers per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset 13 seers, Bussirhat 10 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 13-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea and Kanaghat 12-12 seers, Meherpore 11 seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Satkhira 12 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.
i In Jhenidah, Magura, and Narail sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
k In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 10-14 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
l Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and Nitpore 12 seers.
m In Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
n In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:— Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 14 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.
o In Serajgunge retail price of salt is 12 seers.
p Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers, and Silliguree 10 seers.
q Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division is 10-8 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Maniekgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 5½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.
s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, Bhanga 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers and Bhola 9 seers.
u In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
v In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12-8 seers.
w Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, Hathazaree 9 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
x In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12-4 seers.
y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sasseram 11 seers, Buxar 11-8 seers, and Bhaboon 10-12 seers.
z In the sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
z1 In Madhubani and Tajpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.
z2 In the interior retail prices of salt at some places is 12 seers, and at other places 11 seers.
z3 In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sewan 11-5 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.
z5 In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—Beguserai 10-8 seers, and Jamui 12 seers.
z6 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka and Soopole 10 seers and Muddehpoora 10-8 seers.
z7 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers, and Raneegunge in Arrareah 12 seers.
z8 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Rajmehal 12 seers, and Godda 10 seers.
z9 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt at some places is 12 seers, and at other places 11 seers.
z10 In Bhadrak retail price of salt is 10-8 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1883—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	℞ a.	℞ a.	℞ a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
																													per maund.							
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 6	3 4	3 8	11 13	10 10	11 0	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	9 2	9 2	10 10	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 5	22 12	22 12	24 10	26 10	29 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	16 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 6	3 4	10 10	10 10	11 6	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	12 4½	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4	3 8	4 4	12 0	11 0	9 6¾	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	5 6	5 6	6 4	6 6	6 6	5 5	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	7 3	8 15	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	16 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 8	6 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	7 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	3 0	3 0	2 11	Nága Hills	
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 8	19 0	19 8	29 0	30 0	33 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.
	Saháranpur	21 8	19 13½	21 9	37 10	27 15	32 5	9 11	9 11	10 12	12 15	12 15	14 0	32 4	32 4	26 15	27 15	27 15	29 1	...	...	...	31 3	27 15	27 0	118 4	118 4	150 0	13 3	12 15	10 4	12 15	12 15	10 4	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	20 4	19 12	20 4	28 11	27 8	35 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 12	14 5	14 5	26 4	30 4	30 4	26 6	26 6	27 8	...	...	...	28 11	26 6	25 5	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 6	12 4	11 8	11 10	12 2	...	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	18 0	17 8	18 12	28 0	28 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	31 0	30 0	28 8	23 8	23 8	25 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	24 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	20 0	19 14	19 8	28 8	26 8	28 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 0	10 5	28 0	26 0	27 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	11 0	11 12	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Aligarh	
	Kumaun	12 8	13 8	18 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	18 0	17 7	18 0	32 10	27 0	25 5	11 8	11 4	11 4	13 8	13 12	12 15	30 6	24 12	25 5	22 8	21 6	21 6	...	...	...	25 14	22 12	21 6	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	11 6	11 13	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	18 12	18 12	19 6	30 10	26 14	30 10	11 4	11 4	8 2	16 4	16 4	14 6	30 0	24 6	27 8	23 2	23 12	23 12	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	23 2	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 3	12 3	13 2	Moradabad	
	Budaun	17 1½	17 6	19 12½	28 12½	25 3	28 12½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	15 9½	16 0½	15 9½	25 12½	21 0	25 3	22 3	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	22 3	21 9½	21 4½	192 0	192 0	192 0	10 12½	9 14	10 8	10 8	9 9½	11 6	Budaun	
	Bareilly	17 8	16 14	17 8	28 12	21 14	30 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	16 4	15 0	26 14	21 4	24 6	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	23 12	21 14	20 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 14	11 14	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	Bareilly	
	Sháhjáhánpur	19 8	19 0	18 8	29 0	24 8	29 12	9 12	9 12	9 4	18 12	18 12	16 0	...	25 0	...	...	24 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 4	20 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Sháhjáhánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12	19 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	17 4	17 0	17 4	28 0	24 8	23 8	7 0	...	...	14 8	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	Muttra	
	Agra	17 0	16 12	16 12	25 0	25 0	25 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 8	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	8 0	Agra	
	Farukhabad	17 14½	18 3	18 3	24 12	24 8	27 11	7 5	7 5	7 13½	14 13	14 5	16 12	24 8½	23 9	26 8	21 5½	22 5	23 15	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 8	156 8	156 8	156 8	11 14½	11 12	10 15½	11 8½	11 2	10 15½	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	19 0	17 8	18 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	23 0	22 8	26 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	17 8	17 8	16 8	23 0	22 8	23 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	23 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Etáwah	
	Etah	19 0	19 0	19 0	26 11	24 0	28 0	7 12	8 0	6 0	17 0	13 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	24 8	23 5	22 0	160 0	150 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	11 0	11 12	Etah	
	Jalaun	18 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	32 0	33 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 8	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	21 0	21 8	24 5	36 11	39 15	34 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	23 8	...	...	...	33 9	35 12½	30 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	11 15	11 8	11 8	11 7	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	22 0	21 8	25 8	44 0	45 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	39 0	40 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 12	36 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	12 0	...	12 0	11 12	11 0	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	18 4	18 8	20 4	29 0	27 0	30 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	15 8	15 8	17 8	35 0	29 0	32 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	31 8	29 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	12 12	12 12	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	16 14	15 8	18 4	25 8	24 4	27 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	33 0	29 0	32 0	24 0	24 12	29 0	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	28 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 12	10 12	9 10	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	22 0	17 0	21 0	28 0	29 0	25 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	33 0	31 0	35 0	29 0	28 0	33 0	...	...	...	35 0	31 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 0	...	12 0	11 8	11 8	Bánda	
	Allahabad	17 12	16 0	18 8	30 0	27 0	29 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	17 4	17 0	18 8	34 0	32 0	33 0	32 0	30 8	31 8	...	...	...	29 8	29 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	145 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	18 9	16 0	16 8	19 2	...	25 0	12 6	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	28 2	24 0	28 4	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	33 12	28 0	27 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	10 12	11 0	...	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	19 0	19 0	21 3	33 1	23 4	33 14	7 12	7 12	8 7	15 8	15 8	17 10	28 4	28 4	32 7	25 6	25 6	25 6	...	...	...	24 0	26 14	24 0	148 12	148 12	169 8	10 12	10 12	...	10 10	10 10	8 15	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	21 9½	18 7	20 13	28 13	23 6½	30 9½	17 1½	16 3	17 1½	17 1½	17 9½	21 9½	34 3	30 9½	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	18 7	30 9½	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 9½	11 9½	...	10 13	10 13	9 9½	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	18 0	19 0	16 8	23 0	23 0	46 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	23 0	...	...	45 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	23 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Basti	
	Azamgarh	16 4	16 4	15 8	22 2	22 2	32 7	10 5	10 5	10 5	16 8	15 8	19 4	29 8	27 0	41 4	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	22 2	16 8	23 10	147 0	147 0	147 0	9 3	9 3	11 15	9 3	9 3	9 3	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	18 0	15 0	17 0	27 0	24 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	33 0	32 0	27 0	29 0	29 0	26 8	...	...	...	27 0	24 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Mirzapur	
	Benares	16 13	16 0	17 10	26 8	22 3	26 8½	11 6	11 15	13 0	17 10	17 14	17 14	27 10	27 10	29 4	29 4	28 12	27 10	...	...	...	25 8	23 5	24 6	120 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	9 9	Benares	
	Gházipur	17 6½	14 5	17 6	25 2	25 12	32 13½	10 15½	10 15½	11 0	17 6½	17 6½	19 15	33 7	33 7	41 3	28 5	27 0½	30 8	...	...	...	27 0½	27 0½	31 8½	128 12	128 12	130 0	10 15½	10 15½	9 10½	10 5	10 5	9 0	Gházipur	
	Balia	17 8	16 4	16 4	26 4	26 4	27 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 4	27 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 10	10 0	9 4	10 10	10 4	...	Balia	
	Pilibhít	17 0	17 6½	19 4	27 4	30 12	32 8	15 0	15 0	15 13	17 8	17 8	17 8	23 11	28 4	25 8	21 0	22 14	21 0	...	...	...	18 15	20 0½	24 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Pilibhít	
Oudh.	Lucknow	17 7½	18 0	19 11	26 12½	26 2½	29 13	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 5½	15 6½	15 8½	26 12	26 4½	27 3½	25 0	26 1½	26 4½	...	...	...	23 14½	24 11½	21 3	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 2½	10 8	10 8	8 10½	Lucknow	Oudh.
	Unáo	17 0	17 8	18 11	25 0	24 0	27 3	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 5	Unáo	
	Bára Banki	19 0	19 8	20 0	30 0	25 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	34 0	33 0	34 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	26 0	130 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	Bára Banki	
	Sitapur	20 8	20 0	25 6	29 0	25 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 8	19 0	35 13	32 0	26 8	27 11	27 12	26 8	...	...	...	21 3	25 4	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Sitapur	
	Hardui	17 13	17 13	20 6	24 6	23 7	27 11	5 10	6 9	5 10	11 4	12 3	13 8	23 7	23 7	7 ...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 3	22 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 7	8 7	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 7	Hardui	
	Kheri	20 0	20 0	19 4	36 0	23 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	43 0	42 0	27 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	Kheri	
	Fyzabad	18 8	17 0	18 0	28 8	25 0	26 0	11 4	11 8	11 8	17 8	16 8	16 0	36 0	35 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 12	24 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Fyzabad	
	Bharaich	18 0	20 0	15 0	30 0	27 0	38 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	44 0	45 0	45 0	24 0	30 0	15 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	8 4	8 4	Bharaich	
	Gonda	22 8	20 2	19 8	33 0	32 8	34 0	15 12	16 0	17 4	18 4	18 8	20 12	46 8	46 0	42 0	28 8	28 8	...	...	...	...	28 6	27 2	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 12	11 12	10 4	Gonda	
	Rai Bareli	21 0	18 12	20 8	32 8	26 8	28 8	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	18 8	28 0	28 0	29 8	25 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sultánpur	22 0	20 0	22 0	36 0	35 0	34 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 4	Sultánpur	
	Partábgarh	20 10	18 12	20 10	34 9	32 9	32 6	17 12	17 10	17 5	18 6	19 0	18 5	33 4	32 0	...	31 4	29 8	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 14	23 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	11 2	10 10	8 14	Partábgarh	
Punjab.	Delhi	19 0	18 8	19 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 8	29 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 12	22 8	80 0	80 0	85 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Delhi	Punjab.
	Gurgáon (*a*)	20 0	20 0	18 8	32 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 4	120 0	140 0	140 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgáon (*a*)	
	Karnál	19 0	19 8	20 0	31 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	33 0	31 0	32 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	30 0	27 8	28 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 6	12 4	10 12	12 4	12 0	10 8	Karnál	
	Hissar	20 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	35 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	35 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	34 0	32 8	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Hissar	
	Rohtak	18 0	17 8	21 0	30 0	29 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	27 8	26 8	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 4	12 12	9 15	11 11	12 4	9 4	Rohtak	
	Sirsa	22 0	23 8	21 0	48 0	51 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	36 0	36 0	36 8	...	...	...	43 0	44 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Sirsa	
	Umballa	24 0	24 0	24 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	34 0	33 8	31 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	13 13	14 4	19 9	13 12	13 12	13 8	Umballa	
	Ludhiána (*b*)	26 0	26 0	26 0	49 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	47 0	41 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	34 0	36 8	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 12	14 0	Ludhiána (*b*)	
	Simla	...	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	36 0	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 5	11 5	9 12	10 10	10 10	9 2	Simla	
	Jullundur (*c*)	24 8	24 4	23 0	52 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	41 0	40 0	33 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	36 0	35 0	28 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 12	13 12	12 8	Jullundur (*c*)	
	Hoshiárpur (*d*)	27 0	25 8	24 0	45 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	44 0	36 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	36 0	33 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 12	13 12	12 8	Hoshiárpur (*d*)	
	Kángra	22 0	24 0	21 0	34 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Kángra	

* Mandwa: present 30 seers, past 30 seers, and corresponding 35 seers.

(*a*) Firewood rising.

(*b*) Barley, jowar, and gram falling.

(*c*) Barley falling.

(*d*) Barley and jowar falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1883 —*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Punjab—*continued*.	Amritsar	24 12	24 8	23 8	45 0	42 0	47 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	44 0	45 0	33 4	26 0	26 8	27 8	...	...	...	40 0	38 0	30 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	12 13	14 8	14 8	12 4	Amritsar	British Burma.
	Siálkot	27 0	27 0	23 0	48 0	47 0	39 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	37 0	37 0	31 0	39 0	39 0	24 8	...	...	...	31 8	31 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	15 8	15 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	Siálkot	
	Gurdáspur	28 0	29 0	28 0	43 0	45 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Gurdáspur	
	Lahore (*a*)	24 0	24 0	23 0	48 0	43 0	42 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	48 0	45 0	35 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	36 0	35 0	30 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	Lahore (*a*)	
	Ferozepore (*b*)	23 8	23 8	22 0	42 8	44 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	11 0	46 0	48 0	41 0	38 0	36 0	29 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	13 9	14 0	...	13 8	12 0	11 8	Ferozepore (*b*)	
	Gujránwála	26 4	26 4	22 4	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	32 8	31 0	26 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	Gujránwála	
	Ráwalpindi	23 8	22 12	19 4	42 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	9 8	36 0	35 0	27 0	44 0	45 0	20 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 4	23 8	120 0	100 0	80 0	15 12	15 12	14 8	...	...	14 4	Ráwalpindi	
	Jhelum	26 8	26 0	20 0	42 8	41 0	31 8	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	8 0	39 0	39 0	27 8	42 8	44 0	23 8	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	24 8	140 0	140 0	90 0	16 10	16 8	16 0	16 4	16 0	15 8	Jhelum	
	Gujrát	29 0	28 0	23 4	48 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	47 0	46 8	33 0	47 0	46 8	29 12	...	...	...	29 8	30 0	27 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 0	Gujrát	
	Shahpúr	23 0	25 0	17 0	43 0	43 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	43 0	42 8	20 0	...	...	...	29 0	31 0	21 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr	
	Mooltan	17 0	17 0	17 0	30 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	23 0	90 0	80 0	90 0	14 12	15 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	12 8	Mooltan	
	Jhang	21 0	20 8	17 8	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	35 0	34 0	24 0	35 0	34 0	22 0	...	...	...	25 8	25 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 4	15 0	15 6	14 12	14 8	15 0	Jhang	
	Montgomery	18 0	18 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	32 0	35 0	30 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	12 0	12 0	10 4	Montgomery	
	Muzaffargarh	No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Ismail Khán	21 13	21 13	16 6	34 0	32 8	27 14	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	8 10	41 0	40 5	28 13	33 12	34 3	22 8	...	...	...	27 8	26 1	23 1	125 0	100 0	100 0	65 0	65 0	56 4	63 0	63 0	54 0	Dera Ismail Khán	
	Dera Gházi Khán	16 14	16 4	17 8	27 8	25 0	26 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	38 12	38 12	23 2	32 8	32 8	28 2	...	...	...	22 3	22 8	21 14	100 0	100 0	125 0	32 8	32 8	25 0	31 4	31 4	22 8	Dera Gházi Khán	
	Bannu	27 3	26 4	20 5	50 0	47 8	40 10	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	50 0	25 0	37 8	35 0	20 0	...	...	...	30 10	27 8	31 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	Bannu	
	Pesháwar	18 2	18 0	12 10	42 0	39 8	32 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	36 1	35 6	22 12	29 0	28 4	14 0	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	17 6	99 0	99 0	92 0	61 2	60 0	55 14	59 0	58 0	53 8	Pesháwar	
	Kohát	18 8	18 8	13 6	30 10	30 10	25 8	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 2	36 15	36 15	18 8	36 5	35 11	19 2	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	17 3	127 8	127 8	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	87 0	87 0	81 9	Kohát	
	Házára	...	...	...	...	47 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 8	...	...	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Házára	
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	17 12	17 8	22 4	...	...	...	9 12	8 8	8 8	17 0	17 4	17 4	29 12	26 12	30 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	18 8	25 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 12	Nágpur	Central Provinces.
	Bhandára	22 0	21 4	23 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	10 0	23 12	23 12	20 0	35 0	35 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 12	Bhandára	
	Chánda	21 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	34 0	33 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	30 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	Chánda	
	Wardha	21 0	20 0	23 4	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 12	14 0	14 0	12 12	28 0	31 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	23 4	155 0	160 0	135 0	12 8	12 8	10 12	12 0	12 0	10 8	Wardha	
	Bálaghát	22 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 8	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	25 0	35 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	Bálaghát	
	Jubbulpore	20 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	25 8	21 0	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	33 0	34 0	35 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	11 14	11 14	10 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	Jubbulpore	
	Saugor	25 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	35 0	37 0	32 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	31 0	34 0	38 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 12	10 8	8 4	10 8	10 0	8 0	Saugor	
	Damoh	26 8	22 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	...	15 12	15 12	12 12	16 8	16 12	13 12	49 0	49 0	...	39 0	44 0	...	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	49 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	8 4	Damoh	
	Seoni	22 8	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	31 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 4	11 0	7 4	11 0	11 0	7 0	Seoni	
	Mandla	28 0	24 0	25 8	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	21 0	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	35 0	57 8	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	Mandla	
	Betúl	17 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	35 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	10 8	9 8	11 0	10 0	9 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	22 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	21 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára	
	Hoshangabad	18 0	16 9	21 4	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 0	10 11	10 11	11 4	19 8	19 8	26 0	19 8	19 8	23 12	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	31 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	10 12	10 12	8 0	Hoshangabad	
	Narsinghpur	20 8	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	35 0	43 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	Narsinghpur	
	Nimár	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 12	12 15	24 0	24 0	32 6	24 0	24 0	31 4	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	28 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	12 12	12 12	11 0	Nimár	
	Raipur	24 0	24 0	40 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	23 8	32 0	32 0	52 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	48 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4	9 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	Raipur	
	Sambalpur	18 8	15 0	27 0	...	...	...	27 0	44 0	41 0	52 8	52 8	54 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	15 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Sambalpur	
	Biláspur	40 0	32 0	52 0	...	...	...	36 0	37 0	45 0	45 0	66 0	52 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	225 0	42 0	40 0	54 0	160 0	150 0	140 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	Biláspur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																																			
	Akyab	6 6	...	6 10	...	...	...	13 0	...	18 0	16 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	180 0	...	210 0	40 0	...	50 0	32 0	...	40 0	Akyab	British Burma.
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	19 8	19 9	...	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	4 0	50 0	...	180 0	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	27 7	26 13	26 13	33 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	30 0	Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																																			
	Rangoon Town	15 5	15 5	16 4	...	...	...	12 2	13 13	15 4	13 2	15 4	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	19 7	18 1	320 0	324 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4½	14 4½	16 5 11/16	16 5 11/16	16 5 11/16	17 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 9 4/16	17 2½	8 14½	535 11½	535 11⅔	535 11⅔	...	...	27 7 11/16	35 11⅔	35 11⅔	18 5½	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	12 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	16 12	17 2	19 10	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	10 6	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	29 9	18 10	18 10	18 10	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																																			
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	17 14	19 8	19 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	18 0	19 8	17 13	20 4	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 12	241 5	269 5	142 4	28 9	28 9	39 0	23 1	23 1	28 6	Bassein	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	12 9	16 12	14 11	14 11	18 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 15	22 7	13 7	147 10	147 10	147 10	35 7	39 6	47 5	33 12	35 7	44 5	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	11 8	10 1	12 1	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	11 11	13 13	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	13 14	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 6	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																																			
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 14	15 26	13 14	15 10	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	32 5	32 5	50 6⅔	22 12	22 12	22 6⅔	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	...	15 18	21 0	...	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	...	399 3	24 2	...	24 2	16 1	...	16 1	Tavoy	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	16 4	21 12	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	30 6	30 6	36 8	14 7⅛	14 7⅛	29 3	Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 5	18 5	18 3	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	14 6	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 3	30 12	32 0	18 12	18 12	18 12	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	10 10	12 12	13 13	12 7	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	32 3	27 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	...	7 14	10 8	...	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...†	...	...†	...†	...	...†	Salween	
Hyderabad As. signed Districts.	Secunderabad	17 12	17 12	17 4	...	...	...	7 14	7 8	6 13	10 3	9 13	9 13	23 0	24 14	23 14	29 9	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	29 9	28 15	27 0	133 0	130 0	130 0	11 1	11 1	10 14	10 8	10 8	10 6	Secunderabad	Hyderabad As. signed Districts.
	Bolarum	19 15	18 15	22 0	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	7 11	9 10	10 2	9 10	24 7	25 11	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 2	23 10	25 1	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	9 10	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	...	19 8	23 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8	Chudderghat	
	Amráoti																																		Amráoti	
	Akola																																		Akola	
	Ellichpur																																		Ellichpur	
	Buldána	No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received			Buldána	
	Wún																																		Wún	
	Básim																																		Básim	

(*a*) Rice rising. (*b*) Firewood falling.

* No wholesale salt sold. † At annas 2 per viss.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1883 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralno, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralno, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralno, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Mysore.	Bangalore	12 0	11 9	11 0	13 9	12 8	12 13	10 2	10 2	10 1	11 6	11 4	11 5	26 12	28 9	27 12	...	...	...	32 2	34 12	25 2	35 3	34 4	32 8	96 0	84 0	96 0	13 0	13 0	11 11	12 12	12 12	11 2½	Bangalore	Mysore.
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	11 7	13 3	12 14	12 14	16 4	14 2	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 2	37 2	29 0	38 12	37 10	36 8	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	11 1	13 3	13 3	10 13½	Kolar	
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	41 0	30 0	40 0	38 0	36 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8½	Túmkúr	
	Mysore	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	10 12	13 8	13 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	28 0	20 0	36 0	34 8	30 0	78 0	78 0	84 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 12½	Mysore	
	Hassan	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Hassan	
	Shimoga	16 13	16 13	14 11	17 14	17 14	15 12	14 11	14 11	11 9	16 13	17 14	14 11	29 6	36 12	31 8	...	...	...	38 6	37 4	33 10	38 0	32 0	32 0	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 9	11 9	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 7½	Shimoga	
	Kadur	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	20 0	12 0	19 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0½	Kadur	
	Chitaldroog	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Chitaldroog	
Coorg.	Coorg	9 4	9 9	8 12	10 8	9 14	9 8	16 2	15 9	11 6	19 13	20 8	14 11	...	..	...	...	...	...	27 14	26 6	21 11	29 7	30 5	25 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 15	11 6	10 0	11 1	10 14	9 1	Coorg	Coorg.
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	6 4	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 0	9 4	26 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 8	14 4	14 4	13 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	15 0	14 12	17 0	23 12	24 4	26 0	9 8	9 4	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	22 4	24 0	27 0	19 8	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 4	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	18 2	19 6	18 0	27 8	28 12	21 0	13 12	15 0	13 8	15 0	15 6	15 0	27 8	30 0	20 8	25 0	24 6	18 0	...	...	...	28 12	30 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	14 14	10 11	13 7	14 4	11 8	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	18 7	18 3	16 15	28 14	27 11	23 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	27 8	26 15	24 0	24 15	25 1	20 0	...	...	...	27 11	27 7	22 11	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 13	15 4	15 4	15 8	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 3	17 12	17 8	30 4	29 4	22 8	8 2	8 2	6 7	11 4	11 0	7 0	25 6	25 8	22 0	25 8	24 4	21 8	...	...	...	28 4	29 0	21 8	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	10 10	12 4	12 6	10 6	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	15 0	14 4	15 8	24 0	21 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	23 0	21 8	24 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	16 11	17 10	19 12	23 0	25 9	23 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	28 0½	24 2	24 2	21 4	22 6	21 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 12	24 2	...	...	...	14 14	14 12	...	14 0	14 0	11 14	Deoli Cantonment	
																													R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p*					
																													per md.							
	Erinpura	17 1½	17 4	17 2	28 2	28 8	31 3	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	21 6	23 4	20 2	160 0	160 0	170 0	2 13 9	2 13 9	3 1 2	13 0	13 0	12 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	16 0	15 0	20 0	26 0	27 8	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	18 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 5 4	12 5	12 5	11 7	Sirohee	
	Abu	18 8	18 8	16 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	6 14	6 12	5 8	8 4	8 6	7 12	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	16 4	17 4	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	Abu	
	Anadra	15 6	15 4	18 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	7 12	7 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	21 0	...	...	...	17 12	19 4	22 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	Anadra	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	19 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	38 0	‡	‡	‡	3 8 0	3 5 3	...	11 2	12 0	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
																													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
																													per md.							
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 1½	12 1½	15 10	16 12½	16 6½	19 14½	10 2½	10 2½	11 11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12½	15 10	19 8½	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 15	11 5½	8 15	10 8½	10 15	9 6	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
																													R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*					
																													per md.							
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	20 0	19 6	24 6	...	...	...	8 12	7 8	7 8	17 8	20 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	33 12	42 8	...	...	...	3 2 6	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 6	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh (")	14 8½	13 14½	18 4	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	9 11	14 1	14 1	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9	20 15	30 11	...	...	...	3 3 6	...	...	18 1	18 2	8 14½	Partábgarh (")	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 4	16 4	...	21 4	21 4	...	6 4	6 4	...	7 8	7 8	...	21 4	21 4	...	20 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	2 7 0	2 8 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
																													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Bikaneer	13 0	13 0	12 10	...	...	...	8 4	3 4	3 1	6 10	6 10	7 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 6	20 12	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	19 0	19 0	24 0	29 0	27 0	31 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	28 0	27 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 12	28 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 4	12 8	12 12	13 0	12 4	Boondee	
	Kotah	18 0	18 8	22 4	18 8	18 0	26 4	11 0	11 0	8 8	14 0	14 0	10 8	25 0	28 0	27 12	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	29 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 4	13 4	12 4	12 12	12 12	11 12	Kotah	
	Tonk	18 0	16 0	17 15	27 0	23 12	21 6	8 2	8 2	7 8	9 12	9 4	10 8	30 0	30 12	24 12	21 9	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	29 4	24 0	23 8	160 0	165 0	180 0	14 10	14 10	13 12	14 4	14 6	13 11	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	17 3	17 3	19 2½	17 8	11 14½	23 14	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 13½	23 13½	25 6	22 0	16 14	18 6	15 13	...	...	...	26 3	27 0	26 5	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	9 15	10 10	10 10	9 11½	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	15 8	15 9	18 8	21 3	20 9	24 0	12 4	13 0	10 1	16 2	16 4	15 0	20 1	21 1	23 0	18 2	17 1	21 0	...	...	...	21 2	20 14	23 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 1	14 1	13 8	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	16 15	17 9	17 12	30 15	31 6	25 14	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 6	13 8	25 0	25 7	23 7	25 4	25 5	21 15	...	...	...	27 12	27 11	24 12	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 15	12 10	12 10	12 2	Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	14 2	15 0	19 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 9	12 0	12 0	10 0	19 8	20 6	25 4	19 3	20 0	26 10	...	...	...	19 9	20 0	26 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 8	9 3	11 6	11 6	8 14	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	17 1	17 1	...	21 15	21 8	21 0	7 9	7 11	7 11	10 1	10 3	10 1	24 14	25 2	22 7	21 15	22 7	18 4	...	...	...	23 11	24 14	21 11	123 11	123 11	109 8	...	...	...	11 14	11 11	11 7	Gwalior	
	Goona	23 8	24 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	35 0	37 0	34 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	34 0	30 0	34 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 11	19 13	22 0	42 8	38 13	35 12	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 5	22 5	22 0	42 8	42 8	37 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	...	...	...	36 1	37 0	32 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 7	12 1	12 2	11 3	11 5	11 6	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

Sea Salt. ‡ Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.																YEAR.
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDE.			BRITISH BURMA.			TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	10,52	70,95	24,64	1,06,11	48,75	6,32	1,10	1,35	2,44	4,89	1,82	30,62	14,31	30,25	23,83	1,61,72	69,88	2,31,60	1871-72.
1872-73	11,95	68,43	27,16	1,07,54	46,08	5,87	1,07	1,22	2,02	4,31	3,01	28,81	12,55	43,75	35,44	1,59,49	80,66	2,40,15	1872-73.
1873-74	11,23	65,09	21,19	97,51	51,69	6,71	1,30	1,40	3,70	3,79	3,40	33,01	14,02	39,63	30,74	1,63,72	72,87	2,36,59	1873-74.
1874-75	12,10	76,05	19,42	1,07,57	51,92	7,59	1,22	1,00	3,94	3,76	3,86	31,20	13,22	36,92	26,26	1,67,52	67,06	2,44,58	1874-75.
1875-76	12,71	72,96	20,94	1,06,61	50,29	8,17	1,37	1,02	3,59	4,81	3,77	30,04	13,44	43,26	34,03	1,74,00	72,39	2,46,39	1875-76.
1876-77	13,32	66,58	21,52	1,01,42	43,93	8,58	1,49	75	2,62	5,55	4,24	23,93	11,83	41,44	31,39	1,62,08	61,13	2,23,21	1876-77.
1877-78	14,28	80,86	21,02	1,16,16	49,56	8,58	1,87	89	3,24	6,00	4,93	18,94	10,13	41,01	29,32	1,83,86	55,14	2,39,00	1877-78.
1878-79	13,49	63,09	20,78	97,36	44,51	8,54	1,96	59	2,91	5,40	6,96	19,84	9,30	47,33	33,16	1,61,05	61,97	2,23,02	1878-79.
1879-80	12,47	59,45	15,48	87,40	40,53	9,47	3,46	75	5,02	5,02	8,31	22,62	9,17	52,95	37,24	1,56,03	64,10	2,20,13	1879-80.
1880-81	13,23	59,23	17,27	89,73	56,07	9,04	5,04	1,25	6,55	5,21	5,37	23,98	10,43	57,01	42,90	1,73,61	71,58	2,45,19	1880-81.
1881-82	13,55	47,66	19,41	80,62	45,19	10,47	4,01	1,24	5,76	5,01	7,53	19,20	9,20	63,10	47,88	1,10,98	74,85	2,26,40	1881-82.
1882-83	14,31	17	20,12	34,60	—96*	10,49	3,41	6	4,09	5,44	8,17	9,99	8	62,44	54,18	1,17,44	4,37	1,22,57	1882-83.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 27th April 1883.

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 APRIL 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been some rain in most districts of the Madras Presidency and in several parts of Bengal. In the Bombay Presidency there has been heavy rain in parts of Dharwar, but elsewhere the fall has been slight. Assam still continues to record more or less heavy showers. Slight rain is also reported from a few districts of the Punjab, from Mysore and Coorg, from the Nizam's territories, and from Nepal. No report has been received from British Burma for the week under notice.

In the Madras Presidency the harvest of sugarcane, cotton, paddy, and dry grains still continues and general prospects are good. Threshing of *rabi* crops has commenced in the Bombay Presidency; land is being prepared for *kharif* sowing, and sugarcane planting still continues in places. Ploughing is in progress in Bengal proper, but cultivation of autumn crops is retarded owing to an insufficiency of rain. The *rabi* harvest has been completed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and has generally yielded a good outturn. In the Punjab the harvest continues in most districts and a good outturn is expected. In the Central Provinces threshing and winnowing of *rabi* crops still going on. In Assam ploughing for *aus* is being pushed on and sowing has commenced. In Mysore crop prospects continue good, and coffee blossoms and rice ears setting in Coorg. In the Nizam's territories the reaping of *tabi* crops has been nearly completed and *kharif* preparations are in hand. In Rajputana and the Central India States the harvest in most places has been completed, with a fair outturn.

Public health is generally good, though in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces scattered cases of cholera are reported, and small-pox prevails in some districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 25th)		
Bellary ...	·16 (average of two stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest sugarcane and cotton, yield average.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and cotton, outturn paddy 9 annas, cotton 6 to 12 annas; small-pox and cattle-disease continue in parts.
Ganjam ...	·31 (average of nine stations).	**Standing crops cotton and summer *ragi* thriving; cholera in parts; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue.**
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops fair, but castor, later crops, and cotton diseased in parts; harvest horse-gram, castor, chillies, cotton, *varagulundu*, &c., yield three-eighths to three-quarters; small-pox continues; cattle-disease abating.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox and measles continue; cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·34 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, outturn above average; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease continue in parts; fever mild in general.
Tanjore ...	·92 (average of five stations).	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, gingelly seed, and chillies, outturn below average; cholera in parts.
Madura ...	·85 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops failing in parts; harvest paddy; fever and cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	·91 (average of thirteen stations).	Third crop paddy progressing; small-pox in all taluks; fever and cattle-disease in parts.
Travancore ...	1·49	Cultivation in progress; small-pox and fever continue. *General Remarks.*—No rain in Kistna, Kurnool, and Chingleput; general prospects good.
Bombay—(April 25th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	Small-pox decreasing in Kurrachee, but prevalent in five quarters, 1 fresh case, 2 deaths from 15th to 19th, total to latter date 470 cases, 117 deaths, 71 remaining sick; disease also in four villages in district, 10 cases, 1 death; fever in six talukas; cattle-disease in three talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 22, 32 and 34 lbs., in Dadu 34 and 48 lbs., in Tatta 24, 32 and 40 lbs., and in Sujawal 32, 36 and 40 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Threshing of *rabi* crops commenced; gram crops reported to have suffered from insects in Moro and Naushahro; small-pox in eight talukas, 2 cases in Mirgar jail; fever in five and cattle-disease in eight talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *juari* 48, red rice 26, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Planting of sugarcane and sowing of maize continue; cattle-disease and cholera in Sanand; heat excessive; wheat 27½ and *bajri* 31 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Sowing of summer crops in progress; sugarcane in good condition; small-pox in Naosari and Baroda; cattle-disease in Kadi; *bajri* 29 and common rice 26 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Preparations for *kharif* crops continue; small-pox in Balsar, Pardi, and Surat, daily average 3 deaths in Surat; *juari* 42 and *nagli* 49 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Násik ...	.....	Cholera continues, 34 deaths in Násik, 27 in taluka, 12 in Niphad taluka; wheat 28½, *bajri* 33½, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Average abnormal temperature 2° warm; vapour in air in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly, except on 21st and 22nd when wind was normal.
Poona ...	.....	Public health good; *bajri* 43 and *jvari* 54 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 37 and *jvari* 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Threshing of *rabi* crops continues; cholera in Parner and Rahuri talukas; cattle-disease in Parner and Karjat talukas; *jvari*—maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 51 lbs. in Sangamner; *bajri*—maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 37 lbs. in Sangamner.
Sholapur ...	·8	Cattle-disease in some villages of Sholapur taluka only; *juari* 64 lbs. 12 tolas, and *bajri* 56 lbs. 12 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain throughout the district—·73 in Nargund, heavy in six talukas, slight in others.	Harvesting of late crops nearly completed; cotton picking in progress; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in eight villages of Nargund; cattle-disease and small-pox in one taluka; fever in two talukas; rice minimum 30 and *juari* 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Yellapur, ·91; Hallial, ·17; Supa, ·28.	Second crop rice harvesting completed in Karwar, continues in other talukas on coast; planting sugarcane and preparing ground for monsoon crop; small-pox in three talukas and fever in two; common rice in Karwar 12⅔ seers per rupee, in district average 15⅛ seers per rupee; weather hot and cloudy.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather warm; measles in Rajkot town; cholera disappeared from Katda Nayani; small-pox in Dhrol; *bajri* 29 and *juari* 36 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain in the Southern Mahratta Country, heavy in parts of Dharwar; scarcity of drinking-water in parts of taluka Nargund in Dharwar continues; locusts in parts of Ratnagiri, Satara, and Belgaum; cholera in a few places; small-pox and cattle-disease in some districts.
Bengal—(April 25th)		
Chittagong ...	·42	Weather sultry until 21st, since which rainy and stormy; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; cholera reported from thana Cox's Bazar; cattle-disease still continues.
Dacca ...	1·02	Harvesting of safflower and barley nearly completed; prospects of standing crops not good for want of sufficient rain.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) ...	.....	No crops on the ground; prospects seem fair; low lands being prepared for *amun* paddy; price of common rice stationary; public health on the whole good, though cases of cholera reported from Barrackpore sub-division.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Land being prepared for *aus* paddy; rain much wanted; a few cases of small-pox and cholera reported.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	A north-wester on one day and slight rain on another, weather cooler; early rice sprouting; indigo greatly injured by drought; cholera still in parts of the district.
Burdwan ...	·6	One shower at head-quarters, weather dry, elsewhere rain much wanted; cases of cholera and small-pox reported.
Rungpore ...	2·38	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; cases of cholera reported from thana Mahiganj.
Bhagálpur ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; rain wanted, especially for indigo; public health good.
Purneah ...	·07	Prospects of crops brighter from the fall of rain on two days; ploughing carried on briskly; public health fair.
Patna ...	*Nil*	East winds prevailing; harvesting of *rabi* crops still going on; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Produce of *rabi* crops rather less than promise; rain wanted for sowing crops; prices rising slightly; public health fair.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot; no crops on the ground; mango promising; small-pox reported from certain thanas; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, with high wind; ploughing in progress; *dalua* rice and wheat being harvested; public health good; scattered cases of cholera reported.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain fell in several places in Bengal proper during the week, the fall was pretty fair in Rungpore and Cooch Behar, where prospects are said to have somewhat improved; there was also a fair shower in Calcutta last night, more rain is still much wanted in almost all parts of Bengal proper and in Bhagálpur division in several places; cultivation of autumn crops is retarded and in some indigo, *boro* rice and other standing crops are languishing; scattered cases of cholera continue to be reported from several districts and of small-pox from some; cholera and fever still prevalent in Nudeea.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (April 24th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; isolated cases of cholera reported from both tahsils; health of cattle good; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 25th)	.....	Heat above normal and wind easterly, ending in a slight duststorm; mild small-pox still prevailing; *arhar* fallen; all other prices rising slightly.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Gorakhpur (April 23rd)	.....	Weather fine; crops all reaped, outturn good; measles and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Jhánsi („ „)	.....	Weather hot and seasonable; *rabi* outturn on the whole satisfactory; supplies sufficient; prices stationary; small-pox amongst children and cattle-disease are on the decrease.
Agra („ 24th)	No rain	Weather cloudy; *rabi* harvest continues; fever in four and small-pox in five parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	No rain	Harvest completed; prices almost stationary; health of people and cattle good, except in parts of two tahsils.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Heat increasing, easterly wind from 23rd; harvest almost over and grain being threshed; wheat and barley 16 annas, gram and mustard 10 annas; health good; price of wheat fallen to 23 seers.
Kumaun („ „)	No rain	Wheat crops somewhat injured; general health good; a few cases of small-pox; cattle-disease continues; prices rising.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Strong hot wind; *rabi* harvest over, outturn satisfactory on the whole; general health good.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Prices steady; outturn in wheat and barley poor, owing to frost; *sawan* being cut; general health good.
Sitapur („ „)	.....	The *rabi* is now all cut, outturn above average; small-pox bad in Sitapur tahsil.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	*Rabi* nearly harvested; *sawan* and indigo being sown; market well supplied with food-grains; small-pox in part of district.
Rae Bareli („ 23rd)	.....	Wind easterly since yesterday; *rabi* cut, outturn reported good; small-pox and fever continue; prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore („ 24th)	No rain	Small-pox and fever in town and four parganas; *rabi* crops harvested; no cattle-disease; markets well supplied with grain; prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; prices steady; small-pox and fever are still lingering in parts of the district; cattle-disease reported from two tahsils.
		General Remarks.—There has been no rain during the week over the greater part of the province; the *rabi* harvest has been completed and the outturn is generally good, but prices as a rule remain stationary; small-pox is reported from several districts and is bad in Sitapur tahsil; isolated cases of cholera have occurred in Benares district.
Punjab—(April 24th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Health fair; reaping in progress, average yield expected; prices falling.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good; harvesting continues, expected outturn good; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress, outturn expected to be below the average; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	Slight rain	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	Slight hail fell in the Tarn Taran tahsil, but did no injury to the crops; health good; harvest prospects good; slight fall in prices.
Lahore ...	.....	Slight rain; harvesting commenced, good outturn expected; slight fall in prices.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good; harvesting continues; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health good; harvesting commenced; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	Slight rain	Fever in Kahuta and cattle-disease in Murree continue; slight fall in prices.
Peshawar ...	·40	Health good; *rabi* harvest completed; preparations being made for *kharif* sowings; prices stationary.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Slight rain	Health good; crop prospects fair; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in a few districts; health and harvest prospects generally good; harvesting in progress in most districts.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (April 25th)	.....	Days hot, nights cool; prospects good; small-pox prevails slightly; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore („ 24th)	.....	Hot and cloudy; reaping of *rabi* nearly completed; threshing and winnowing in progress; prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Saugor („ 23rd)	.....	Cloudy and close at times, days very warm; crops excellent; winnowing continues; prices easy; health good.
Seoni ...	.....	Hot and cloudy; winnowing progressing; 1 fatal case of cholera reported; prices stationary; large exports of wheat.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Days very hot, nights cool; winnowing continues; small-pox, fever, and sore-eyes prevail; prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects good; 164 cases of small-pox, 22 deaths; prices of *juar* risen.
Raipur (April 21st)	.....	Heat oppressive; small-pox here and there; prices fluctuating.
Sambalpur („ 19th)	.....	Warm, with storm of wind; sugarcane progressing favourably; fever declining; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot and cloudy; prospects good; small-pox in two districts; 1 fatal cholera case in Seoni; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(April 25th)		
Gauhati ...	1·34	Weather cool; some cholera in the district; *ahu* crop coming up well.
Sylhet ...	3·05	Rain has done good to *boro* paddy and *aus*, *amun* sowing has commenced; ploughing going forward rapidly; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease reported.
Cachar ...	3·22	Weather cloudy; 5 deaths from cholera reported from Hailakandi and 3 deaths from small-pox reported from Katigora; common rice 22¾ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh ...	3·54	Weather seasonable; ploughing for *ahu;* cholera and small-pox still reported.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 25th)		
Bangalore ...	.....	Weather cloudy; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	·03	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	1·07	The showers which have fallen have been beneficial in bringing out the coffee blossoms in North Coorg and in setting in South Coorg; cardamoms doing well, also the *rysakh* rice crop in Surlabimut-nad which has come into ear; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain at Shimoga ·31 and at Chickmagalur 2·05; general health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Berar & Hyderabad—(April 25th)		
Amráoti ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Weather hot and cloudy; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue.
Hyderabad (April 20th)	.....	Reaping of *tabi* crops nearly concluded; preparations for *kharif* crops commenced; cholera and small-pox still prevail; prices—wheat 16¼, coarse rice 10¾, white *juari* 24, yellow *juari* 28, and *tur* 12¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Hyderabad („ 26th)	·48	*Tabi* reaping nearly concluded; preparations for *kharif* crops continue; cholera and small-pox still prevalent, though not in epidemic form; prices—wheat 16¼, coarse rice 10, white *juari* 24, yellow *juari* 27¾, and *tur* 24 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(April 25th)		
Indore ...	.....	Days are abnormally hot, but nights are still cool; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Heat increasing; health good; small-pox in mild form in Gwalior and surrounding villages.
Sutna ...	.....	Health good; weather seasonable.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Health good; prices stationary; small-pox abating.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects and public health good.
Agar ...	.....	Public health good; weather very hot; *rabi* harvest completed.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot; public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 25th)	.....	Weather hot, but windy and seasonable.
Sirohi („ 22nd)	.....	Fair amount of water in wells; health good; crop prospects good; weather rather hotter than usual at this season.
Marwar („ 20th)	.....	Tanks empty; water obtained from wells; fever and small-pox prevailing; crops being harvested; prospects good; heat rapidly increasing, hot winds commenced; prices rising.
Meywar („ „)	.....	Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops harvested; weather cooler.
Harowti („ 21st)	.....	Hot winds set in; health good.
Jhallawar („ 18th)	.....	Weather cooler; health good.
Ajmere („ 24th)	.....	High winds; weather seasonable; harvest fair, average outturn.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Harvesting progressing favourably; prices easier; health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (April 24th)	.....	Crops being gathered; wells failing; few cases of cholera reported in district decreasing.
Nepal—(April 19th)		
Katmandu ...	·07	Prospects good; weather cooler; sky more overcast.

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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 MARCH 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 978 AND 979 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 28th APRIL 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
H. A. Districts.	Amráoti	17 0	17 0	18 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	28 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	10 0
	Akola	17 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0
	Ellichpur	16 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8	24 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	19 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Buldána	20 0	20 0	25 0	.	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	32 0	23 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0
	Wún	19 0	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	7 8	16 0	14 0	10 8	36 0	31 8	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	32 0	300 0	300 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	8 0
	Básim	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	5 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1882-83.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of February 1883.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land under irrigation during month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation last year at same time.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED. Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef.	Annual leases. Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1882-83. During month.	Rainfall, 1882-83. Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1881-82. During month.	Rainfall, 1881-82. Up to end of month.	Remarks.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269·00	234·39	35·96	200	683	...	53,688	...	48	71	...	...	119	53,807	0·13	85·17	1·14	59·29	
		Gobri	372·82	148·47	53·32	...	4,096	...													
		Partamoondee	1,042·00	1·49	10·50	...	13,809	...	12,068	...	2	...	...	...	2	12,070					
		High Level, Section I	873·00	174·47	...	...	20	...	14,213	...	...	8	...	...	8	14,221					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach	1,300·00	187·00	35·00	260	127	...	11,008	...	23	...	...	...	23	11,031					
		Ditto, 2nd do.	650·00	35·00																	
		Matchgong	650·00	69·00	69·00	28	22,906	...	31,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,466					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II	727·16	...	...	24	16	...	1,380	...	...	210	...	...	210	1,590					
		Ditto do. III	727·16	275·44	...	143	73	...													
		Total	...	...	...	655	41,720	...	123,823	...	73	289	...	...	362	124,185	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	123,817	...	4,093	268	...	...	4,361	128,178	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	83	...	...	...	...	87,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,184	0·66	64·12	1·55	70·32	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	522	14	...	...	...	...	12,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,857	1·58	49·22	0·38	78·43	
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,041	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	103,862	...	285	...	...	...	285	104,147	...	...	...	...	
Sone.	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	846	569	908	642	2,991	...	3,269	1,350	1,217	11	...	5,847	8,838	...	27·02	0·40	40·33	
		Buxar	1,226	171	150	3,313	2,549	7,803	...	15,088	5,548	3,207	45	...	23,888	31,691					
		Arrah	1,660	333	246	24,119	15,534	51,238	...	21,819	5,324	4,531	35	...	31,709	82,947	0·06	36·70	0·08	46·03	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main	1,466	148	82	560	166	214	...	276	6	35	...	...	317	531	...	36·62	...	42·14	
		Patna				29,111	23,125	10,670	...	9,777	1,245	834	...	(a)1,343	13,199	23,869					
		Total	...	...	...	58,011	42,016	72,916	...	50,229	13,473	9,824	91	1,343	74,960	147,876	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	58,666	83,746	(b)41,406	...	36,930	(c)19,825	13,848	...	...	70,603	112,009	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	72,916	223,864	50,229	13,546	10,113	91	1,343	75,322	372,102	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	41,406	227,679	36,930	24,203	14,116	...	...	75,249	344,334	...	...	...	...	

(a) Reduced from 1,489 acres shown in the return of the preceding month.
(b) Shown in return for February 1882 under khurreef.
(c) Includes 3,347 acres rubbee leased for three years.

The 16th April 1883.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major, M.S.C.,*
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. 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 1st MAY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen more or less throughout the Madras Presidency; standing crops are reported in good condition and the harvest outturn is generally fair.

In the Bombay Presidency heavy rain is again reported from the Southern Mahratta Country; preparations for *kharif* has begun in some districts; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in parts of Dharwar. In the Bengal Presidency the rainfall has been general throughout the Province; it has been very beneficial for standing crops and has greatly facilitated the cultivation of autumn crops. Considerable damage is reported to have been caused to the mango crop by the hail and high wind of the past week. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been slight rain in two districts; the outturn of the *rabi* harvest is reported to have been good. Slight rain is also reported from four districts of the Punjab; the harvest is well in hand and a good outturn is expected.

There has been no rain in the Central Provinces, but prospects are good; winnowing is in progress in several districts, and preparations for *kharif* sowings have begun in places. In Assam there has been good rain in all districts; paddy is being cut in one district and ploughing and sowings are in progress. In Mysore and Coorg there has been rain in all districts and standing crops are in good condition. In the Nizam's territories preparations for *kharif* still continue. In the Central India States and Rajputana prospects continue generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 2nd)		
Bellary ...	·89 (average of six stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool ...	·44 (average of five stations).	Standing crops good; harvest second crop paddy, yield 9 to 12 annas; small-pox and cattle-disease continue in parts, latter more general.
Ganjam ...	·53 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops cotton and *ragi* thriving; cholera and cattle-disease in parts; fever and small-pox continue.
Kistna ...	·61 (average of two stations).	Standing crops good; harvest castor, *ragi*, Bengal gram, *varagu*, and maize, outturn $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; cholera continues in parts; cattle-disease abating.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops good; water available; harvest paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox continues in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·25 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy in parts, outturn above average in two and average in one taluk; cholera, fever, and small-pox continue in parts; fever more general.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, *cholum*, and gingelly seed, outturn below average; cholera continues.
Madura ...	·92 (average of three stations).	Standing crops fading in parts; fever and cholera continue in parts.
Malabar ...	1·21 (average of thirteen stations).	Preparations for first crop commenced in several taluks; third crop progressing in parts; fever, cholera, and cattle-disease continue in parts; small-pox in all taluks.
Travancore ...	3·52	Ploughing and sowing in progress; fever continues. *General Remarks.*—No rain in Chingleput and Tanjore; general prospects good.
Bombay—(May 2nd)		
Kurrachee ...	*Nil*	Strong monsoon winds and great duststorm; small-pox decreasing in Kurrachee and prevalent now in the following localities,—Bagdadi lines, old town Sadr Bazar quarters, 1 fresh case, 2 deaths from 20th to 27th April, total to latter date 471 cases, 119 deaths, remaining sick 34; disease in twelve villages in districts, 52 fresh cases, 17 deaths, 60 remaining sick; river at Kotri on 30th 5 feet 8 inches against 7 feet 6 inches on same date last year; fever in seven talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 36 lbs., in Sehwan 30, 38 and 46 lbs., in Sakro 16, 34 and 38 lbs., and in Jati 20, 40 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Threshing of *rabi* crops still continue; *kharif* operations have commenced; *matar* (peas) crop is reported to have suffered from insects in Moro and Sakrand, wheat from mildew in Shahdadpur; small-pox in eight and fever and cattle-disease in five talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *juari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Cholera and cattle-disease in Sanand continue; wheat 26½ and *bajri* 20 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Sugarcane planting in Kadi in progress; small-pox in Vijapur, Nausari, and Baroda city; *bajri* 28 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat ...	.....	Preparations for *kharif* continue; small-pox in Surat, daily average deaths 3; *juari* 42 and *nagli* 51 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	.....	Cholera continues, deaths in Násik 44, in taluka 150, in Sinnar 14, in Igatpuri 3, and in Peint 13; wheat 27, *bajri* 32, and rice 23¾ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature rose from 1° warm on 25th to 2° warm on 27th, and then gradually fell to 1° cool on 1st; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal from 25th to 29th, afterwards normal; abnormal wind northerly on 29th and 30th, wind normal on all other days.
Poona ...	.....	About 50 cholera cases in Purandhar, Junnar, Indapur, and Bhimthadi talukas, 26 fatal; *bajri* 42 and *juari* 53 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 37 and *juari* 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Threshing of *rabi* crops nearly finished; cholera in Parner, Sangamner, and Rahuri talukas; cattle-disease in Parner and Shrigonda talukas; *juari*—maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 48 lbs. in Sangamner; *bajri*—maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 39 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapur ...	.....	Cholera in one or two villages of each taluka of the district, out of 92 cases, 35 fatal; cattle-disease in Sholapur and Malsiras talukas; *juari* 64 lbs. 16 tolas and *bajri* 55 lbs. 3 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain general; 2 inches in Petta Nargund; heavy in seven and slight in four talukas.	Harvesting of late crops almost completed; cotton picking in progress; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in eight villages of Petta Nargund; cattle-disease and small-pox in one and fever in two talukas; rice minimum 24 and *juari* 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 1·61; Sirsi, 2·45; Hallial, 2·14.	Second crop harvest nearly completed on coast, preparing ground for monsoon crop; sugarcane plants springing up; small-pox in three talukas and fever in two; common rice in Karwar 12¼ seers per rupee, in district average 15 seers per rupee; weather cloudy.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather seasonable; one case of cholera reported in Rajkot, cholera reappeared in Katda Nayani and disappeared from Malia; small-pox in Dhrol and Godka; measles in Rajkot; *bajri* 30 and *juari* 36 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain general in the Southern Mahratta Country; preparation for *kharif* began in some districts; scarcity of drinking-water in patta of taluka Nargund in Dharwar continues; locusts in Ratnagri, Satara, and Kolaba; cholera in Ahmedabad, Násik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur thana, and Satara; small-pox and cattle-disease in some districts.
Bengal—(May 2nd)		
Chittagong ...	3·41	Weather rainy, with high wind at intervals; prospects of crops improving; prices steady; cholera and cattle-disease not yet abated; small-pox and cow-pox reported from Garjania.
Dacca ...	5·03	Harvesting of *boro* paddy going on, of barley nearly completed; rain has done much good to standing crops and to ploughing and sowing.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore 2·78	No crops on the ground; low lands being prepared for *amun* paddy; prospects appear fair; public health good; a few cases of cholera reported from Barrackpore sub-division and other parts of district.
Moorshedabad ...	·25	Land being prepared for *aus* paddy; more rain still wanted; isolated cases of small-pox and cholera reported.
Rajshahye ...	.....	Rain has been of advantage, more still wanted.
Burdwan ...	2·96	Rain has done much good; ploughing proceeding; health tolerable; fever and cholera still reported.
Rungpore ...	4·82	Rain has done much good; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	·57	Prospects good; rain very beneficial to young rice and indigo, more wanted; mango crop considerably damaged by high wind; public health improving.
Purneah ...	1·06	Ploughing going on; more rain wanted; health good.
Patna ...	·16	*Rabi* crops cut; sugarcane growing splendidly; a good deal of cholera in Patna city, sporadic cases reported from Barrh sub-division.
Durbhunga ...	·70	Rain has done much good to standing crops; prices rising slightly; health fair.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Clouds are seen now and then; weather very hot for the season; mango crop doing well, but rain would do good; small-pox and cattle-disease still reported from the interior; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, with strong south wind; ploughing in progress; harvesting of *dalua* rice nearly over; cotton and castor in flower; public health good.
		General Remarks.—There has been more or less rain almost throughout these provinces, accompanied with high wind and in some places with hail; rain has been very favourable for standing crops and has greatly helped cultivation of autumn crops, but more is still wanted in some parts,—on the other hand high wind and hail are said to have caused considerable damage to mango crop; harvesting of *boro* paddy has commenced; sporadic cases of cholera still reported from several places and of small-pox from some; cholera cases are said to be rather numerous in Nuddea, Cooch Behar, and a few other places; fever in Nuddea on the increase.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (May 1st)	No rain	Weather very warm; no sickness of men or cattle; prices steady; outturn of harvest good, except mustard.
Allahabad („ 2nd)	.....	Weather very hot and dry; slight cholera in tahsil Handia; prices steady.
Gorakhpur (April 30th)	.....	Short thunderstorm at close of week, which has done some damage; threshing going on, outturn good; some small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Jhánsi („ „)	.....	Weather very hot; harvesting over; supplies abundant; prices fluctuating; small-pox amongst children continues; cattle-disease of a mild type continues.
Agra (May 1st)	No rain	Weather cloudy; *rabi* harvesting continues; fever in four and small-pox in five parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	Slight partial shower	Outturn of harvest good; general health good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Heat increasing; harvest over, excellent outturn; new wheat coming into market for report; health good; prices easy.
Kumaun („ „)	Rain in parts of district.	Rain has done much good; *rabi* being reaped; crop good in some parts, but on the whole poor; prices stationary, and health fair; cattle-disease still prevalent.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	East winds; *rabi* harvest completed, outturn satisfactory on the whole; public health good.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Prices steady; sugarcane being planted out; general health good; cattle-disease in a mild form reported in three tahsils.
Sitapur („ „)	.....	Prices stationary; small-pox still bad in Sitapur tahsil.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	*Rabi* nearly harvested; heat increasing; small-pox in three tahsils; condition of cattle good; prices stationary.
Rae Bareli (April 30th)	.....	Weather seasonable, wind easterly; health of people and condition of cattle good; prices slightly rising.
Cawnpore (May 1st)	No rain	Small-pox and fever in town and five parganas; *rabi* harvested; markets well supplied with grain; prices slightly risen.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; prices steady; health generally good, but small-pox still lingers in parts; a few cases of cattle-disease reported.
		General Remarks.—Rain is reported to have fallen in Bareilly and Kumaun, elsewhere the weather has been warm and seasonable; some damage has been caused by thunderstorm in Gorakhpur; the outturn of the *rabi* harvest has been good; slight cholera is reported in tahsil Handia, and small-pox prevails in a considerable number of districts.
Punjab—(May 1st)		
Delhi ...	.....	Health fair; a few cases of cholera in the district; harvesting nearly over; slight rise in prices.
Hissar ...	.....	Weather seasonable; health good; harvesting continues, expected outturn good; prices falling.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress, outturn expected to be below the average; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	·20	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Lahore ...	.....	Harvesting continues, good outturn expected; health good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	·80	Health good; some damage has been caused to crops in nine villages of the Ferozepore tahsil; prices rising.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health fair; crops being threshed; prices falling.
Rawalpindi ...	·30	A few cases of fever in Kahuta tahsil; outturn of harvest above the average; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health good; preparation being made for *kharif* sowings; prices stationary.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Slight rain	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in three districts; health and harvest prospects generally good.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather very hot, with occasional clouds; prospects good; preparations for *kharif* sowings begun; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore (May 1st)	.....	Weather very warm; reaping finished; winnowing in progress; small-pox prevalent; wheat 21 and rice 14 seers per rupee.
Saugor (April 30th)	.....	Weather warm and close; winnowing continues; prices steady; health fair.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather very warm and cloudy; winnowing progressing; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather seasonable; winnowing continues; small-pox prevalent; wheat 15 and rice 10¾ seers per rupee.
Raipur (April 28th)	.....	Heat intense; land being prepared for rice sowings; small-pox prevalent; cattle-disease in all tahsils; prices rising.
Sambalpur („ 26th)	.....	Weather very warm; sugarcane promising; health good; prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot and clear; prospects good; small-pox prevalent; wheat 16, *juari* 19, and rice 16 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot and cloudy occasionally; prospects good; prices steady; small-pox in a few districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(April 25th)		
Akyab ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 1·35 inches; 16 deaths from cholera in town, 12 in district; slight cattle-disease in one township.
Rangoon ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 4·53 inches; 5 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	.....	Public health good in town; 15 deaths from cholera in district; 14 deaths of cattle in one township.
Prome ...	.....	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 2·69 inches; public health and health of cattle in Moulmein and district good.
Toungoo ...	.....	Total rainfall 2·26 inches; 3 deaths from small-pox in town and 3 in district, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Except some fatal cases of cholera in Akyab and Bassein districts and of small-pox in Rangoon, public health of province satisfactory; cattle-disease insignificant.
British Burma—(April 26th)		
Akyab ...	2·53	Total rainfall 3·18 inches; 11 deaths from cholera in town, 7 in district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in one township.
Rangoon ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 4·53 inches; 3 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	.....	Three deaths in town and 20 in district from cholera, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	·52	Total rainfall ·52; public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 3·69 inches; 5 deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health and health of cattle in Moulmein and district good.
Toungoo ...	2·30	Total rainfall 4·56 inches; 2 deaths from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Except a little cholera and small-pox here and there, public health is satisfactory; a few deaths from cattle-disease in several districts; weather sultry.
Assam—(May 2nd)		
Gauhati ...	1·55	Weather getting hot; cholera and cattle-disease reported from interior of the district; river rising; *ahu* crops doing well.
Sylhet ...	2·84	*Boro* paddy being cut, good outturn expected; cultivation for *aus* and *amun* crops going on apace; sowings commenced; cholera still bad in places.
Cachar ...	1·58	Weather very hot; ploughing for *dumahi* and *asra* crops commenced; 10 deaths from small-pox, and deaths of 36 cattle from cattle-disease reported from Kotigora; common rice 21$\frac{5}{16}$ seers per rupee; general health somewhat improved by the break in the weather.
Dibrugarh ...	0·21	Weather warm; prospects of *ahu dhan* good; cholera still reported.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 2nd)		
Bangalore ...	·45	Standing crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable.
Mysore ...	·55	Standing crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable.
Mercara ...	2·25	The showers have brought out the coffee and cardamom blossoms in North Coorg; the *vysakh* rice crop in Surlabimut-nad is coming well into ear, and paddy has been sown in Zelsavershime; prices of food-grains stationary; fever prevalent in Mercara taluk and small-pox in Padinalknad.
		General Remarks.—Rain in all districts ranging from 2·81 to 1·50; standing crops in good condition; public health generally good; prospects of season favourable; no material change in prices of grain.
Berar & Hyderabad—(May 2nd)		
Amráoti ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Weather hot; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Reaping of *tabi* crop nearly concluded; preparation for *kharif* continues; small-pox still prevalent; cholera abating; prices—wheat 16$\frac{3}{4}$, coarse rice 10$\frac{1}{4}$, white *juari* 24, yellow *juari* 26$\frac{1}{4}$ and tur 23$\frac{3}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(May 2nd)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather normal; prospects favourable; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health good; heat increasing; small-pox still lingering in Gwalior and surrounding villages.
Sutna ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Ratlám ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather hot; public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Health good; prices stationary; small-pox still lingering.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects and public health good.
Agar ...	.....	Public health good; prices of gram rising.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot; public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 2nd)	.....	Weather windy and cool.
Sirohi (April 29th)	.....	Wells fairly full; health good; weather hot, but no hot winds yet.
Marwar („ 27th)	.....	Tanks all empty, water obtained from wells with difficulty; fever and small-pox prevail; crop being cut; clear hot winds blowing, heat intense; prices stationary.
Meywar („ „)	.....	Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops harvested; weather seasonable.
Harowti („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; harvest average; health good.
Jhallawar („ 25th)	.....	Weather seasonable; a little small-pox.
Ajmere (May 1st)	.....	Weather seasonable; health good.
Jeypore	.....	First harvesting completed, outturn average; health good; prices steady.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (May 1st)	.....	Health good; cholera in one tahsil; crops gathered; prices steady.
Nepal—(April 26th)		
Katmandu ...	1·94	Prospects good; intermittent rain and thunderstorm during the past week.

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 3rd May, 1883.

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.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

SUCCESSION CERTIFICATE BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to certificates granted under Act XXVII of 1860 (*An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*) be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Hope and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING 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.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 10th May, 1883.

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

SIMLA;
The 3rd May, 1883.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 19.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras	Ganjam	5 14	8 13	11 13	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	17 13	21 3	22 13	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 3	35 3	35 3	36 10	33 5	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras
	Vizagapatam	12 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 5	11 5	11 5	...	23 13	23 3	23 13	22 13	21 13	22 8	20 8	25 3	35 2	35 2	29 3	87 8	87 8	90 6	14 10	14 10	15 3	14 5	14 5	14 0	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	10 13	...	12 10	...	...	...	12 14	...	14 13	16 0	15 0	19 0	...	26 14	29 13	...	...	...	28 3	29 2	36 6	33 10	29 6	31 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
	Kistna	7 13	10 13	16 3	...	...	...	15 6	16 11	19 6	16 0	17 14	20 2	25 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	38 3	26 3	25 10	29 2	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 3	15 3	15 3	Kistna	
	Nellore	9 0	9 0	12 10	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	15 13	14 0	14 0	...	23 0	23 0	38 6	22 10	22 3	...	29 2	30 0	36 6	22 0	23 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	14 11	14 11	14 11	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 0	13 5	13 5	13 11	26 14	25 5	30 0	30 6	31 14	34 13	29 2	30 0	31 8	36 2	36 2	33 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	14 6	16 10	16 10	13 14	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	14 6	...	...	...	11 13	12 13	15 0	13 0	15 2	16 3	30 2	33 0	33 0	28 3	30 2	18 13	31 0	34 14	33 0	40 5	38 2	40 5	...	...	...	14 5	15 8	11 14	14 5	14 5	11 14	Anantapur	
	Bellary	18 3	17 5	15 13	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	41 3	41 3	35 0	33 13	33 13	28 3	38 13	33 0	29 2	33 10	34 11	26 11	94 13	94 13	97 3	15 13	15 13	14 10	15 8	15 8	14 5	Bellary	
	Kurnool	15 3	15 3	14 10	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	34 3	33 10	32 14	31 3	31 3	30 0	32 3	32 3	...	31 8	31 8	30 0	190 8	190 8	206 8	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	Kurnool	
	Madras	11 5	11 10	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 3	15 13	15 13	15 13	22 5	23 0	24 8	26 6	26 6	26 6	28 2	28 2	28 13	27 5	26 14	27 5	83 13	83 13	81 6	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 11	15 6	16 8	16 10	16 10	17 0	...	...	...	21 2	21 13	...	24 11	26 0	26 0	26 8	26 8	27 5	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 5	17 5	15 14	16 14	16 14	15 8	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	9 5	9 5	11 6	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	16 13	17 5	16 14	18 13	24 10	25 8	...	28 0	29 11	31 5	30 13	32 8	35 14	30 8	32 8	31 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	9 6	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	18 13	19 3	18 13	...	...	...	32 5	32 5	29 5	31 13	31 13	30 3	31 2	32 0	35 11	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 6	18 6	18 14	18 0	17 8	18 6	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	11 0	9 8	10 5	...	...	...	19 8	20 5	19 2	...	...	...	38 3	38 3	38 3	32 10	34 13	32 10	39 5	40 13	38 14	33 3	35 0	33 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 3	15 3	15 10	14 11	14 11	15 10	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 14	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	18 0	18 6	16 3	18 13	18 13	16 11	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	30 8	34 2	34 2	32 11	34 10	35 6	38 8	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 3	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	12 2	12 8	10 14	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	16 6	18 10	18 10	17 5	34 0	32 6	28 5	32 5	32 5	32 8	38 11	40 5	32 8	43 10	43 10	43 10	121 8	121 8	140 14	17 5	15 6	17 0	16 13	15 0	16 13	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 14	9 3	...	...	...	19 14	19 14	15 14	20 2	20 2	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 14	34 10	29 6	70 0	73 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	18 11	18 5	18 5	18 5	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 5	15 6	15 6	16 5	27 13	27 13	26 2	30 8	31 13	35 0	31 3	31 3	38 0	38 0	34 3	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 10	14 10	14 2	14 2	14 10	13 10	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	9 10	11 8	11 3	12 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	21 0	21 0	19 10	21 10	23 0	21 10	24 14	24 14	23 3	161 13	161 13	121 8	13 0	13 0	9 3	12 0	12 0	9 3	Nilgiris	
	Salem	13 10	12 11	11 14	...	...	...	16 13	15 8	15 0	17 14	16 0	16 0	29 2	30 14	29 2	29 8	26 8	22 2	35 14	30 13	32 8	41 6	41 6	39 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	16 0	16 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 5	Salem	
	South Canara	9 0	9 0	9 14	...	...	...	9 11	10 3	10 11	13 3	14 3	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	20 3	19 6	22 3	23 3	20 3	109 5	116 10	116 10	15 5	16 14	15 3	14 13	15 13	14 3	South Canara	
	Malabar	9 0	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 3	16 3	16 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	23 6	26 14	26 14	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	14 6	15 5	13 8	13 8	14 6	12 10	Malabar	
Bombay	Bombay	10 9	10 9	10 15	19 2	16 8	21 6	7 12	7 10	7 12	13 1	13 6	13 8	21 4	19 9	20 0	16 1	17 8	18 8	17 0	18 1	28 10	15 3	17 15	18 10	62 6	62 6	61 7	14 6	14 6	14 5	14 6	14 6	14 5	Bombay	Bombay
	Ahmedabad	13 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	15 0	15 8	8 0	19 8	19 8	18 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	11 14	11 7	12 12	22 14	22 14	21 5	10 11	10 0	9 2	15 4	15 4	15 4	18 13	18 13	20 0	14 14	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	18 13	18 13	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira	
	Surat	11 13	12 1	13 6	12 8	12 8	6 3	7 10	7 9	7 7	8 7	8 7	8 5	19 5	19 5	15 9	14 3	14 3	11 18	...	...	...	14 3	14 14	14 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	18 9	18 15	13 9	13 9	13 15	Surat	
	Broach	12 10	12 10	9 7	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	10 8	13 7	13 7	12 13	17 9	17 9	15 4	14 1	14 1	15 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 4	106 0	106 0	106 0	15 9	15 9	15 4	15 1	15 1	15 4	Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	16 6	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 4	13 4	14 5	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibág)	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	16 0	15 12	17 3	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 4	10 0	12 10	10 15	20 0	18 9	25 8	16 15	16 0	19 3	...	...	...	18 0	19 10	17 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 8	15 0	14 2	15 0	14 2	14 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik	12 13	12 13	15 8	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	13 6	13 6	12 0	22 6	22 6	...	18 6	18 6	21 3	28 6	28 6	30 0	19 12	19 10	19 8	128 0	128 0	128 0	14 8	14 8	14 6	14 4	14 4	14 2	Násik	
	Ahmednagar	14 4	14 4	13 2	12 4	12 0	...	9 9	9 9	9 7	12 11	12 11	14 11	27 4	27 4	28 4	20 6	21 0	23 5	...	...	...	19 2	19 10	19 8	91 5	91 5	91 5	14 14	14 14	14 12	14 10	14 10	14 10	Ahmednagar	
	Poona	14 15	14 15	13 13	9 4	9 4	...	11 0	9 13	11 0	12 4	11 9	12 4	23 15	26 15	26 2	18 6	18 6	20 11	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	18 6	68 0	68 0	67 0	15 4	15 4	14 11	15 0	15 0	14 7	Poona	
	Sholápur	14 8	14 8	15 6	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 5	11 5	11 13	34 8	34 8	33 10	27 2	25 12	27 2	...	...	...	24 10	24 10	25 9	98 0	98 0	98 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	20 8	21 0	21 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	12 8	12 8	9 8	31 0	31 0	35 0	29 8	29 8	31 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	15 8	100 0	100 0	110 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara	13 6	13 6	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 11	11 7	11 7	11 7	22 0	21 5	28 0	19 6	18 12	23 4	...	...	...	18 3	18 15	18 3	129 7	129 7	137 1	13 13	13 13	16 0	13 2	13 2	14 9	Satara	
	Belgaum	19 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	10 8	12 0	12 8	11 0	23 0	24 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	32 0	35 0	16 0	17 0	15 8	75 0	75 0	70 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	25 3	28 0	28 0	27 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 3	10 3	9 13	10 0	10 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri	12 0	12 0	11 14	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	10 10	16 4	16 4	16 15	20 13	20 13	20 13	14 11	14 11	19 10	21 2	21 2	23 8	15 6	15 6	15 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	15 11	15 11	14 6	15 8	15 8	14 4	Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 12	15 0	16 8	15 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 0	14 0	12 3	12 8	13 0	11 7	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	10 0	12 5	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 13	26 10	26 10	16 0	17 12	16 0	26 10	26 10	26 10	22 13	26 10	26 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	
	Aden	9 5	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 3	11 8	9 5	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
	Asirgarh	15 5	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 8	14 0	14 0	13 4	22 11	23 0	31 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	12 0	12 0	12 12	Asirgarh	
	Baroda	10 2	9 12	12 0	13 11	13 11	14 9	9 7	9 2	8 9	11 12	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 2	14 4	14 5	14 14	...	...	...	16 14	17 2	17 2	80 0	80 0	85 0	14 15	14 15	14 15	14 14	14 1	14 5	Baroda	
	Disa	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 14	7 6	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 6	19 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 12	17 8	...	...	...	17 0	18 12	18 4	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	Disa	
	Nimach	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	17 8	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 8	21 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	18 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	10 0	Nimach	
	Nasirabad	15 5¾	15 12½	17 8	23 0	22 10	23 8¼	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 5¼	23 8	28 0	18 13½	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	24 5¼	23 2½	25 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	16 2	16 2	16 6¾	15 12	15 12	16 0	Nasirabad	
	Rájkot	14 14	15 4	14 4	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	18 8	18 8	16 0	14 12	15 0	14 12	...	...	...	18 12	18 13	19 12	90 0	90 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	50 0	50 0	65 0	Rájkot	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 4	14 4	14 8	22 8	22 8	25 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	22 8	30 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	40 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 13*	12 13*	*10 10¾	12 8*	12 8*	10 8*	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Karachi	13 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	17 13	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	480 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Shikarpur	13 0	13 0	14 10	26 0	25 6	29 1	12 0	13 0	12 4	19 0	18 0	17 12	28 0	26 6	24 0	27 4	27 4	26 10	24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	21 4	240 0	220 0	280 0	13 14	14 0	13 10	13 12	13 11	13 8	Shikarpur	
	Sukkur	14 8	14 8	15 8	29 8	29 8	31 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	29 8	29 8	28 0	24 8	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	18 8	21 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Sukkur	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 1	12 0	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 13	...	...	...	18 12	18 13	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	9 10	12 0	12 0	9 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
Western Districts.																													Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	
																													R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*					
Bengal	Burdwan	15 7	14 9	16 0	26 4	20 0	35 0	18 12	19 8	29 0	24 12	24 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	22 1	23 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	3 0 6	3 0 0	2 12 0	12 0a	12 0	13 5	Burdwan	Bengal
	Bancoorah	14 0	15 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	19 8	25 0	24 8	25 0	35 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	...	...	...	12 0b	12 0	12 0	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	15 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	24 0	21 0	22 8	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 8	26 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 3	...	12 0c	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	17 0	15 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	13 0d	13 0	13 0	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	13 9e	13 9	13 0	Hooghly	
	Howrah	13 0	13 4	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 12	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-4 seers, and Raneegunge 13 seers.
b Retail price of salt at Raipore 11 seers, Onda, Mejia, Bishenpore, Indas and Kotulpore 13 seers, and Sonamukhi 12 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 11·8 to 16 seers.
d In Ghattal retail price of salt 12-8 seers.
e In Jehanabad retail price of salt 13-8 seers.
* In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1883—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	15 5	14 9	14 9	23 2	20 0	26 14	10 12	10 12	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 8	24 8	29 0	...	16 0	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 8	12 5	20 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 5	...
	Nuddea	15 3	15 3½	16 13	...	...	32 0	16 13	16 1	21 5	18 4½	18 4½	22 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	23 0	22 8	23 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	17 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	15 12	16 0	15 3½	14 8	13 4	22 13	18 0	19 4	23 4	20 0	23 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	18 0	18 0	18 12	37 8	45 0	45 0	16 8 to 18 0	17 4 to 18 0	21 0	18 0 to 18 12	18 0 to 21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	20 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	13 8	19 14	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	19 8	22 8	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 6	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	19 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	14 8	14 8	17 0	24 0	24 0	53 0	16 4	15 12	21 4	19 0	19 4	29 0	...	...	...	24 0	...	...
	Furreedpore	24 0	22 0	22 0	37 0	35 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	12 0	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	12 4	12 4	13 4	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	26 8	26 0	26 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	17 14	17 14	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	17 8	17 8	19 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	14 0	14 0	13 6	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	20 0	22 0	19 8	24 8	24 0	30 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 17 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	11 0 to 11 8	11 0 to 13 0	20 0 to 22 0	18 0 to 18 8	18 0 to 19 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	...	30 0	32 0	...
	Durbhunga	15 0	15 0	15 0	44 0	35 0	28 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	21 0	21 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	16 8	16 8	15 8	30 0	32 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	19 0	18 8	22 0	32 0	34 0	38 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	16 0	16 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	19 10	18 14	19 14	38 9	27 13	31 8	13 9	14 11	20 0	15 12	16 12	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	17 11	25 4	31 9	37 14	15 12	16 6	20 3	18 15	17 11	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	13 2	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	14 7	26 4*	26 4	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	13 2	13 2	14 0	...	...	...	26 9	26 9	28 0	32 8	32 8	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																		
	Hazáribágh	18 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	18 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	24 0	16 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	16 0	16 0	15 8	30 0	...	34 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagkeel), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagkeel), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagkeel), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	Central Districts.																
	Calcutta	...	...	...	20 0	17 12	24 10	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	14 0	14 9	13 8	Calcutta
	24-Pergunnahs	...	16 0	...	19 0	18 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	13 5*f*	13 5	13 5	24-Pergunnahs
	Nuddea	...	...	...	24 9½	24 9½	26 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10½*g*	11 10½	12 13½	Nuddea
	Khoolna	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	180 0	180 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	11 0*h*	11 0	...	Khoolna
	Jessore	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	11 4*i*	11 8	11 8	Jessore
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	27 0	22 0	32 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	12 4*j*	12 8	10 0	Moorshedabad
	Dinagepore	...	...	...	17 8	16 12	17 12	160 0	180 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	11 12*k*	11 8	...	Dinagepore
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	26 4	22 8	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 8 9	...	3 1 0	11 4*l*	12 0	13 0	Rajshahye
	Rungpore	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	20 0	110 0	110 0	135 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	4 0 0	11 14*m*	11 14	9 8	Rungpore
	Bogra	...	...	...	18 12	15 0	21 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 2 8	11 4	10 8	12 0	Bogra
	Pubna	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 2 6	...	11 4	12 *6	12 0	Pubna
	Darjeeling	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	5 0 0	8 0*n*	8 0	6 0	Darjeeling
10 0	Jalpáiguri	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	14 8	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	11 0*o*	11 0	11 0	Jalpáiguri
	Eastern Districts.																
	Dacca	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	24 5	80 0	90 0	91 4	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	12 4*p*	12 8	12 4	Dacca
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 1 3	12 0*q*	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore
	Backergunge	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 11 0	2 11 6	3 11 0	13 0*r*	13 0	10 9	Backergunge
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	11 12*s*	11 8	12 0	Mymensingh
	Tipperah	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	12 4*t*	12 4	11 0	Tipperah
	Chittagong	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	120 0	80 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	2 11 0	9 0*u*	9 0	10 0	Chittagong
	Noakholly	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 2 0	4 6 0	10 0*v*	10 0	8 8	Noakholly
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Hill Tipperah
	Behar.																
	Patna	...	...	...	29 8	29 8	42 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 15 6	10 8	10 8	9 1	Patna
	Gya	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	29 0	180 0	180 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Gya
	Shahabad	...	...	...	28 0 to 29 0	25 0 to 26 0	32 0	140 0	130 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	12 8*w*	12 8	12 0	Shahabad
	Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	11 0*x*	11 0	12 0	Durbhunga
40 0	Mozufferpore	40 0	40 0	...	20 8	20 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 0*y*	12 0	12 0	Mozufferpore
	Sarun	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0*z*	11 0	11 0	Sarun
38 0	Chumparun	32 0	38 0	...	28 0	26 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	11 0*z1*	11 0	10 0	Chumparun
	Monghyr	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	11 0*z2*	12 1	9 3	Monghyr
	Bhágalpur	...	...	...	27 14	26 12	34 10	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 3 4	3 3 2	3 13 0	12 1*z2*	12 1	9 3	Bhágalpur
	Purneah	...	...	...	25 4	26 8	32 13	151 8	138 14	138 14	3 0 6	3 2 9	3 0 0	12 10*z3*	12 10	11 5	Purneah
	Maldah	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	10 0*z4*	10 8	10 0	Maldah
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	28 0	20 0	25 0	160 0	140 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	10 8	11 0	9 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs
	Orissa.																
	Cuttack	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	23 10	80 0	80 0	160 0	...	2 12 0	3 0 0	...	14 0	13 0	Cuttack
15 12	Pooree	13 2	14 7	...	18 6	15 11	17 0	105 0	108 0	105 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	11 4*z6*	11 4	11 0	Pooree
	Balasore	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	10 8*z7*	12 3	13 0	Balasore
	CHOTA NAGPUR. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																
	Hazáribágh	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hazáribágh
27 0	Lohardugga	27 0	36 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Lohardugga
32 0	Singbhoom	40 0	38 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Singbhoom
	Manbhoom	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Manbhoom
		...	...	...	20 0	22 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	10 8*z9*	10 8	11 0	

* In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 31-8 to 42 seers per rupee.

f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Dum-Dum 12 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, and Barrackpore 13-12 seers.

g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea and Ranaghat 12-12 seers, Meherpore 11 seers, Chooadanga 12 seers.

h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Satkhira 12 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.

i In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jhenidah, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.

j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 10-14 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.

k Retail prices of salt at Balgunge 11-8 seers and Nitpore 12 seers.

l In Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.

m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gaibanda 14 seers, Kurigram 10 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.

n Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers.

o Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers.

p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.

q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 12 seers, Bhanga 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.

r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.

s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers and Attea 12 seers.

t In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12-8 seers.

u Retail price of salt at Kemeriah 10 seers, Hathazaree and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.

v In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers and Bhaboon 11 seers.

w In the sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.

x In Madhubani and Tajpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers, and in other places 11 seers.

y In the interior retail price of salt is 12 seers.

z In Gopalgunge retail price of salt range from 10 to 13 seers.

z1 In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 10-8 seers and Jamui 11-12 seers.

z2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka and Soopole 10 seers and Muddehpoora 10-8 seers.

z3 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 11 seers.

z4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt 10 seers.

z5 In Godda retail prices of salt is 14 seers.

z6 In Khoorda retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

z7 In Bhadrak retail price of salt at Chatra 11 seers and Khurruckdiha 12 seers.

z8 Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore 11-8 seers and Burrabazar 11 seers.

z9 Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore 11-8 seers and Burrabazar 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1883—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Zea or Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Zea or Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Zea or Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. per maund.	R a. per maund.	R a. per maund.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
ASSAM.	Sylhet	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4	3 6	3 6	12 4	11 13	11 12	Sylhet	ASSAM.
	Cachar	10 10	9 2	11 6	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	21 5	24 10	22 12	24 10	29 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	13 5	21 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 8	3 0	10 10	10 10	12 4	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	26 10	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4	3 4	4 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 10	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	8 8	8 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	3 0	3 0	2 11	Nága Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
N. W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	18 8	18 8	19 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	12 0	11 4	26 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Dehra Dún	N. W. PROVINCES.
	Saháranpur	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	20 4	20 4	21 0	23 0	28 11	35 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 12	13 12	14 5	36 4	36 4	30 4	26 6	26 6	28 10	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 8	12 6	11 8	11 10	11 10	...	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	18 8	18 0	18 8	33 0	28 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	28 8	25 0	23 8	26 0	28 0	27 0	23 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	11 0	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	20 0	20 0	19 14	30 0	28 8	27 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 4	10 10	27 0	28 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	17 4	17 12	19 0	26 8	24 8	26 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	13 0	11 0	16 8	26 8	28 0	26 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	25 0	24 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	13 0	...	12 0	12 8	...	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	12 8	12 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	18 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	19 11	18 0	18 9	32 1	32 10	27 9	11 4	11 8	12 6	13 12	13 8	12 15	32 6	30 6	27 0	22 8	22 8	21 6	25 14	25 14	25 5	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	11 13	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	21 4	18 12	21 9	31 14	30 10	30 0	10 10	11 4	8 2	15 0	16 4	14 6	31 4	30 0	27 8	20 10	23 2	23 2	24 4	23 12	22 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 8	12 11	12 8	12 3	13 2	Moradabad	
	Budaun	21 4½	17 1½	21 0	32 6	28 12½	28 12½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	16 3	15 9½	15 14	...	25 12½	24 0	...	22 8	21 0	24 0	22 3	22 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	12 0	10 12½	11 6	11 6	10 8	11 6	Budaun	
	Bareilly	19 11	17 8	20 10	28 12	28 12	26 14	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 12	26 14	24 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	23 12	20 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 14	11 14	...	11 9	11 4	10 0	Bareilly	
	Sháhjáhánpur	20 12	19 8	22 8	33 0	29 0	29 8	9 12	9 12	9 4	18 12	18 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	Sháhjáhánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	17 4	17 4	18 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	...	14 8	14 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	27 8	27 0	23 8	100 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	Muttra	
	Agra	17 0	17 0	18 8	25 0	25 0	24 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Agra	
	Farukhabad	18 1	17 14½	18 15	27 5	24 12	26 14½	7 5	7 5	8 3	14 6½	14 13	16 0	25 15	24 8½	26 9	22 2	21 5½	24 14	22 8	24 10	23 4	156 8	156 8	156 8	11 15	11 14½	11 9	11 6	11 8½	11 9	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	19 8	19 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	23 0	...	...	22 0	...	26 0	26 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 0	8 0	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	17 0	17 8	20 8	23 8	23 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	24 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	Etáwah	
	Etah	20 5	19 0	22 0	26 13	26 11	26 0	8 0	7 12	6 0	14 5	17 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	0 ...	23 0	22 0	19 0	33 0	32 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Etah	
	Jalaun	20 0	18 0	22 8	22 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	27 0	25 0	30 0	23 0	25 0	27 0	33 0	33 9	30 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	11 9½	11 8	11 8	11 1½	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	22 2	21 0	24 11	38 1	36 11	34 14½	10 0	10 8	9 8	17 0	18 0	15 0	35 8	34 0	30 8	26 0	26 0	23 8	35 0	36 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	21 8	22 0	25 0	40 0	44 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	40 0	39 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	29 8	31 8	28 8	150 0	140 0	150 0	12 12	12 12	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	19 0	18 4	21 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 8	16 8	35 0	35 0	32 0	27 8	28 0	28 0	28 4	28 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 12	10 12	9 14	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	17 14	16 14	19 4	27 0	25 8	28 0	12 0	10 10	16 0	17 0	17 0	32 0	33 0	...	25 8	24 13	...	...	39 0	35 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	22 0	22 0	22 0	29 0	28 0	25 0	8 0	9 8	10 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	35 0	33 0	35 0	32 0	29 0	33 0	28 4	29 8	29 6	135 0	140 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	Bánda	
	Allahabad	18 4	17 12	19 4	30 0	30 0	28 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	15 8	17 4	18 0	32 8	34 0	33 8	30 8	32 0	32 0	31 0	33 12	31 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 13	11 4	11 4	10 0	10 12	...	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	18 0	18 9	19 11	20 0	19 2	23 10	10 0	12 6	...	...	...	15 12	28 0	28 2	31 8	22 0	24 0	...	28 4	24 0	25 6	148 12	148 12	169 8	10 12	10 12	...	10 10	10 10	8 15	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	20 8	19 0	21 3	30 5	33 1	31 12	7 12	7 12	8 7	15 8	15 8	15 8	...	28 4	...	25 6	25 6	22 9	32 5½	27 0	33 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 11½	11 9½	...	11 3½	10 13	9 9½	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	18 0	21 9½	20 13	28 12½	28 13	36 0	14 5½	17 1½	17 1½	16 11½	17 14	21 9½	36 0	34 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	18 8	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	19 0	18 6	17 0	24 0	23 0	46 0	15 8	16 8	17 0	17 8	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	22 2	23 10	147 8	147 0	147 8	9 3	9 3	7 11	9 3	9 3	9 3	Basti	
	Azamgarh	19 3	16 4	19 15	26 1	22 2	31 0	10 5	10 5	10 5	14 0	16 8	16 4	29 8	29 8	41 0	...	21 8	...	27 0	27 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 0	9 10	10 0	9 0	8 0	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	17 0	18 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	15 8	16 0	18 0	30 0	23 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	26 8	25 8½	25 8	23 5	130 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	9 9	Mirzapur	
	Benares	16 8	16 13	17 14	25 0	26 8	27 10	11 6	11 6	13 0	17 1	17 10	20 9	27 10	27 10	29 4	29 4	29 4	27 10	27 0	27 0½	30 4	128 12	128 12	143 0	10 15½	10 15½	9 10	10 5	10 5	9 10	Benares	
	Gházipur	19 5	17 6½	19 5	26 6½	25 2	30 14	10 5	10 15½	11 0	16 1½	17 6½	20 0	32 3	33 7	36 1	27 11	28 5	27 0	28 12	25 0	27 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 10	9 6	11 4	9 6	...	Gházipur	
	Balia	18 12	17 8	16 4	27 8	26 4	27 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Balia	
	Pilibhít	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Pilibhít	
OUDH.	Lucknow	18 13½	17 7½	19 12	31 3	26 12½	28 13½	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 13	15 5½	14 13½	29 8	26 12	27 2	24 10½	25 6	25 0½	26 0	25 0	23 14½	115 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	Lucknow	OUDH.
	Unáo	19 0	17 0	20 0	28 0	25 0	28 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Unáo	
	Bára Banki	19 0	19 0	20 0	30 0	28 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	36 0	34 0	34 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	9 8	Bára Banki	
	Sitapur	20 12	20 9	20 0	25 12	25 6	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 8	20 0	19 0	33 4	35 13	23 4	27 8	27 11	...	26 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Sitapur	
	Hardui	17 13	17 13	20 6	30 0	24 6	27 11	5 10	5 10	5 10	11 4	11 4	12 3	...	23 7	...	...	23 0	...	24 0	20 10	22 18	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 7	8 7	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 7	Hardui	
	Kheri	19 12	20 0	20 8	36 0	36 0	27 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	49 0	43 0	35 0	...	36 0	...	22 0	22 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Kheri	
	Fyzabad	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Fyzabad	
	Bharaich	18 0	18 0	15 0	40 0	30 0	38 0	12 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	45 0	44 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 4	Bharaich	
	Gonda	21 6	22 8	21 4	38 8	33 0	35 8	15 8	15 12	17 0	17 4	18 4	20 0	46 8	46 8	42 0	28 8	28 8	27 0	31 4	28 4	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 12	11 12	10 0	Gonda	
	Rai Bareli	20 0	21 0	20 10	29 8	32 8	27 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 8	40 0	28 0	29 0	24 8	25 0	27 0	29 0	26 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sultánpur	22 0	22 0	22 0	36 0	36 0	34 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	30 0	...	...	30 0	...	29 0	26 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 12	Sultánpur	
	Partábgarh	21 1	20 10	21 12	33 9	34 9	32 10	16 9	17 12	16 8	17 11	18 6	17 8	31 0	33 4	...	30 0	31 4	...	27 12	23 10	25 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 12	11 2	9 0	Partábgarh	
PUNJAB.	Delhi	19 8	19 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	28 8	28 0	22 8	23 0	22 8	25 0	25 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Delhi	PUNJAB.
	Gurgáon (*a*)	21 0	20 0	18 8	29 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 8	25 0	22 8	26 0	25 0	22 8	140 0	120 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgáon (*a*)	
	Karnál	19 0	19 0	20 0	33 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	33 0	31 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	26 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 6	12 6	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 12	Karnál	
	Hissar	20 8	20 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	33 0	35 0	35 0	29 0	29 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Hissar	
	Rohtak	18 8	18 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	28 8	24 0	25 0	24 0	34 0	27 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	12 8	12 4	10 2	12 0	11 11	9 4	Rohtak	
	Sirsa	20 0	22 0	20 4	48 0	48 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	34 0	36 0	33 8	28 0	43 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Sirsa	
	Umballa	24 8	24 0	23 8	40 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	42 0	40 0	34 0	30 0	28 0	33 8	44 0	43 0	34 0	140 0	130 0	130 0	14 1	13 13	13 8	14 0	13 12	13 8	Umballa	
	Ludhiána	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ludhiána	
	Simla	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	90 0	11 5	11 5	9 14	10 0	10 10	10 8	Simla	
	Jullundur	24 8	24 8	23 8	55 0	52 0	41 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	41 0	41 0	36 0	30 0	28 0	23 0	21 8	22 0	21 8	110 0	100 0	105 0	14 8	15 0	13 14	14 4	14 8	13 8	Jullundur	
	Hoshiárpur (*b*)	26 0	27 0	24 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	38 0	44 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	34 0	36 0	31 0	110 0	100 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 8	Hoshiárpur (*b*)	
	Kángra	22 0	23 0	21 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	36 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	11 8	10 0	11 8	11 0	9 0	Kángra	
																				24 0	28 0	21 0											

* Mandwa: present 27 seers, past 30 seers, and corresponding 35 seers.

(*a*) Firewood falling.

(*b*) Jowar rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1883—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
PUNJAB—*continued*.	Amritsar	25 0	24 12	23 8	44 0	43 0	49 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	42 0	44 0	30 4	26 8	26 8	26 8	...	...	...	39 8	40 0	31 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	Amritsar	PUNJAB—*continued*.
	Siálkot	27 0	27 0	23 0	43 0	48 0	39 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	37 0	37 0	30 0	39 0	39 0	24 0	...	...	...	32 0	31 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	15 8	15 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	Siálkot	
	Gurdáspur	28 0	28 0	28 0	45 0	45 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 8	Gurdáspur	
	Lahore	24 0	24 0	23 0	48 0	48 0	42 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	48 0	48 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	29 0	80 0	70 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	Lahore	
	Ferozepore (*a*)	24 0	23 8	22 0	46 0	42 8	45 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	50 0	46 0	40 0	38 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	42 0	40 0	33 6	100 0	100 0	80 0	13 12	13 9	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ferozepore (*a*)	
	Gujránwála (*b*)	26 12	26 4	21 8	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	35 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	33 4	32 8	27 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	Gujránwála (*b*)	
	Ráwalpindi (*c*)	22 0	23 8	19 12	44 0	42 0	35 0	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	9 8	37 0	36 0	27 0	43 0	44 0	21 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	22 0	135 0	100 0	80 0	15 12	15 12	14 0	15 8	..	13 12	Ráwalpindi (*c*)	
	Jhelum	27 8	26 8	19 8	42 0	42 8	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	39 0	39 0	29 0	45 0	42 8	23 0	...	...	...	28 8	28 0	24 8	140 0	140 0	90 0	16 12	16 10	16 0	16 8	16 4	15 8	Jhelum	
	Gujrát	31 0	29 0	20 12	48 0	48 0	39 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	47 0	47 0	27 0	47 0	47 0	29 0	...	...	...	29 0	29 8	24 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 0	Gujrát	
	Shahpúr (*d*)	23 0	23 0	17 0	55 0	43 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	42 0	40 0	22 0	48 0	43 0	20 0	...	...	...	31 0	29 0	22 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr (*d*)	
	Mooltan (*d*)	16 12	17 0	17 0	34 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 8	22 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 0	14 12	12 4	14 8	14 8	12 0	Mooltan (*d*)	
	Jhang	20 0	21 0	17 8	40 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	...	...	...	28 0	25 8	21 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 14	15 4	14 12	14 8	14 12	14 0	Jhang	
	Montgomery	19 0	18 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	12 0	12 0	10 4	Montgomery	
	Muzaffargarh	18 8	17 8	19 0	30 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	25 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	13 12	13 8	12 9	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Ismail Khán	20 3	21 13	16 12	34 3	34 0	29 12	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	8 12	41 4	41 4	28 10	33 13	33 12	22 8	...	...	...	25 8	27 8	25 0	125 0	125 0	100 0	63 0	65 0	56 4	62 0	63 0	54 0	Dera Ismail Khán	
	Dera Gházi Khán (*e*)	16 24	16 14	17 2	35 0	27 8	26 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	40 0	38 12	23 2	33 12	32 8	24 6	...	...	...	22 8	22 3	25 1	100 0	100 0	140 0	32 8	32 8	25 0	31 4	31 4	22 8	Dera Gházi Khán (*e*)	
	Bannu (*f*)	28 2	27 3	23 2	59 6	50 0	46 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	27 8	41 4	37 8	20 0	...	...	...	34 6	30 10	31 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	Bannu (*f*)	
	Pesháwar (*d*)	17 12	18 2	13 5	42 0	42 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 8	36 11	36 1	23 6	33 2	29 0	14 0	...	...	...	21 2	20 10	16 6	99 0	99 0	91 0	61 12	61 2	57 3	60 0	59 0	54 8	Pesháwar (*d*)	
	Kohát	17 14	18 8	12 12	31 14	30 10	25 8	...	...	...	10 13	12 12	11 8	36 15	36 15	18 8	36 15	36 5	16 9	...	...	...	21 0	20 6	14 10	127 8	127 8	127 0	102 0	102 0	91 13	71 6	87 0	81 9	Kohát	
	Házára	...	...	...	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	19 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Házára	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nágpur	18 8	17 12	19 12	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 8	18 4	17 0	17 4	29 12	29 12	30 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	24 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 12	Nágpur	CENTRAL PROVINCES.
	Bhandára	22 8	22 0	23 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 12	22 8	23 12	19 12	35 0	35 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 12	Bhandára	
	Chánda	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	31 0	34 0	30 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	30 0	31 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	Chánda	
	Wardha	21 0	21 0	22 12	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 12	16 0	14 0	12 12	30 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	22 12	150 0	155 0	135 0	10 8	12 8	10 12	10 0	12 0	10 8	Wardha	
	Bálaghát	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 8	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	35 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	Bálaghát	
	Jubbulpore	19 8	20 0	20 8	19 0	20 0	13 0	13 8	12 8	18 0	19 0	17 8	28 0	27 0	21 8	20 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	33 0	35 0	140 0	130 0	180 0	11 8	11 14	9 0	11 0	11 8	8 8	Jubbulpore	
	Saugor	25 0	25 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	35 0	32 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	28 0	31 0	30 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 8	10 12	8 4	10 0	10 8	8 0	Saugor	
	Damoh	31 0	26 8	28 0	...	31 0	...	15 8	15 12	12 12	16 4	16 8	13 12	...	19 0	...	...	39 0	...	...	...	...	41 0	39 0	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	8 4	10 0	10 0	8 0	Damoh	
	Seoni	23 0	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	13 0	18 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	30 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 4	6 0	11 4	11 0	5 12	Seoni	
	Mandla	28 12	28 0	25 4	...	...	...	14 8	17 0	15 0	20 8	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 0	40 0	57 8	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	8 0	Mandla	
	Betúl	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	32 0	17 0	20 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	21 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	21 0	29 0	29 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chhindwára	
	Hoshangabad	16 9	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 0	10 11	10 11	11 4	21 0	19 8	24 0	19 4	19 8	27 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	23 14	28 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	8 7	10 12	10 12	7 5	Hoshangabad	
	Narsinghpur	19 8	20 8	21 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	31 0	38 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	10 8	10 8	8 0	Narsinghpur	
	Nimár	16 8	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	12 8	25 1	24 0	24 0	25 1	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	21 13	24 0	24 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 12	12 12	13 0	Nimár	
	Raipur	24 0	24 0	40 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	22 8	19 0	32 0	46 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 8	30 0	40 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4	9 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Raipur	
	Sambalpur	18 8	18 8	27 0	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	34 0	52 8	52 8	54 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Sambalpur	
	Biláspur	36 0	40 0	54 0	...	...	...	32 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	45 0	52 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	50 0	50 0	42 0	42 0	60 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	Biláspur	
BRITISH BURMA.	*Arakan Division.*																																			*Arakan Division.*	BRITISH BURMA.
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	27 7	26 13	26 13	33 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	39 0	Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																																			*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town	15 5	15 5	16 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 2	15 4	12 8	13 2	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	19 7	18 1	320 0	320 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	12 2	12 2	18 3	...	...	...	13 7	14 15	16 12	17 2	17 2	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	12 7	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	32 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																																			*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	14 5	17 14	14 15	15 10	19 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	15 8	18 8	12 11	17 13	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 12	265 7	241 5	142 4	28 9	28 9	39 0	23 1	23 1	28 6	Bassein	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	16 12	14 11	14 11	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	13 7	147 10	147 10	147 10	35 7	35 7	47 5	33 12	33 12	44 5	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	13 6	11 8	12 1	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	11 11	13 13	13 13	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	15 13	13 14	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 6	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																																			*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 5½	18 14	13 14	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	32 5	32 5	50 6⅔	22 12	22 12	22 6⅔	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 12	13 12	19 6	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	17 5	21 12	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	30 6	30 6	36 8	14 7½	14 7⅕	29 3	Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 5	18 3	18 3	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 3	28 3	32 0	18 12	18 12	18 12	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	15 15	13 13	13 13	17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	32 3	27 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salween	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	No return received																																		Secunderabad	HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.
	Bolarum																																			Bolarum	
	Chudderghat																																			Chudderghat	
	Amraoti																																			Amraoti	
	Akola																																			Akola	
	Ellichpur																																			Ellichpur	
	Buldána																																			Buldána	
	Wún																																			Wún	
	Básim																																			Básim	

(*a*) Barley and jowar falling. (*b*) Bajra falling. (*c*) Firewood falling. (*d*) Barley and bajra falling. (*e*) Barley falling. (*f*) Barley, bajra and gram falling. * No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1883 —*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 13	12 0	12 5	12 12	13 9	13 7	10 2	10 2	10 0	11 2	11 6	12 1	30 14	26 12	27 0	...	...	...	35 5	33 2	26 4	35 1	35 3	30 14	96 0	96 0	96 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 4	Bangalore	Mysore.
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 2	11 7	11 12	12 15	13 3	12 14	14 0	16 4	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 2	37 2	30 0	40 12	38 12	35 6	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	13 3	13 3	13 3	12 14	Kolar	
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Túmkúr	
	Mysore	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	14 4	12 4	10 12	14 0	13 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	28 8	20 0	35 0	36 0	30 0	78 0	78 0	84 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Mysore	
	Hassan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hassan	
	Shimoga	14 11	16 13	15 4	15 12	17 14	15 12	12 10	14 11	10 8	16 13	16 13	14 3	37 13	29 6	33 10	...	...	...	37 4	38 6	32 9	34 10	35 11	29 6	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 9	11 9	10 7	10 8	10 8	9 7	Shimoga	
	Kadur	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Kadur	
	Chitaldroog	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chitaldroog	
Coorg	Coorg	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Coorg	Coorg
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	15 8	16 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	22 8	6 0	6 4	6 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	14 8	14 8	14 8	15 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	15 0	15 0	16 12	24 0	23 12	26 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	25 4	22 4	27 0	19 0	19 8	20 12	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 12	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	18 12	18 2	18 0	27 8	27 8	21 0	13 12	13 12	13 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 12	27 8	20 8	25 8	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	28 12	28 12	20 8	...	...	...	13 12	*	12 0	13 7	13 7	11 8	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	20 0	18 7	18 2	27 10	28 14	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	28 8	27 8	24 0	25 3	24 15	20 0	...	...	...	28 6	27 11	24 3	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 13	15 4	15 4	15 8	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 11	17 3	17 0	30 4	30 4	26 8	8 2	8 2	6 12	11 4	11 4	11 0	28 4	25 6	27 0	25 8	25 8	21 8	...	...	...	29 10	28 4	24 8	...	...	...	13 5	12 10	14 0	12 12	12 4	13 8	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	15 0	15 0	15 8	22 0	24 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	23 8	60 0	60 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	16 4	16 11	19 0	23 4	23 0	22 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	24 6	24 7	24 0	20 0	21 4	20 8	...	...	...	25 6	25 0	24 2	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	14 0	14 0	13 15	Deoli Cantonment	
																													R a. p.	*R a. p.* per md.	*R a. p.*					
	Erinpura	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Erinpura	Rajpootana.
	Sirohee																																		Sirohee	
	Abu																																		Abu	
	Anadra																																		Anadra	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	19 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	38 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	30 0	†	†	†	3 10 0	3 8 0	...	11 0	11 2	10 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14½	12 1½	15 6½	18 5½	16 12½	21 1½	10 15	10 2½	11 11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5½	16 12¾	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 10 15 *R a. p.* per md.	S. Ch. 10 15 *R a. p.*	S. Ch. 9 6 *R a. p.*	10 8¾	10 8¼	8 15¾	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	20 0	25 6	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	8 12	17 8	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	30 0	43 12	...	...	...	3 2 6	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 4	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	15 12½	14 3½	19 1	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	9 1	14 1	14 1	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 9	27 13	...	...	...	2 2 6	...	...	18 9	18 1	11 4	Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Marwar (Jodhpore)	
																													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
Rajpootana.	Bikaneer	12 0	13 0	12 10	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	3 1	6 10	6 10	6 12	...	...	...	19 14	21 0	20 12	...	...	...	18 6	19 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	Rajpootana.
	Boondee	18 8	19 0	17 8	27 0	29 0	21 8	10 12	9 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	26 0	28 0	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	30 12	23 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	13 0	12 14	12 8	12 12	12 12	Boondee	
	Kotah	18 0	18 0	21 0	19 0	18 8	24 8	10 0	11 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	10 4	26 0	25 0	27 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 4	13 4	11 8	11 12	12 12	11 0	Kotah	
	Tonk	17 11	18 0	17 2	26 0	27 0	21 8	8 2	8 2	7 3	9 11	9 12	10 2	29 4	30 0	23 15	21 8	21 9	21 6	...	...	...	28 8	29 4	23 2	160 0	160 0	120 0	14 10	14 10	12 14	14 5	14 4	...	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	17 3	17 3	18 4	22 14	17 8	23 14	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 13½	24 6	23 13½	22 0	18 6	18 6	15 13	...	...	...	26 9	26 3	26 5	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	9 15	10 10	10 10	9 11½	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	16 0	15 8	17 10	20 6	21 3	22 5	13 4	12 4	10 4	16 12	16 2	15 8	21 1	20 1	22 0	17 1	18 2	20 0	...	...	...	20 12	21 2	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 4	14 4	14 5	14 1	14 1	14 0	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	16 15	16 15	18 3	28 15	30 15	26 1	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 6	13 2	26 8	25 0	23 14	25 2	25 4	22 7	...	...	...	28 11	27 12	24 2	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 15	12 10	12 10	12 2	Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	15 0	14 2	17 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 9	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	19 8	25 4	20 0	19 8	25 4	...	...	...	16 13	19 9	22 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	...	10 14	11 6	8 14	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	17 8	17 1	...	22 13	21 15	20 9	6 14	7 9	7 9	10 1	10 1	9 15	24 14	24 14	22 13	21 1	21 5	18 4	...	...	...	24 0	23 11	21 4	118 10	123 11	109 8	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	11 9	Gwalior	
	Goona	24 0	23 8	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 10	10 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	35 0	35 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	33 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	22 1	21 11	22 8	42 8	42 8	36 10	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	22 5	20 12	40 0	42 8	36 10	32 0	35 0	24 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 1	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 7	12 7	12 7	11 10	11 3	11 10	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Not received. † Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th MAY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Heavy showers have again fallen in Assam and good rain is also reported to have occurred throughout Bengal proper. In Madras rain has fallen more or less throughout the Presidency. In the Bombay Presidency heavy rain is reported from parts of Dharwar and slight showers from three other districts. In Mysore and Coorg rain has fallen in all districts. Elsewhere there has been no rain to report for the week under notice. No report has been received from British Burma.

The harvest of certain crops continues in the Madras Presidency, with an outturn either fair or below average; general prospects are good. In the Bombay Presidency preparations for *kharif* are in progress in several districts; cotton picking is nearly completed; sugarcane is doing well. Ploughing and sowing are now in full progress in Bengal; crops on the ground are doing well and the harvesting of *boro* paddy is in progress; prospects are good, but rain is still much wanted in parts of Bhagalpur division and in Cuttack. The *rabi* harvest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has yielded a good outturn; sugarcane is being planted and indigo sowings have commenced in some districts. In the Punjab, the *rabi* harvest still continues and is yielding a good outturn generally; threshing has commenced in one district. The outturn of the *rabi* harvest in the Central Provinces is reported excellent; threshing and winnowing are still in active progress. In Assam considerable damage has occurred from floods caused by the heavy rain of the past week. In Mysore and Coorg standing crops are in good condition; land is being ploughed for the rice crop in Mercara. In the Nizam's territories preparations are in progress for *kharif* sowings. In the Central India States and Rajputana prospects continue generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 10th)		
Bellary ...	·55 (average of six stations).	Standing crops good; harvest sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool ...	·7 (average of six stations).	Standing crops good; outturn paddy, yield twelve annas; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts, latter more general.
Ganjam ...	·59 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops cotton and *ragi* thriving; fever and small-pox continue; cholera in parts; cattle-disease abating.
Kistna ...	·4 (average of four stations).	Condition of standing crops not reported; harvest castor, indigo, and *ragi*; small-pox general; cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops good where water available; harvest paddy, yield half; small-pox continues in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·76 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy in parts, yield above average; cholera, fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue in parts.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, *cholum*, and gingelly seed, yield below average; cholera continues.
Madura ...	·39 (average of three stations).	Standing crops fading in parts; harvest paddy in parts; fever and cholera continue in parts.
Malabar ...	·93 (average of eleven stations).	Sowing first crop commenced in parts, third crop progressing; small-pox in all talukas; fever and cattle-disease in parts.
Travancore ...	.....	Cultivation progressing, yield last crop, Trivandrum division average; fever continues.
		General Remarks.—No rain in Chingleput, Tanjore, and Travancore; general prospects good.
Bombay—(May 9th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	Small-pox now prevalent only in Bagdadi lines, Karachi, 14 patients remaining on 5th, 3 fresh cases, no deaths since 27th April, total to 5th May—cases 474, deaths 119; disease in twelve villages in districts, 40 fresh cases, 7 deaths, 36 remaining sick; Kotri on 7th, 8 feet 4 inches against 7 feet 7 inches corresponding date last year; *rabi* harvesting completed; fever in talukas; cattle-disease and pleuro-pneumonia in two talukas; red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 32 and 36, in Manjhand 28, 32 and 48, in Ghorabari 20, 44 and 44, and in Shahbander 22, 44 and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Threshing of *rabi* crops nearly completed; *kharif* operations in progress; small-pox and fever in seven and cattle-disease in six talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *juari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Manuring operations commenced in some talukas; public health good; wheat 27 and *bajri* 30 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Sugarcane in good condition; cotton picking and sowing of summer crops in progress in Kari Division; small-pox continues in Baroda city; *bajri* 28 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Preparations for *kharif* continue; small-pox in Surat abating, average death 1; *juari* 42 and *sáyli* 49 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	A few drops of rain on the morning of 3rd.	Temperature normal; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal on 2nd and 3rd, afterwards normal; abnormal wind northerly.
Poona ...	.....	Cholera continues in Poona and four other talukas, 127 cases, 35 fatal; *bajri* 41 and *juari* 51 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 39 and *juari* 43 lbs.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Threshing of *rabi* crops completed; cholera in Parner, Kopergaon, Sheogaon, and Newasa talukas; preparation of land for the next season in progress; *juari*—maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 48 in Akola; *bajri*—maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 in Nagar.
Sholapur ...	·29 at Sangola	Cholera in a few villages in each taluka of the district, out of 128 cases, 52 fatal; cattle-disease in Malsiras taluka; *juari*—62 lbs. 6 tolas and *bajri* 54 lbs 1 tola per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain in all talukas except Navalgund, Bunkapur and Ron—·13 in Nargund; heavy in Dharwar, Ranibennur, and Karajgi; slight in others.	Harvesting of late crops and cotton picking nearly completed; locusts in Dharwar and Nargund; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in eight villages of petta Nargund; cholera in a village of Kalghatgi; cattle-disease and small-pox in one and fever in two talukas; rice—minimum 24 and *juari* 47 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, ·7; Sirsi, ·71; Kumpta, ·50; and Hallial, ·22.	Second crop harvest completed; preparing ground for monsoon crops; sugarcane plants healthy; 3 deaths from small-pox in Sirsi, it continues at Karwar and Sidapur; fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather cloudy and hot.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather hot; measles in Rajkot; cholera appeared in Amran, Und, Navanagar, and Morvi, no cases in Kotda Nayani; *bajri* 29 and *juari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in the Southern Mahratta Country, heavy in parts of Dharwar and in parts of the Nargund taluka of this district, however scarcity of drinking-water continues; preparation for *kharif* in progress; locusts in parts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Satara, Ratnagiri, and Colaba; cholera in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Thana; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in some districts.
Bengal—(May 9th)		
Chittagong ...	4·03	Weather rainy, with strong south-easterly wind; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; cholera still continues; cattle-disease abating.
Dacca ...	3·83	Prospects of standing crops good; harvesting of *boro* paddy and *cheena* going on, of barley nearly completed.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore ·74	Low lands being prepared for *amun* paddy; sowing of early rice and jute commenced; price of common rice stationary; public health on the whole good.
Moorshedabad ...	·96	Prospects of *boro* paddy favourable; fields being still prepared for *aus* paddy; health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	.....	More rain in east than at head-quarters, weather again sultry; preparation for crops going on.
Burdwan ...	3·8	Ploughing going on everywhere; rain still wanted in Ranegunge; cholera cases reported from various parts.
Rungpore ...	3·48	Prospects good; sowing in progress in some places; weeding of early rice going on; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	*Nil*	Want of rain beginning to be much felt, especially for paddy and indigo; public health good.
Purneah ...	·83	Prospects of crops improved by rain; ploughing going on everywhere; health good.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Collection of cotton and castor going on; sugarcane growing splendidly; 6 cases of cholera reported from Mokameh in Barrh subdivision.
Darbhunga ...	*Nil*	Mango damaged by storm; crops doing well; ploughing well begun; prices rising a little; cholera reported; health otherwise good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather very warm; no crops on the ground; small-pox and cattle-disease still reported; health generally good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot, with constant high wind; want of rain much felt; public health generally good.
		General Remarks.—Good rain fell again this week throughout Bengal proper, but elsewhere the fall was slight, and partial rain has improved prospects of standing crops, and has been very beneficial for ploughing and sowing which are now in full progress; want of rain much felt in parts of Bhagálpur division and in Cuttack and Hazáribágh; harvesting of *boro* paddy proceeding; rain has been also good for public health, though reports of sporadic cholera are still received from several places; in Nuddea fever and cholera, and in Bongong Sub-division of Jessore cholera are said to have decreased; scattered cases of small-pox still reported from Patna and Chota Nagpore divisions.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (May 8th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; health of cattle good; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 9th)	.....	High west winds and great heat; slight small-pox and local cholera as before; *mohwa* crop over average outturn; prices generally steady; rice risen.
Gorakhpur („ 7th)	.....	Weather fine; harvest nearly over, outturn average; mango crop injured by storms of previous week; health fair; some cattle-disease; prices easy.
Jhánsi („ „)	.....	Strong hot wind; harvesting over, the outturn is estimated at 16 annas in Mau, Garotha, and Jhánsi parganas and 14 annas in pargana Moth; prices fluctuating; health good; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 8th)	No rain	*Rabi* harvesting continues; fever in three and small-pox in four parganas; general health good; prices rising slightly.
Bareilly („ „)	No rain	Harvest operations nearly finished; prices generally stationary; health good.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; harvest over; grain coming into market; health good; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ „)	No rain	Weather warm; wheat being cut; wheat poor on elevated places, but better in irrigated and moist lands; prices rising; general health good; cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Weather very hot; *rabi* harvest completed, outturn satisfactory on the whole; sugarcane being planted out; general health good.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Prices stationary; indigo being sown; slight small-pox reported in Kunda tahsil; general health good.
Sitapur („ „)	.....	Supplies plentiful; prices slightly higher; variable winds; small-pox still bad.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Planting of sugarcane nearly completed; small-pox in four tahsils; a few cases of sporadic cholera in the district; condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 7th)	.....	Weather seasonable; harvest over; slight cholera in tahsil Dalman; fever and small-pox abating; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 8th)	No rain	Small-pox extending from town to district; *rabi* crops harvested; foot-and-mouth disease in two parganas; markets well supplied with grain; prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; health of people good, but small-pox still lingers; markets well supplied.
		General Remarks.—There has been no rain, and the weather has been warm and seasonable everywhere; slight cholera is reported from Allahabad, Fyzabad, and Rae Bareli, and small-pox and cattle-disease continue in a number of districts; sugarcane is being planted out and indigo sowings have commenced in some districts; prices generally steady have risen in a few districts.
Punjab—(May 8th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Cholera continues; outturn of harvest at the average; slight rise in prices.
Hissar ...	.....	No report received.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health good; harvesting in progress, outturn expected to be below the average; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices slightly rising.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good; crops being gathered; slight fall in prices.
Lahore ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; crops being cut; prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health fair; crops being threshed; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	A few cases of fever in Kahuta tahsil; outturn of harvest above the average; slight fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Health good; crops being reaped; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health good; prices fluctuating.
		General Remarks.—Health and harvest prospects generally good.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (May 9th)	.....	Weather hot; *rabi* harvest good; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ 8th)	.....	Weather very warm; threshing and winnowing in progress, outturn excellent; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Saugor („ 7th)	.....	Weather warm and cloudy occasionally; winnowing continues; prices steady; health good.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather very hot; winnowing nearly completed; price of wheat slightly fallen, of rice stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot and cloudy; winnowing continues; health good; small-pox—131 cases, 4 deaths; wheat 15 and rice 10¾ seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot; preparation for *kharif* sowings in progress; small-pox—190 cases, 12 deaths; wheat 16, *juari* 24, and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur (May 5th)	.....	Weather cloudy and close; small-pox slight; prices steady.
Sambalpur („ 3rd)	.....	Weather hot during the day, cool at nights; health good; common rice 56 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot and close, cloudy occasionally; threshing and winnowing in progress; small-pox prevalent in some districts; outturn of *rabi* harvest excellent, but prices range high, owing to large export.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(May 9th)		
Gauhati ...	4·99	Rain and thunderstorms daily; river rising; cholera at Hajoo and cattle-disease in mouzahs Betwa and Suki; crops coming up well.
Sylhet ...	10·58	*Boro* paddy harvest going on; cultivation and sowing of *aus* and *amun* commencing; cholera increasing; cattle-disease reported; the Loobah river in destructive flood, and the Sarma has risen to its full height in a few days.
Cachar ...	15·50	Weather very wet, incessant rains from Saturday night accompanied with heavy squalls; river full, having risen 33½ feet in four days; Barkhola bazar swept away; floods reported chiefly in the north, where much damage done; great improvement in public health.
Dibrugarh ...	5·25	Weather rainy; prospects of *ahu* crop good; cholera still reported; cattle-disease reported from North Lakhimpur sub-division.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 9th)		
Bangalore ...	·19	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	3·11	Prospects good.
Mercara ...	1·48	Thunderstorms unfavourable to coffee blossoms in North Coorg, but it is forming berry in South Coorg; lands being ploughed for rice crops; public health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain in all districts, from 1·30 to 3·44; standing crops in good condition; prospects of season fair; public health generally good; no material change in prices.
Berar & Hyderabad—(May 9th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operation in progress; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Weather hot; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings.
Hyderabad ...	.....	No report received.
Central India States—(May 9th)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather seasonable, nights cool, high wind prevailing; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health good; heat increasing; small-pox still continues in Gwalior.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather hot and seasonable; health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather hot; public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Weather very warm; health good; wheat 24 seers.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects and public health good.
Agar ...	.....	No report received.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 9th)	.....	Weather windy and cool.
Sirohi („ 6th)	.....	Fair amount of water in wells; health good; weather hot, but not oppressive.
Marwar („ 4th)	.....	Tanks all empty, water obtained from wells with difficulty; small-pox and fever still prevail; crops almost cut; hot winds blowing; prices stationary.
Meywar („ „)	.....	Wells and tanks fair.
Sankah ...	.....	Good crops harvested.
Harowti (May 5th)	.....	Nights cool; health good; prices falling.
Jhallawar („ 2nd)	.....	Weather hot; small-pox in some districts.
Ajmere („ 8th)	.....	High winds, seasonable.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Average harvest secured; health good; prices stationary.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (May 8th)	.....	Health good; cholera continues in one tahsil.
Nepal—(May 3rd)		
Katmandu ...	·10	Prospects good; weather cool and cloudy.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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№ 20. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1881-82.

Nos. 164-761, dated Simla, the 30th April 1883.

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

READ—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 14121, dated 20th March 1883, forwarding copy of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1881-82, and of the Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total capital outlay incurred up to the end of the year under review amounted to ₹5,47,57,368; the gross revenue assessed to ₹39,31,566; the maintenance charges, direct and indirect, to ₹17,47,245, and the net revenue to ₹21,84,321, or 4 per cent. on the total capital expenditure to the end of the year, excluding the capital cost of the Muzaffargarh Canals, which is not known. Deducting from the total capital outlay ₹2,89,56,192, expended upon the Sirhind and Swat River Canals which had not come into operation during 1881-82, the net assessed revenue yields a return of very nearly 8½ per cent. on the balance, which represents the total capital cost of the canals which actually irrigated during the year. The surplus of accumulated net revenue over accumulated interest charges payable up to the end of the year amounted to ₹ 1,82,27,075.

2. The following statement compares the assessments of 1881-82 with those of the three previous years :—

Canals.	Assessments.			
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Bári Doáb	13,53,590	15,19,068	13,85,454	10,71,772
Western Jumna	11,44,440	10,29,669	13,13,685	11,71,994
Inundation Canals	14,33,536	10,95,551	7,34,778	6,34,918
Madhupur Workshops	...	...	...	225
Total .	39,31,566	36,44,288	34,33,917	28,78,909

The decrease on the Bári Doáb Canal was due to the season being unfavorable for irrigation. The hope expressed by the Local Government that the revenue of the Western Jumna Canal had reached its lowest figure in 1880-81 and would thereafter improve, seems likely to be verified. The large increase under the head of Inundation Canals was mainly caused by an indirect credit of ₹2,38,483 on account of enhancement of land revenue due to the Muzaffargarh Canals, for which nothing was allowed in the returns of the previous year, but there was also an increase of ₹75,000 in the canal revenue assessed on the Upper Sutlej Canals, due to the excellent administration of the officer in charge of them.

3. The working expenses, including indirect charges, amounted to—

Canals.	Working Expenses.			
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Bári Doáb	5,10,565	4,22,718	5,02,288	5,14,358
Western Jumna	4,31,163	4,08,254	4,75,632	4,16,069
Inundation Canals	8,05,517	8,84,252	6,47,511	6,18,480
Madhupur Workshops	...	...	14,361	16,412
Total .	17,47,245	17,15,224	16,39,792	15,65,319

The increase of expenditure on the Bari Doab Canal occurs under all heads except "Refunds" and "Indirect charges," and that on the Western Jumna Canal mainly under "Extensions and Improvements" and "Establishment." The decrease of expenditure on Inundation Canals is entirely due to a large decrease of ₹1,35,453 on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals, the expenditure on all others having increased.

4. The net assessed revenue after deduction of all working expenses amounted to—

Canals.	Net assessed Revenue.			
	1881-82.	1880 81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Bári Doáb	8,43,025	10,96,350	8,83,166	5,57,414
Western Jumna	7,13,277	6,21,415	8,38,053	7,55,925
Inundation Canals	6,28,019	2,11,299	87,267	16,438
Madhupur Workshops	...	...	—14,361	—16,187
Total .	21,84,321	19,29,064	17,94,125	18,13,590

The net assessed revenue of the Bári Doáb Canal yielded 5·42 per cent.; that of the Western Jumna Canal 8·6 per cent.; and that of the Inundation Canals, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, 31·25 per cent. on the total capital outlay (direct and indirect) to the end of the year under review.

5. The statement of areas irrigated, which is given in paragraph 5 of the Resolution of the Punjab Government, shows a large and satisfactory increase in the area watered by the Inundation Canals.

On the Western Jumna Canal the area under sugarcane was 50 per cent., and that under cotton nearly 40 per cent. greater than that watered during the previous year.

Of the total area irrigated by the canals of the Punjab during 1881-82, 602,860 acres, or 36 per cent., were under wheat.

6. The statement given below shows a slight improvement in the duty done by the water entering the heads of the Bári Doáb and Western Jumna Canals—

Canals.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.	
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Per cubic foot per second.						
Bári Doáb . .	Acres .	64·9	143·4	54·8	144·6	59·7	117·7
	₹ .	196	320	161·7	319·6	172·5	259·3
Western Jumna . .	Acres .	67·6	65·8	62·4	62·8	79·6	61·6
	₹ .	295	205	178·5	138·2	248·4	134·9

7. The maintenance charges per acre irrigated are compared below—

Canals.	Per acre irrigated.			
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Bári Doáb	1·39	0·97	1·27	1·57
Western Jumna	1·43	1·53	1·53	1·04
Inundation Canals	0·79	1·02	1·25	·88
On whole area	1·03	1·09	1·34	1·10

8. The cost of measuring irrigated areas and of preparing demand statements is given in paragraph 17 of the Resolution by the Local Government, and enquiry is being made into the possibility of reducing charges under this head.

9. From paragraph 18 of the Resolution by the Local Government it appears that the charges for collection of canal revenue include cost of measuring and assessing the irrigated areas. This was not understood when the Local Government was asked to reduce the charges to 5 per cent. on the revenue collected. From the figures given by the Government of the Punjab it would, however, appear that it may be found possible to reduce the charges on this account on the Western Jumna Canal from 8·17 to 6·50, or 7·0 per cent.

10. The balances of canal revenue remaining uncollected on the 1st of April 1882 amounted to ₹63,044-8-5 out of a total demand of ₹19,84,313-7-2. The balances uncollected on the 1st April 1881 amounted to ₹1,82,622, and those of 1879-80 to ₹64,262.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report and of the Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to the Finance and Commerce and Revenue and Agricultural Departments of this Government for information.

Also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Foreign Department, for communication to the Resident at Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information.

Also, that this Resolution, the Resolution by the Local Government, and the Chief Engineer's Report, with a few selected tables, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

By order,

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, in the Public Works Department, No. 1411I., dated 20th March 1883.

READ—

Revenue Report of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, for the year 1881-82.

RESOLUTION.—The result of the working of the canals in the year under review again shows an improvemennt on that of the previous year. The net revenue of the works in operation in excess of all charges, including interest, by assessments, is 3·99, against 3·52 in the previous year, and by collections 4·61, against 8·78, but the last figure was the result of abnormal credits.

2. The area irrigated has increased from 1,565,877 acres in the last year to 1,687,725, notwithstanding that there was a falling-off in the Bári Doáb Canal of 65,078 acres. There was an increase of 34,994 acres in the Western Jumna Canal, and this shows that the cultivators on that canal are resuming much of the irrigation that had been temporarily abandoned.

3. The Capital invested by Government in the Punjab Canals amounted to R4,49,78,190, in addition to which R97,79,178 has been contributed by Native States for the Sirhind Canal, so that the total cost of the Punjab Canals has been R5,47,57,368.

4. The above includes R18,25,106 spent on the Swát River Canal classed as a Famine Relief Protective Work, and excludes R8,55,648 which had been expended on surveys made some years ago for new canal projects, and which Government of India have ruled in para. 2 of their Resolution No. 65-66 A-I, dated 5th April 1882, should be classed as works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

5. The returns from the canals in operation by collections amounted to R5,05,981 in excess of all charges for working expenses and interest, so that there was a profit of R1·13 per cent. on the Capital invested by Government, including that locked up in the Sirhind and Swát River Canals, which are not yet in operation.

Up to date the receipts have exceeded the whole of the charges by R1,82,27,075.

6. Of the permanent canals in operation, the Capital amounted at the end of the year to R2,38,45,044, of which R4,43,224 had been spent during the year.

7. The gross revenue collected during the year was R26,63,251; the working expenses R9,41,728; the interest charges R9,03,267; and the profits R8,18,256, or 3·43 per cent. on th Capital invested, against 7·56 per cent. in the previous year.

8. But the latter included adjustments on account of previous years; deducting these the percentage was only 2·29 or 1·14 less than the year under review.

9. The realizations on account of the lease of water-power continue to exhibit a satisfactory increase, as will appear from the following:—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
Western Jumna Canal.	16,366	18,952	6,108*	112*	11,648	15,287
Bári Doáb Canal .	71,669	64,029	45,759	45,504	35,290	38,542
TOTAL .	88,035	82,981	51,867	45,616	46,938	53,829

* The receipts in these years on Western Jumna Canal were abnormally low, for reasons explained in previous reports.

This revenue is almost entirely due to the rentals paid for the native flour mills, the single exception being the sugar works near the head of the Bári Doáb Canal. During the year, however, the Egerton Woollen Mills were established on the same canal, and enquiries have been since made by the Manager of a Company composed entirely of native capitalists who propose to utilize for ice-making and general purposes the water-power that is still available at the tail of the Delhi Branch of the Western Jumna Canal.

10. The Capital invested in the Inundation Canals in operation, with which is included the Mádhopur Workshops, at the end of the year, was R19,21,037, being R33,446 less than at the commencement of the year; this was due to a decrease in the suspense balances and principally to the sale of stores collected in the Mádhopur Workshops. This does not include the Muzaffargarh Canals, for which no Capital Account is kept.

11. The gross revenue amounted to R10,82,287, the working expenses to R6,37,753, and the interest to R74,299, so that the profit was R370,235, or 19·27 per cent. after paying all charges.

12. By assessments the gross revenue would amount to R10,86,804, and the profit to R3,74,752, or 19·51 per cent.

13. Although not pertaining to the year under review, it may here be remarked that the extension of the system of Inundation Canals from the great rivers of the Punjab, referred to in para. 14 of the observations of the Government of India in the Revenue Report for 1880-81, has received attention, and that three Divisions have been constituted for the purpose of preparing projects in detail for the construction of Inundation Canals from the Sutlej, Chenab and Ravi Rivers, of which the two former are far advanced, and will shortly be submitted for the sanction of the Supreme Government.

14. Surveys of the Ravi in connection with the project for a canal in the Montgomery District are also in progress.

15. The following table shows the area irrigated in the last five years :—

Canal.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Permanent	668,547	698,631	704,003	726,018	774,962
Inundation	1,019,178	867,246	516,341	692,261	549,511
Total	1,687,725	1,565,877	1,220,344	1,418,279	1,324,480

On the permanent canals there has been a satisfactory increase of 34,994 acres on the Western Jumna Canal, which is, however, more than balanced by a decrease of 65,078 acres on the Bári Doáb Canal, the cause of which is explained in detail in the Chief Engineer's report. The increase on the Inundation Canals is due to the favorable conditions of the rivers.

16. As directed in para. 8 of Government of India's Review of the Revenue Report of 1880-81, classified statements of crops irrigated in each Canal Division have been appended to Chief Engineer's report.

17. The cost per 100 acres of measuring the irrigated areas and preparing the demand statements was as follows :—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Western Jumna Canal	2·53	2·34	2·05
Bári Doáb ,,	2·95	2·68	3·03
Inundation ,,	1·18	1·45	1·69

The possibility of effecting some reduction in the amount of these charges is referred to in paras. 18 and 40 of Chief Engineer's report, and will not be lost sight of.

18. The cost of collecting the canal revenue for four years is as follows :—

	1881-82.			1880-81.			1879-80.			1878-79.		
	Total Revenue.	Charges for collection.	Percentage.	Total Revenue.	Charges for collection.	Percentage.	Total Revenue.	Charges for collection.	Percentage.	Total Revenue.	Charges for collection.	Percentage.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bári Doáb Canal	14,23,913	93,876	6·59	17,78,919	95,073	5·34	11,91,291	1,00,081	8·40	9,83,213	77,849	7·92
Western Jumna Canal	12,39,338	1,01,251	8·17	18,17,743	89,250	4·91	14,06,382	1,07,550	7·65	12,89,935	98,071	7·60
Inundation Canals.												
Upper Sutlej	1,49,084	8,283	...	1,17,038	8,467	...	1,23,394	7,364	...	1,52,144	13,506	...
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	5,82,319	7,851	...	9,45,069	4,866	...	4,02,777	5,171	...	3,56,985	5,542	...
Indus	3,25,881	14,131	...	2,20,603	14,240	...	1,77,442	12,649	...	1,91,546	9,832	...
Muzaffargarh	5,75,777	13,552	...	92,150	10,869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur	25,003	...	...	7,597	...	...	11,491	...	...	15,542	...	...
Other Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	395	...
Total Inundation Canals	16,58,084	43,817	2·64	13,82,457	38,442	2·78	7,15,104	25,184	3·52	7,19,817	29,275	4·07
Grand Total	43,21,315	2,38,944	5·53	49,79,119	2,22,765	4·47	33,12,777	2,32,815	7·03	29,92,965	2,05,195	6·85

There appears to be no possibility of reducing the cost of collection, which includes that of measurement to the limit of 5 per cent. proposed by the Government of India in para. 12 of its review of last year's report. The low percentage shown in 1880-81 was abnormal, in consequence of the inclusion in the accounts of considerable arrears of revenue on jágír lands. The figures for and 1878-79. The fees paid to Lambardárs and Patwárís amount to 5 per cent. on the direct water-rate, which in a normal year may be taken at 70 per cent. of the gross revenue, so that these fees would of themselves amount to 3·5 per cent. It has been shown in the preceding para. that the cost of measurements vary from 2·5 to 3 per cent., and the salaries of the superior and inferior Revenue establishment form the balance of the charges under this head.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

19. The area irrigated by this canal has increased by 34,994 acres, which justifies the hope expressed in last year's report that the depression under which this canal has suffered for the last few years from causes that have been explained in previous reports was only temporary, and that there would be a steady expansion of the area under cultivation.

20. The collections of the year give a profit of 6·06 per cent. and the assessments 4·92. The profit by assessments is less than that by collections owing to large arrears of water-rent having been collected during the present year. These percentages are net results after paying interest.

The percentage on collection last year, excluding that due to adjustments on account of arrears of revenue on jágír lands, was 3·59, and on the assessments 3·81.

21. The working expenses were R1·43 per acre irrigated against 1·54 in the previous year, and the establishment charges 0·80, against 0·86.

22. After deducting all charges, the balance at credit of this canal at the end of the year was R2,60,53,432.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

23. The area irrigated by this canal was 368,002 acres, being a decrease of 65,078 acres; this is mainly due to an unfavorable season. It is hoped that the construction of kharíf rájbahás, two of which have recently been sanctioned, will lead to greater stability in the revenue of this canal in future years.

24. The collections of the year show a net profit of R2·03, against R1·64 per cent., which was the normal profit in the previous year.

25. The assessments give a net profit of R1·58, against 2·72 in the previous year. The charges and interest unpaid at the end of the year were reduced to R60,79,691.

26. The charge for establishment is 0·623, against 0·526 per acre irrigated in the previous year; and the working expenses 1·39, against 1·01. Both these rates are necessarily higher than those of the previous year, owing to the decrease in the area of irrigation.

27. The balance uncollected at the end of the year has been reduced from R43,204 to 35,387, but there is still room for reduction in the amount of outstandings.

UPPER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS.

28. The net profit on these canals was 6·46 on the Capital, against 0·53 in the previous year. The accumulated interest unpaid at the end of the year was R6,20,114.

29. The area irrigated was 221,982 acres; but deducting from this the area on which remissions have been granted on account of flooding and river spill irrigation, the area finally assessed was 179,578 acres; this is largely in excess of the greatest gross area ever before irrigated. The steady increase in the area irrigated from these canals is very satisfactory, and can only be attributed to the improvements in administration that have been effected by the Executive Engineer in charge.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB CANALS.

30. The profit on these canals was R205·93 per cent., against 179·97 in the previous year.

31. The amount of land revenue was R3,07,837, against R3,09,687 in the previous year. The balance at credit of these canals, after paying interest and all other charges, was R42,83,575.

32. The area irrigated was 346,278, which is 14,639 acres in excess of the largest previously recorded (1878-79).

33. The cost of cultivation to the irrigators was R1·51 per acre, against 1·76 in the previous year, the decrease deing due to the irrigation of a larger area.

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

34. The profit on these canals was 15·86, or excluding an adjustment of R98,525 on account of arrears of land assigned to Jágírdárs, 1·94 on the Capital, against 3·44 per cent. in the previous year.

35. From the above causes the balance of interest unpaid was reduced from R4,21,594 to R3,09,329.

36. There was a profit to Government on the half share of the clearance rates of R7,598, which reduces the loss on this account up to date to R30,104; the balance uncollected under this head was R51,552.

37. There was an increase of R4,591 in Maintenance charges, which is due to an abnormal expenditure on silt-clearances and in watching embankments; and in Establishment of R17,415, owing to adjustment of Direction charges in the previous year.

38. The area irrigated was 190,802 acres, being 26,417 acres in excess of that in the previous year; 22,338 acres more than the average of the previous nine years, and only 18,000 acres less than that for 1878-79, which is the greatest on record.

MUZAFFARGARH CANALS.

39. The amount credited to these canals during the year on account of land revenue for previous year was R2,29,046.

40. The accounts for the year show a profit of R4,08,013; but omitting the above credit, the profit is R1,78,967.

41. The area irrigated was 248,593 acres, being 8,687 acres more than the previous year, and 67,770 acres than the year 1879-80. The cost of the irrigation to the cultivators was 1·37, against 1·80 in the previous year.

42. These favorable results are attributable to improvements in management since the transfer of these canals to the Irrigation Department.

SHAHPUR CANALS.

43. The profit on these canals was 33·85 on the Capital invested, against a loss of 2·45 per cent. in the previous year.

44. At the end of the year the balance of profit in excess of all charges including interest was R34,010.

45. The area irrigated was 11,523 acres, being 2,388 acres in excess of the previous year. The great increase in the profits of these canals during the year under review is largely due to the thorough clearances effected under the directions of an officer who was specially deputed for the purpose.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

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

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REVENUE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

The expenditure during the year was R4,57,657, which raised the Capital invested to R82,92,972 at the end of the year.

It consisted of—

	R
Works (net after deduction of receipts and suspense balances)	3,27,963
Establishment	1,01,839
Tools and Plant	6,287
TOTAL	4,36,089
Indirect charges	21,568
TOTAL	4,57,657

2. Of the expenditure on works, R17,617 was spent on the Main Line; R19,908 on the New Main Line; and R2,30,634 on the New Delhi Branch including the Hánsi and Bútána Branch; R1,017 on the Okla Navigation Channel; R61,641 on Distributaries and R173 on Drainages. The establishment charge was 30·7 on the gross expenditure on works.

3. The heavy percentage of establishment on works is due to the lapse of more than a lakh of rupees from the grant for the year. The causes which led to this short expenditure were to a great extent unavoidable. Objections raised by the Municipal Committee of Delhi to the proposed alignment of and disposition of spoils from the Okla Navigation Channel were only overcome late in the year, and work was consequently for some time in abeyance. There was also short expenditure on distributaries owing to delay in the submission of detailed estimates.

4. The Revenue Account is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.	R	R	RECEIPTS.	R	R
Extensions and Improvements		24,465	Water-rates	8,67,013	
Maintenance and Repairs		1,16,867	Owners' rates	2,56,191	
Compensation		4,895			11,23,204
			Miscellaneous		78,046
Establishment—			TOTAL		12,01,250
Direction	27,654		Enhanced land revenue in districts where owners' rates are not yet in force—		
Executive	1,11,385			R	
Revenue	68,002		Karnal Districts	5,113	
Fees on collection	33,249		Hissar do.	46,824	
		2,40,290	Umballa	1,395	
Tools and Plant		4,277	Assigned land	5,059	
Refunds of Revenue		636			58,391
TOTAL		3,91,430	Deduct credited in access in previous year	20,303	
Indirect charges—					38,088
Leave and Pension allowances		39,733	TOTAL		12,39,338
Total Working Expenses		4,31,163			
Balance, Profit		8,08,175			
TOTAL		12,39,338			

The balance of receipts is thus R8,08,175, or 9·74 per cent. on the Capital invested.

5. The interest charge for the year amounts to R3,05,377. Deducting this the net profit of the year is R5,02,798, or 6·06 per cent. on the Capital. The accumulated profits at credit of the Canal is R2,60,53,432.

6. The improvement is due in a great measure to the realization of arrears as noted in a subsequent para., but the increase in area irrigated during the year under review affords good grounds for expectation that the improved rates of interest will be maintained.

7. Of the expenditure under maintenance R24,465 was on account of extensions and improvements; R8,006 of this was on account of the Canal office at Delhi; R8,334 on the Juah jhíl drain; and the remainder in petty items.

8. The cost of repairs calls for no special remarks, as it is rather less than in the preceding year.

9. The following table shows the working expenses for the last five years:—

Particulars.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*
Extensions and improvements	24,465	16,321	8,714	12,974	3,985
Maintenance and repairs	1,21,762	1,21,209	1,32,211	1,33,916	1,43,019
Establishment, including fees on collection	2,40,290	2,28,761	2,92,135	2,62,932	2,63,853
Tools and Plant	4,277	7,052	3,062	5,263	6,263
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	311	...
Refunds of revenue	636	93	116	39	1,607
Total	3,91,430	3,73,436	4,36,238	4,15,435	4,18,725
Book charges	39,732	34,818	39,394	...	...
Total Working Expenses	4,31,163	4,08,254	4,75,632	4,15,435	4,18,725
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Area irrigated	300,545	265,551	310,686	398,460	507,974
Rate per acre, excluding Book charges	1·30	1·41	1·40	1·04	0·82
Rate per acre, including Book charges	1·43	1·54	1 53	...	...
Establishment, rate per acre	0·80	0·86	0·94	0·66	0·52

10. There is an increase under the head of establishment due to the larger collections during the year under review. The other items of expenditure in the above table call for no remark. Owing to the increase in area irrigated there is a corresponding diminution in the rates per acre.

11. The balance uncollected at the end of the year was R23,700, against R1,30,365 in the previous year.

12. The previous paras. refer to actual cash transactions of the year, dealing with assessments (a table of which is given below for 5 years), the result

shows profit for the year of 8·60 per cent. excluding, and 4·92 including the interest charges.

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*
Water-rate from irrigation	7,79,296	6,79,868	8,44,064	10,17,451	11,91,862
Owners' rates	2,36,654	1,80,539	...	...	...
	10,15,950	8,60,407	8,44,064	10,17,451	11,91,862
Miscellaneous receipts by sale of water	6,734	4,074	2,649	1,700	2,726
Water-supply for domestic purposes	2,870	2,108	1,268	2,095	2,036
Plantations	12,032	11,711	13,010	14,829	16,394
Other canal produce	2,710	1,608	2,677	2,404	2,041
Water-power	16,366	18,952	6,108	112	11,648
Navigation receipts	29,333	17,893	14,654	8,709	10,364
Rent of buildings	1,132	928	1,077	842	936
Fines	1,656	3,097	4,375	6,291	7,124
Miscellaneous	5,213	6,609	9,184	4,217	2,847
	78,046	66,980	55,002	41,199	56,116
Total	10,93,996	9,27,387	8,99,066	10,58,650	12,47,978
Enhanced land revenue	50,444	1,02,282	2,75,835	3,83,480	3,73,757
Grand Total	11,44,440	10,29,669	11,74,901	14,42,130	16,21,735

13. The increase of nearly a lakh of rupees in water-rate from irrigation and more than half a lakh from owner's rates show that the anticipations of last year's report (para. 13) have been realized.

14. Nearly all the items of miscellaneous revenue show a satisfactory increase. The principal items are—receipts for rafting of timber, on which there is an increase of R11,440; sales of water, R2,660; and of other canal produce, R1,102. There is a satisfactory decrease of R1,441 under the head of Fines. The Superintending Engineer explains that the falling-off in receipts from 'water-power' are due to the water being required for irrigation, and from 'miscellaneous' to the small tenders for saltpetre earth on the Hánsi Canal.

15. The table below shows the details of the working of the canal for the last five years:—

Particulars.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Area irrigated.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	167,721	144,668	174,172	204,388	215,135
Per cent.	55·80	54·48	56·05	51 29	42·34
Rabbi	132,824	120,883	136,514	194,072	292,839
Per cent.	44·20	45·52	43·95	48·71	57·65
Total	300,545	265,551	310,686	398,460	507,974

Particulars.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Rain-fall	8·77″ to 43·73″ Acres.	11·3″ to 41·48″ Acres.	10·4″ to 36·54″ Acres.	20·8″ to 33·5″ Acres.	14 to 21 Acres.
Twice cropped land	19,389	18,024	38,110	57,075	85,202
Duty of water per cubic foot of supply utilized.	Acres. ₹	Acres. ₹	Acres. ₹	Acres. ₹	Acres. ₹
Kharíf	81·8 245	71·7 206	89·1 278	103 302	81 228
Rabbi	80·4 168	85·2 187	72·6 160	91 197	150 324
Duty of water per cubic foot of supply at head.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	67·6	62·4	79·3	100·8	81
Rabbi	65·8	62·8	61·6	90·1	149
Supply entering Channel.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.
Kharíf	2,481	2,318	2,188	2,026	2,579
Rabbi	2,018	1,924	2,216	2,152	1,930
Supply utilized.					
Kharíf	2,050	2,016	1,955	1,976	2,505
Rabbi	1,653	1,418	1,878	2,124	1,913
Loss of water.					
Kharíf	431	302	233	50	74
Rabbi	365	506	338	38	17
Number of Villages irrigated.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kharíf	683	646	676	677	693
Rabbi	637	568	619	699	680
Average water-rate per acre irrigated.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Kharíf	2·99	2·86	3·12	2·92	2·66
Rabbi	2·09	2·20	2·19	2·16	2·12
Repairs to canal, per mile	158	115	162	150	152
„ „ per acre irrigated	0·20	0·17	0·21	0·15	0·12
„ rájbahás per acre irrigated	0·09	0·07	0·06	0·04	0·04

16. There was a falling-off in rabbi area in the Hánsi Branch, due to the unusually large area under kharíf crops in the previous year, but the decrease in this division was more than compensated for by an increase of nearly 90 per cent. in the areas of the two other divisions.

The decrease of irrigated area is attributed to the introduction of owner's rates in the Umballa district.

There was very little rain in Karnál, Delhi and Rohtak Districts during the months of September and October, and the increase of rabbi irrigation in the Karnál and Delhi Divisions is due to this cause.

17. The following table shows a comparison of the areas of the principal crops grown during the last five years :—

Particulars.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugar-cane	36,294	23,846	46,973	44,006	42,135
Rice	43,376	48,372	44,076	48,383	34,733
Cotton	60,485	44,213	63,201	76,286	65,989
Wheat	98,335	93,644	103,470	140,374	206,361

There is an increase in all the more valuable crops except rice; the area under sugar-cane is 50 per cent., and that under cotton nearly 40 per cent. greater than in the previous year. There is no doubt that the people have become better acquainted with the new system of assessment and are resuming their usual cultivation.

18. Cost of measurement and preparation of demand statements was—

Division.	Measurements. Kharíf. Commenced.	Kharíf. Completed.	Rabbi. Commenced.	Rabbi. Completed.	Cost and area measured. Kharíf. Area and amount.	Kharíf. Rate per 100 acres.	Rabbi. Area and amount.	Rabbi. Rate per 100 acres.	Demand statement. Last batch submitted. Kharíf.	Last batch submitted. Rabbi.	Kharíf. Cost.	Kharíf. Rate per 100 acres.	Rabbi. Cost.	Rabbi. Rate per 100 acres.
	1881.	1881.	1882.	1882.	Acres. ₹	₹	Acres. ₹	₹	1882.	1882.	₹	₹	₹	₹
Karnál Division.	15th Sep.	9th Nov.	1st Mar.	22nd April	168 13,541	1·23	166 9,030	1·36	14th Jan.	6th June	41	·30	42	0·47
Hánsi ditto	1st „	7th Dec.	1st Feb.	24th „	813 85,937	0·94	949 68,879	1·37	1881. 19th Dec.	1st „	495	0·57	410	0·59
Delhi ditto	25th June	14th Oct.	16th Jan.	15th May	1,731 66,153	2·54	1,351 54,916	2·46	1882. 12th Jan.	6th July	751	1·10	693	1·26
Whole Canal	...	...	...	...	2,712 167,721	1·61	2,465 132,824	1·84	...	...	1,381	0·76	1,145	0·86
Average of 5 years	...	...	...	...	2,707 161,828	1·49	2,302 175,579	1·31	...	...	1,077	0·59	976	0·56

The percentage of cost of measurements and preparation of demand statements on the acreage irrigated is for the whole canal 2·53. The circumstances of the three Divisions are not alike, the high charges are in the Delhi Division, and the necessity for them is under investigation.

19. The value of crops irrigated during the year amounted to ₹95,58,979, against ₹90,46,039, in the previous year.

20. The table of rain-fall shows that the rain-fall during the earlier months of the kharíf did not differ perceptibly either in amount or distribution from the corresponding period of the previous year, so that as before mentioned the improvement in area must have been due to other causes. The marked

deficieney of rain during September, October, November and December caused increased demand for water for the rabbi crops.

Months.	Umballa District.			Karnál District.			Rohtak District.			Hissár District.		Delhi District.	
	Hathnikund.	Dádpur.	Kanjnán.	Karnál.	Rer.	Pánipat.	Rohtak.	Sámpla.	Gohána.	Hissár.	Hánsi.	Delhi.	Sonepat.
Kharíf, 1881.													
April 1881 .	...	0·40	...	0·40	0·30	0·50	0·15	0·50	...	1·20	...	0·20	...
May „ .	0·82	1·52	0·80	1·52	0·10	...	...	....	...	...	...	0·10	0·70
June „ .	6·89	3·35	1·15	3·35	0·50	1·30	3·10	3·50	0·90	0·40	0·50	2·20	1·20
July „ .	16·99	8·17	7·23	8·17	3·42	6·90	10·70	18·40	10·30	7·50	5·10	11·50	11·60
August „ .	11·32	11·30	8·53	11·30	2·20	7·70	5·70	7·00	5·50	5·80	9·20	8·80	8·50
September „ .	3·60	3·05	...	3·05	0·20	2·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·70
Total .	39·62	27·79	17·71	27·79	6·72	19·00	19·65	29·40	16·70	14·90	14·80	23·40	22·70
Rabbi, 1881-82.													
October 1881 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November „ .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December „ .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1882 .	2·30	2·80	...	2·60	1·60	1·50	2·10	2·20	2·00	2·30	2·60	0·90	...
February „ .	1·81	2·00	2·24	1·90	0·45	1·30	1·00	1·20	1·00	0·50	1·00	0·70	1·30
March „ .	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90
Total .	4·11	4·90	2·24	4·50	2·05	2·80	3·10	3·40	3·00	2·80	3·60	1·60	2·20
Grand Total .	43·73	32·69	19·95	32·29	8·77	21·80	22·75	32·80	19·70	17·70	18·40	25·00	24·90
Total for 1880-81	41·48	35·46	37·14	31·41	26·72	28·00	16·15	22·40	23·30	16·80	11·30	29·70	28·90
Difference More	2·25	...	...	0·88	...	...	6·60	10·40	...	0·90	7·10	...	...
Difference Less	...	2·77	17·19	...	17·95	6·20	...	...	3·60	...	...	4·70	4·00

21. The following statement shows the areas of crops irrigated and estimated value of produce during the year 1881-82:—

Statement of Areas of Crops irrigated, and estimated value of Produce, during the year 1881-82.

Names of Crops.	Delhi Division.									Kaenal Division.									Hansi Division.									Whole Circle.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Total value.	Total value of produce.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Total value.	Total value of produce.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Total value.	Total value of produce.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	₹	₹	₹	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	₹	₹	₹	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	₹	₹	₹	
KHARIF, 1881—																											
Class I—																											
Gardens . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar-cane . . .	985	231	1,216	13 16 0	16,294	0 6 14	94,739	94,739	94,739	16,294	6,720	6,977	...	1,977	...	...	1,986	1,986	4,191	425	4,616	...	...	...	...	...	6,602
Total .	985	231	1,216	13 16 0	16,294	0 6 14	94,739	94,739	94,739	16,294	6,720	6,977	...	1,977	...	...	1,986	1,986	4,191	425	4,616	...	...	...	...	...	6,602
Class II—																											
Cereals—Rice . .	9,863	80	9,863	13 26 6	134,682	0 13 2	4,10,341	4,10,341	4,10,341	16,220	84	16,304	11 0 0	3,586	0 8 0	890	4,476	4,476	3,836	493	3,785	4 0 0	15,140	1 0 0	15,140	22,166	41,782	
Drugs—Tobacco . .	1	...	1	19 9 10	19	0 9 10	79	79	79	84	...	84	9 0 0	756	0 32 0	947	1,703	1,703	31	74	95	11 0 0	1,045	1 0 0	1,045	2,655	4,358	
Miscellaneous—Watermuts (Singhára) . .	178	...	178	17 0 13	3,060	0 13 0	9,323	9,323	9,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Carrots (Gájar) . .	...	2	2	80 0 0	100	0 32 0	200	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Melons (Kharbúza) .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chillies (Mirch) .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Onion (Piaz) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Vegetables . .	74	10	84	80 0 0	6,720	0 32 0	8,400	8,400	8,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total .	10,056	92	10,118	...	144,531	...	4,28,942	4,28,942	4,28,942	16,304	6,804	7,061	...	5,563	...	1,837	7,400	7,400	4,058	567	4,625	...	16,185	...	16,185	24,821	45,006	
Class III—																												
Fibres—Cotton . .	657	421	1,078	6 14 13	6,597	0 3 2	84,677	84,677	84,677	43,677	2,200	45,877	8 0 0	45,810	0 8 0	3,785	49,662	49,662	3,836	493	4,329	4 0 0	17,316	1 0 0	17,316	21,645	71,307	
Dyes—Indigo . .	780	13	802	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,807	117	9,924	0 5 0	9,924	...	744	10,668	10,668	31	74	105	...	...	...	...	...	10,668	
Cereals—Gram . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total .	1,437	434	1,880	...	6,977	...	94,677	94,677	94,677	53,484	2,317	55,734	...	55,734	...	4,529	60,263	60,263	3,867	567	4,434	...	17,316	...	17,316	21,645	81,975	
Class IV—																												
Cereals—Jowár (great millet) . .	50	6	56	7 0 0	392	0 28 12	890	890	890	3,836	31	3,867	4 0 0	3,785	0 28 12	947	4,832	4,832	3,836	493	4,329	4 0 0	17,316	1 0 0	17,316	21,645	71,307	
Makí (maize) . .	81	30	91	8 0 0	728	0 30 12	947	947	947	74	...	74	11 0 0	95	0 28 0	8	955	955	31	74	105	...	...	...	...	...	10,668	
Kodon . . .	1	...	1	5 0 0	10	0 25 0	13	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	0 31 4	370	370	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
China . . .	2	1	3	5 0 0	15	0 25 0	12	12	12	4	...	4	1 0 0	4	0 22 8	88	100	100	...	...	...	4 0 0	16	0 20 0	32	24	156	
Mandwa . . .	48	1	49	5 0 0	235	0 25 0	370	370	370	63	...	63	8 0 0	620	...	...	620	620	24	...	24	4 0 0	96	0 32 0	630	504	1,758	
Bájra (spiked millet) . .	1	...	1	7 0 0	7	0 22 8	12	12	12	614	...	614	8 0 0	620	...	...	620	620	504	...	504	8 0 0	4,032	0 32 0	4,960	4,960	11,076	
Gowar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	3 0 0	27	0 16 0	23	136	182	
Kangni . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	...	272	4 0 0	1,088	0 20 0	2,720	32	3,840	
Pulses—Urad . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	34	4 0 0	136	0 20 0	340	272	748	
Moth . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	4 0 0	24	1 0 0	24	32	80	
Carried over .	167	41	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,977	...	1,977	...	1,977	...	...	1,986	1,986	4,191	425	4,616	...	...	...	...	...	6,602	
	13,487	727	13,214	...	167,492	...	6,17,852	6,17,852	6,17,852	73,755	9,141	82,896	...	67,251	...	6,266	89,162	89,162	12,125	1,559	13,684	...	51,817	...	51,817	68,112	2,09,163	

Statement of Areas of Crops irrigated, &c. —concluded.

Names of Crops.	Karnal Division.							Hansi Division.							Delhi Division.							Whole Circle.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Total value of produce.
KHARIFF 1881 —*concluded.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	₹	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	₹	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	₹	₹
Brought forward	12,487	727	13,214	...	167,462	...	6,17,652	75,991	2,807	78,798	...	717,463	...	19,06,576	62,487	1,705	64,192	...	1,479,144	...	42,25,839	67,50,067
	157	41	198	...	1,377	...	1,936	4,131	485	4,616	...	21,866	...	22,158	1,065	21	1,086	...	12,138	...	20,360	44,454
Class IV—																						
Oilseeds—Til	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	6 0 0	54	0 16 0	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Fibres—Hemp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	9	121	2 0 0	242	0 16 0	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605
Sani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5 0 0	25	0 8 0	125	125
Fodder—Country grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	51	60 0 0	3,060	4 0 0	765	765
Lucerne grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	84	360	180 0 0	64,800	10 0 0	6,480	9	...	9	50 0 0	450	2 0 0	225	6,705
Total	157	41	198	...	1,377	...	1,936	4,528	578	5,106	...	86,962	...	29,378	1,130	21	1,151	...	15,673	...	21,475	52,789
Class V—																						
Fallow land (Palewar)	220	9	229	...	...	...	...	2,020	3	2,023	...	...	...	...	2,686	124	2,810	...	...	...	...	...
Total	220	9	229	...	...	...	...	2,020	3	2,023	...	...	...	...	2,686	124	2,810	...	...	...	...	...
Total Kharif, 1881	12,864	777	13,641	...	168,869	...	619,588	82,539	3,388	85,927	...	804,425	...	19,35,954	66,303	1,850	68,153	...	1,494,817	...	42,47,314	68,02,856
RABBI, 1881-82—																						
Class I—																						
Gardens	72	6	78	...	...	₹80 per acre.	6,240	603	192	795	50 0 0	39,750	...	39,750	48	3	51	...	...	₹80 per acre.	4,080	50,070
Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	34 0 0	850	0 16 0	2,125	2,125
Total	72	6	78	...	...	...	6,240	603	192	795	...	39,750	...	39,750	73	3	76	...	850	...	6,205	52,195
Class II—																						
Spices—Ajwain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	3 0 0	90	0 16 0	225	31	...	31	6 0 0	186	0 8 0	930	1,158
Dhania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	217	449	4 0 0	1,796	₹3 per maund.	5,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,388
Drugs—Tobacco	13	22	35	9 9 10	333	0 9 12	1,325	202	356	558	9 0 0	5,022	0 16 0	12,555	1	2	3	10 0 0	30	...	120	14,000
Poppy head (Post)	12	6	18	1 0 0	18	0 14 0	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	23	10	33	80 0 0	1,640	0 33 0	3,300	367	242	609	15 0 0	9,135	1 20 0	6,090	204	22	226	...	...	₹50 per acre.	11,300	20,690
Carots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	34	47	41 0 0	1,927	2 0 0	964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	964
Melons	1	3	4	80 0 0	320	0 33 0	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Methi (*Trigonella*)	88	40	128	6 0 0	768	0 24 0	1,280	3	59	462	4 0 0	1,848	0 20 0	3,696	955	132	1,087	4 0 0	4,348	0 8 0	21,740	26,716
Onion	3	...	3	80 0 0	240	0 33 0	300	99	152	251	81 0 0	12,801	3 0 0	4,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,567
Total	140	81	221	...	3,309	...	6,965	346	1,060	2,406	...	33,619	...	33,185	1,191	156	1,347	...	4,564	...	34,090	73,931
Class III.—																						
Cereals—Wheat	4,477	1,726	6,203	12 0 0	74,436	0 21 11	1,37,756	46,929	4,591	51,520	8 0 0	412,160	0 22 0	7,49,382	35,985	4,647	40,612	20 0 0	812,240	0 22 0	14,76,800	23,63,898
Mix-grains, (jow and gram)	66	...	66	13 0 0	858	0 32 0	1,072	730	35	765	9 0 0	6,885	0 25 0	11,016	2,223	98	2,321	20 0 0	46,420	0 25 0	74,272	86,360
Barley and gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	7	278	10 0 0	2,780	0 32 0	3,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,475
Barley and masúr	30	49	79	12 20 0	988	0 30 8	1,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,995
Gram	48	10	58	12 0 0	696	0 27 11	1,073	8,840	58	8,898	10 0 0	88,980	0 30 0	1,18,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,713
Barley	344	116	460	15 0 0	6,900	0 34 6	8,004	1,161	167	1,328	11 0 0	14,828	0 32 0	18,535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,579
Javi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	31	117	15 0 0	1,755	0 20 0	3,510	3,510
Pulses—Masúr	55	2	57	10 0 0	570	0 30 8	747	634	18	652	5 0 0	3,260	0 30 0	4,347	193	14	207	10 0 0	2,070	0 15 0	5,620	10,614
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8 0 0	8	0 20 0	16	4	...	4	20 0 0	80	0 25 0	128	144
Oil-seeds—Sarson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	13	42	4 0 0	168	0 20 0	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336
Karar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3 0 0	9	1 0 0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Tori	40	3	43	3 0 0	129	0 26 0	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
Fodder—Oats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	68	422	9 0 0	3,798	4 0 0	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	950
Fibres—Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3 0 0	3	0 4 0	30	30
Total	5,060	1,906	6,966	...	84,577	...	1,50,846	58,972	4,967	63,939	...	532,876	...	9,96,706	38,472	4,790	43,262	...	862,568	...	15,60,360	26,17,812
Class IV.—																						
Cereals—China	...	1	1	5 0 0	5	0 35 0	8	2	...	2	4 0 0	8	0 20 0	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Fodder—Country grass	3	3	6	50 0 0	300	3 0 0	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Lucerne ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	104	334	320 0 0	106,880	10 0 0	10,688	54	1	55	50 0 0	2,750	2 0 0	1,375	12,063
Total	3	4	7	...	305	...	108	232	104	336	...	106,888	...	10,704	54	1	55	...	2,750	...	1,375	12,185
Class V.—																						
Fallow land (Palewar)	1,445	313	1,758	...	...	...	...	1,404	8	1,412	...	...	...	...	9,169	1,007	10,176	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,445	313	1,758	...	...	...	...	1,404	8	1,412	...	...	...	...	9,169	1,007	10,176	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rabbi, 1881-82	6,720	2,310	9,030	...	88,191	...	1,63,848	62,557	6,321	68,878	...	712,133	...	9,90,345	48,959	5,957	54,916	...	870,732	...	16,01,930	27,56,123
Total Kharif, 1881	12,864	777	13,641	...	168,869	...	6,19,588	82,539	3,388	85,927	...	804,425	...	19,35,954	66,303	1,850	68,153	...	1,494,817	...	42,47,314	68,02,856
GRAND TOTAL, 1881-82	19,584	3,087	22,671	...	257,060	...	7,83,436	145,096	9,709	154,805	...	1,516,558	...	29,26,299	115,262	7,807	123,069	...	2,365,549	...	58,49,244	95,58,979
GRAND TOTAL, 1880-81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,46,039

BÁRI DOÁB CANAL.

22. There was an expenditure of R6,939 on Works; R1,741 on Establishment and Tools and Plant; and R369 on account of Indirect charges against the Capital Account; but there was a decrease of R23,462 in the suspense balances and receipts which reduced the Capital Account by R14,413. The Capital invested at the end of the year amounted to R1,55,52,072.

23. The Revenue Account is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.	
	R			R
Extensions and Impprovements		37,108	Water-rates	10,13,421
Maintenance and Repairs		1,80,879	Miscellaneous	1,15,265
Compensation		5,889		
Establishment—			TOTAL DIRECT RECEIPTS	11,28,686
Direction	22,202		Water-advantage rate	2,95,227
Executive	1,11,491			
Medical	1,557			
Revenue	50,144			
Fees on collection	43,732			
Special Field Survey	52			
		2,29,178		
Tools and Plant		5,069		
Refunds		3,015		
TOTAL		4,61,138		
Book Charges—				
Leave and Pension allowances		49,427		
Total Working Expenses		5,10,565		
Balance Profit (being 5·87 on Capital invested)		9,13,348		
TOTAL		14,23,913	TOTAL	14,23,913

24. This shows a balance profit of R9,13,348, or R5·87 on the Capital invested, against R8·71 in the previons year; but the latter profit included R2,24,138 water-advantage rate for 1879-80, and R2,08,745 on account of arrears for jágír lands.

25. The interest charge for the year is R5,97,890, so that the net revenue, after paying all charges, is R2·03 per cent., against 4·39 in the previous year according to the year's account, but deducting the arrears 1·64 per cent. The balance of unpaid charges and interest at the end of the year was R60,79,691.

26. The sum of R37,108 spent on extensions and improvements includes R7,807 for improving inspecting bungalows; R14,286 for construction and improvement of mills; R6,893 on an inlet and outlet for Egerton Woollen Mill channel; R3,859 on drainage syphons; R1,844 on water-course heads; R2,396 on improvement of cross communications; R505 on Mádhopur Station roads; and R68 on petty items.

27. In maintenance and repairs there is an increase of R29,837, due principally to heavy repairs on the falls and weirs; rebuilding the Luliáni weir; extensive silt-clearances on the lower part of the Main Branch Lower; demarcating canal lands, and to cost of bunds and cuts in connection with the Chakki torrent.

28. There is an apparent increase of R14,559 in Establishment charges, which is due to the Direction charges being abnormally low in the last year, owing to an adjustment of the charges for the previous year.

29. The following table shows the detailed cost of Establishment for five years:—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	R	R	R	R	R
ENGINEERING.					
Direction	22,202	1,834	49,806	54,205	58,420
Executive	1,11,491	1,14,103	1,28,079	1,16,543	1,24,866
Medical	1,557	2,260	2,026	2,065	4,549
	1,35,250	1,18,197	1,79,911	1,72,813	1,87,835
REVENUE.					
Collection and Police	50,144	51,446	56,485	49,607	44,377
Lambardárs and Patwáris' fees	43,732	43,627	43,596	28,242	23,350
	93,876	95,073	1,00,081	77,849	67,727
Plantations	...	1,349	2,497	2,643	2,500
Special Field Survey	52	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	2,29,178	2,14,619	2,82,489	2,53,305	2,58,062
Area irrigated in acres	3,68,002	4,33,080	3,93,317	3,27,558	2,66,995
Rate per acre for Establishment.	·623	·496	·718	·773	·966
Ditto excluding the adjustments of 1880-81	...	·526	·684	...	...

The rate for Establishment, as compared with acres irrigated, compares very favorably with that of previous years; even neglecting the costs for Direction which are always liable to fluctuation, the remaining items are the lowest of the five years entered in the table.

30. The following table shows the results of the operations for five years according to both collections and assessments of the year:—

PARTICULARS.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	R	R	R	R	R
INCOME—COLLECTIONS.					
Water-rate	10,13,421	9,54,003	8,90,367	7,33,976	5,07,855
Miscellaneous	1,15,265	1,20,916	76,786	71,857	61,182
Land Revenue	2,95,227	7,04,000	2,24,138	1,77,380	1,19,028
TOTAL	14,23,913	17,78,919	11,91,291	9,83,213	6,88,065
INCOME—ASSESSMENTS.					
Water-rates	9,22,067	10,70,859	9,69,021	8,22,524	6,28,451
Miscellaneous	1,15,265	1,20,916	76,786	71,857	61,182
Land Revenue	3,16,258	3,27,293	3,39,647	2,54,502	2,14,277
TOTAL	13,53,590	15,19,068	13,85,454	11,48,883	9,03,910
Capital invested	1,55,52,072	1,55,66,485	1,49,61,778	1,49,54,439	1,48,36,496
Working expenses	5,10,565	4,22,718	5,02,288	5,14,358	5,23,987
Area irrigated	368,002	433,080	393,317	327,558	266,995
PROFIT ON CAPITAL.					
Collections	9,13,348	13,56,201	6,89,003	4,68,855	1,64,078
Per cent.	5·87	8·71	4·60	3·16	1·12
Assessments	8,43,025	10,96,305	8,83,166	6,34,525	3,79,923
Per cent.	5·42	7·04	5·90	4·28	2·58
Interest charges for the year	5,97,890	6,72,850	6,72,646	6,70,077	6,64,980

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*
Working expenses, excluding book charges . . .	1·25	0·90	1·18	1·57	1·96
Ditto ditto including ditto	1·39	0·98	1·27	...	...
Omitting the adjustments of the year 1880-81 for Establishment	...	1·01	1·24	...	...

The profit on assessments of the year under review are less than those calculated on either collections or assessments of the previous year. The collections of 1880-81 were swollen by arrears of land revenue, and the assessments were for a year very favorable for irrigation operations. The Superintending Engineer reports that during the current year the seasons were most unfavorable to the spread of canal irrigation. The total rain-fall of the year was about 60 per cent. in excess of the average, and moreover the distribution of the rain was such as to exactly suit the wants of the cultivators. There were good spring rains; and the monsoons set in early in June and continued without long breaks till the middle of September; and there was also a copious and well distributed rain-fall in January and February at the only time of the whole year when there appeared any good hope of increasing the irrigated area, *viz.*, towards the close of the kharíf, when there was a partial cessation of the rains, a failure of supply occurred and put all extensions out of the question, and even endangered the crops already irrigated. The failure of the supply was due to the river at Mádhopur having set over to the Kashmir side. This necessitated the construction of a bund, which involved a heavy expenditure both of money and of time. It is to be hoped that the system of sunken bars (which was commenced last cold weather, and will now be vigorously pushed on) will, when completed, obviate any repetition of the failure above adverted to.

31. The owner's rate or land revenue dependent on the canal for the year is as follows:—

Area in each Class.		*R*	*R*
1,605	Acres @ 1-8 . . . =	2,159	
	„ „ half rates . . =	124	
			2,283
4,582	„ „ 1-4 . . . =	5,569	
	„ „ half rates . . =	80	
			5,649
25,944	„ „ 1-2 . . . =	26,237	
	„ „ half rates . . =	1,466	
			27,703
179,797	„ „ 1 . . . =	1,60,896	
	„ „ half rates . . =	9,450	
			1,70,346
156,074	„ „ 12 annas . . =	1,03,499	
	„ „ half rates . . =	6,778	
			1,10,277
368,002	Average rate 0·86, or 13 annas 9 piees per acre		3,16,258

32. There is a decease in the water-rate assessed of R1,48,792, and in the land revenue of R11,035, due to a less area having been irrigated, as explained in para. 30. Under Miscellaneous revenue the decrease has been R5,651, due mainly to less receipts from Plantations, Fines and Miscellaneous. The decrease in Plantations to a smaller demand for fuel during the year; that under Fines to a change of nomenclature, as much of what used to be credited under this head is now classed as water-rates. The decrease under Sundry collections is due to the abnormal inflation of that item in the previous year by the sale of land and material to the Egerton Woollen Mills Company. There is a satisfactory increase in the receipts from water-power; the receipts during the present exceed those of the previous year by R 7,640.

33. The following table compares the several items for five years:—

Items.		1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
		R	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*
III.	Miscellaneous receipts from sale of water	10,040	11,901	9,813	8,747	8,074
V.	Receipts from plantations . .	14,293	18,138	14,069	14,831	15,075
VI.	Ditto other produce . .	122	85	162	114	115
VII.	Ditto water-power . .	71,669	64,029	45,759	45,504	35,290
VIII.	Ditto navigation rent .	...	...	...	...	167
IX.	Ditto rent of buildings .	1,285	1,328	867	586	666
X.	Ditto fines	15,729	17,693	5,519	1,764	1,563
XI.	Ditto sundry collections .	2,127	7,742	597	311	232
		1,15,265	1,20,916	76,786	71,857	61,182

34. The following table gives information on various points connected with the working of the canal for the same period:—

Area Irrigated.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf . . .	126,872	151,104	149,436	116,463	85,664
Per cent. . .	34·4	34·9	38·0	35·6	32·1
Rabbi . . .	241,130	281,976	243,881	211,095	181,331
Per cent. . .	65·6	65·1	62·0	64·4	67·9
	368,002	433,080	393,317	327,558	266,995
Double-cropped land	45,473	56,836	53,437	33,436	28,062
Per cent. . .	12·4	13·1	13·6	10·2	10·5
Rain-fall .	21·80—58·70	10·40—41·29	16·30—38·93	17·85—31·78	17·12—31·89

35. The causes of the falling-off in area irrigated, as compared with 1880-81 have already been explained in para. 30. The decrease is most noticeable in the kharíf, and is due to the unfortunate change in the course of the river at a critical time. The works now in hand will, it is believed, be sufficient to prevent a recurrence of a failure of supply. Notwithstanding seasonable winter rains, the rabbi area compares not unfavorably with the average of previous years. It is believed that when the river is brought under control, the irrigation of this canal will become more uniform, and that even in bad seasons it may be expected to reach 350,000 acres. Considerable

attention is therefore now paid to the construction of works for ihe control of the river and to the strengthening of the rapids on the upper part of the canal.

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
SUPPLY ENTERING CHANNEL.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.
Kharíf . .	1,954	2,759	2,501	2,001	1,823
Rabbi . .	1,681	1,950	2,073	1,958	1,130
SUPPLY UTILIZED.					
Kharíf . .	1,784	2,695	2,396	1,821	1,552
Rabbi . .	1,669	1,919	2,056	1,926	972
LOSS OF WATER.					
Kharíf . .	170	64	105	180	271
Rabbi . .	12	31	17	32	158
DUTY OF WATER PER CUBIC FOOT. ENTERING CANAL.	Acres. ₹	Acres. ₹	Acres. ₹	Acres. ₹	Acres. ₹
Kharíf . .	64·9 196·2	54 8 161·8	59·7 172·5	58·20 181·13	46·99 134·46
Rabbi . .	143·4 320·4	144·6 320·2	117·7 259·3	107·81 234·96	160·47 339·22
UTILIZED.					
Kharíf . .	71·1 215·0	56·0 165·6	62·37 180·09	63·95 199·04	55·20 157·94
Rabbi . .	144·5 322·7	146·9 325·4	118·62 261·43	109·60 238·87	186·56 394·37
NUMBER OF VILLAGES IRRIGATED.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kharíf . .	1,167	1,160	1,113	1,042	951
Rabbi . .	1,133	1,133	1,087	1,053	975
AVERAGE WATER-RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED.	₹	₹	₹	₹	R
Kharíf . .	3·02	2·95	2·89	3·11	2·86
Rabbi . .	2·23	2·21	2·20	2·18	2·12

36. The following table shows the cost of maintenance per mile of both canal and distributaries for five years :—

	1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.
		₹		₹		₹		₹		₹
Canal . .	388·5	113	388·5	56	388·5	90	199·5	164	199·5	652
Rájbaha . .	862·0	37·3	862·0	41·4	862·0	46	706	37	706	61

The increased cost of maintenance of canal channel was explained in paragraph 27.

37. The percentage of each class of crop is given below :—

CLASS.	1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.
Class I. . .	12,707	3·5	12,397	2·8	10,718	2·7	8,746	2·6	6,339	2·3
„ II. . .	33,261	9·0	45,093	10·4	43,166	11·0	37,114	11·4	24,705	9·3
„ III. . .	228,646	62·1	265,858	61·4	239,052	60·8	217,065	66·3	156,884	58·8
„ IV. . .	91,855	25·0	107,268	24·8	98,502	25 0	62,515	19·1	72,536	27·2
„ V. . .	1,533	0·4	2,464	0·6	1,879	0·5	2,118	0·6	6,531	2·4
TOTAL .	368,002	100	433,080	100	393,317	100	327,558	100	266,995	100

The Superintending Engineer justly remarks that in classes III., IV. and V. the proportion has remained nearly the same, that there has been a considerable increase in class I., and a corresponding decrease in class II. This is only what might have been expected, as the cultivation of class I. (sugar-cane) extends over so long a period that it is almost certain to require canal irrigation at some period or other of its growth, whereas in the case of class II. (rice) there will necessarily be much less need for canal-water in a year of such heavy monsoon rains as that under review.

38. The proportion of flow to lift irrigation for the last five years is shown in the following table, which shows that the percentage is practically constant :—

CROPS.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	REMARKS.
Kharif	92·97	92·10	91·70	91·87	91·90	Flow.
Rabbi	85·91	86·04	85·90	84·94	85·78	Do.

39. The area of the principal crops grown is shown below for the last five years:—

Crops.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Rice	32,582	44,594	42,772	36,719	24,245
Cotton	28,712	23,314	25,913	23,036	10,545
Sugar-cane	12,707	12,397	10,718	8,746	6,339
Wheat	178,743	219,838	197,865	171,936	136,279

The decrease in rice and wheat is due to favorable rains; the increase in cotton to the state of the market. Sugar-cane shows a very slight increase; this last crop remains so long in the ground that when once planted it can hardly escape being watered at some time or other during the year.

40. The cost of measurements and preparation of demand statements was as follows:—

	COST AND AREA MEASURED.				DEMAND STATEMENTS.					
	Kharif.		Rabbi.		Last batch submitted.		Kharif.		Rabbi.	
	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres.	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres.	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Cost.	Rate per 100 acres.	Cost.	Rate per 100 acres.
		R		R				R		R
1st Division . .	659·79 31,789	2 07	666·33 45,795	1·45	18 Nov.	12 May	709·56	2·22	963·01	2·10
2nd „	1,280·32 95,083	1·35	1,748·34 195,335	·89	14 Dec.	24 May	1,683·59	1·77	3,139·73	1·60
Whole Canal . .	1,940·11 126,872	1·53	2,414·67 241,130	1·00	...	...	2,393·15	1·88	4,102·74	1·70
Average for five years .	1,598 125,90[illegible]	1·27	2,144 231,882	·92	...	...	2,334	1·85	3,733	1·61

The cost of measurements and of the subsequent preparation of demand statements for the year under reriew was nearly R3 per cent. on the acreage. This small increase on the figures for the previous year is due to the irrigation of an unfavorable year being always more difficult to bring to book; the percentage is higher owing to the area measured being smaller. The subject of the cost of measurements is receiving attention, and it may be expected that some economy will be effected.

41. The balance outstanding on 1st April was R35,387, as against R43,204 in the previous year.

42. The value of the crops grown under irrigation is estimated at R1,02,91,555.

43. The following table shows a comparison between the rain-fall of the last two years, and shows how very unfavorable the seasons were for canal irrigation:—

	Gurdaspur.					Amritsar.		Lahore.	
	Madhopur.	Bhimpur.	Tibri.	Kalair.	Aliwal.	Amritsar.	Bhuchar.	Mean Meer.	Vahn.
Kharif, 1881-82.									
April 1881 . .	1·55	1·00	0·48	0·80	0·70	0·20	0·20	1·10	0·70
May „ . .	0·79	0·87	0·95	0·90	0·95	1·90	1·10	0·95	1·40
June „ . .	6·81	7·19	7·63	10·70	8·95	13·20	7·80	0·60	1·50
July „ . .	22·93	20·73	19·26	18·40	15·70	23·60	10·60	12·20	5·30
August „ . .	31·76	19·79	15·33	14·40	6·00	25·30	13·25	6·35	9·00
September „ . .	6·45	2·42	1·60	2·80	0·50	4·90	...	...	0·60
Total .	70·29	52·00	45·25	48·00	32·80	69·10	32·95	21·20	18·50
Rabbi, 1881-82.									
October 1881 . .	...	...	0·30	0·30	0·45	...	...	...	...
November „ . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December „ . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1882 . .	6·41	3·90	2·98	2·83	2·35	2·57	1·30	1·70	1·80
February „ . .	3·21	2·60	1·31	0·79	1·05	1·83	0·55	1·30	1·50
March „ . .	0·45	0·20	0·11	0·16	0·05	0·12	...	...	...
Total .	10·07	6·70	4·70	4·08	3·90	4·52	1·85	3·00	3·30
Grand Total .	80·36	58·70	49·95	52·08	36·70	73·62	34·80	24·20	21·80
Compared with 1880-81 .	44·15	46·31	40·40	23·42	25·60	25·75	18·83	21·14	14·10
Difference { More . .	36·21	12·39	9·55	28·66	11·10	47·87	15·97	3·06	7·70
Difference { Less . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

44. The following table shows the area of crops irrigated and estimated value of produce during 1881-82 :—

Statement of the areas and crops irrigated and estimated value of produce, 1881-82.

Names of Crops.	1st Division.		2nd Division.		Total.		Grand Total.	Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Average rate in bazár per rupee.	Total value of produce.
	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	*R*
KHARIF, 1881-82—											
Class I—											
Sugar-cane	5,691·30	37·07	6,448·77	522·18	12,140·07	559·25	12,699·32	25 0 0	3,17,483·0	0 12 0	10,58,277
Class II—											
Rice	11,552·55	2·31	20,383·82	135·11	31,936·37	137·42	32,073·79	20 0 0	6,41,476·0	0 30 0	8,55,301
Gardens	93·93	5·41	171·55	20·90	265·48	26 31	291·79	R66 per acre.	...	...	19,258
Total Class II	11,646·48	7·72	20,555·37	156·01	32,201·85	163·73	32,365·58	...	...	...	8,74,559
Class III—											
Fibres—Cotton	5,729·92	93·96	19,987·27	2,900·83	25,717·19	2,994·79	28,711·98	9 0 0	2,58,407·8	0 12 0	8,61.359
Hemp	44·17	·50	156·51	16·76	200·68	17·26	217·94	5 0 0	1,089·7	0 10 0	4,359
Dyes—Drugs and Turmeric	8·36	...	...	...	8·36	...	8·36	12 0 0	100·3	0 8 0	501
Tobacco	13·79	6·96	151·81	62·45	165·60	69·41	235·01	25 0 0	5,875·25	0 10 0	23,501
Oil seeds—Till (Sesamum)	128·89	0·51	560·14	45·73	689·03	46·24	735·27	2 0 0	1,470·5	0 14 0	4.201
Indigo	...	...	8·75	...	8·75	...	8·75	0 5 0	1·1	R3 per seer.	131
Toria	8·99	0·37	...	...	8·99	0·37	9·36	7 0 0	63·5	0 10 0	262
Vegetables	129·17	8·17	806·87	166·64	936·04	174·81	1,110·85	R36 per acre.	...	...	39.991
Orchards	23·24	11·93	1,071·57	75·95	1,094·81	87·88	1,182·69	„ 66 „ „	...	...	78,058
Miscellaneous—Wheat, &c.	21·04	...	...	...	21·04	...	21·04	19 0 0	399·8	0 30 0	533
Total Class III	6,107·57	122·40	22,742·92	3.268·36	28,850·49	3,390·76	32,241·25	...	...	...	10,12,896
Class IV—											
Jowár (great millet)	5,542·27	133·74	12,241·44	1,505·10	17,783·71	1,638·84	19,422·55	16 0 0	3,10,760·8	0 35 0	3,55.155
Kangni (Italian millet)	77·85	4·45	471 52	136 93	549·37	141·38	690·75	20 0 0	13,815·0	1 0 0	13,815
Maize (Indian-corn)	...	...	16,045·84	2,851·40	16,045·84	2,851·40	18,897·24	28 0 0	5,29,122·7	0 32 0	6,61.403
Fodder and grass	1,934·77	19·59	472·46	15·20	2,467 23	34·79	2,502·02	R5 per acre.	...	...	12,510
Miscellaneous	...	...	5,507·64	118·09	5,507·64	118·09	5,625·73	„ 10 „	...	1 0 0	56,757
Fallow land	144·27	0·56	1,415·67	9·27	1,559·94	9·83	1,569·77	...	...	...	...
Total Class IV	7,759·16	158·34	36,154·57	4,635·99	43,913·73	4,794·33	48,708·06	...	...	...	10,99,640
Class V—											
Single watering	259·34	0·11	598·75	...	858·09	0·11	858·20	...	...	...	...
Total Kharif	31,463·85	325·64	86,500·38	8,582·54	1,17,964·23	8,908·18	126,872·41	...	...	...	40,45,372
RABBI, 1881-82—											
Class I—											
Sugar-cane	1·09	...	7·17	...	8·26	...	8·26	25 0 0	206·5	0 12 0	688
Class II—											
Gardens	69·67	7·61	249·01	61·49	318·68	69·10	387·78	R66 per acre.		...	25,593
Rice	5·65	...	496·51	5·72	502·16	5·72	507·88	20 0 0	10,157·6	0 50 0	13,543
Total Class II	75·32	7·61	745·52	67·21	820·84	74·82	895·66	...	...	...	39,136
Class III—											
Cereals—Wheat	34,389·78	845·01	1,16,202·51	27,395·81	150,592·29	28,150·82	178,743·11	19 0 0	33.96,119·0	0 26 0	52,24,798
Barley	525·03	4·72	4,549·95	432·15	5,074·98	436·87	5,511·85	14 0 0	77,165·9	1 0 0	77,166
Mixed grain	1,011·04	1·47	4,336·78	1,005·47	5,347·82	1,006·94	6,354·76	14 0 0	88,966·6	1 0 0	88,967
Oil seeds—Linseed	6·50	...	56·10	4·32	62·60	4·32	66 92	2 0 0	133·8	0 13 0	411
Sarson	304·25	7·62	389·61	203·09	693·86	210·71	904·57	9 0 0	8,141·13	0 17 0	19,155
Toria	...	...	38·46	2·05	38.46	2·05	40·51	8 0 0	324·0	0 18 0	721
Dyes, &c.—Poppies	113·02	6·32	537·35	10·92	650·37	17·24	667·61	4 0 0	2,670·44	0 8 0	13,352
Tobacco	40·93	3·36	277·39	132·17	318·32	135·53	453·85	25 0 0	11,346·25	0 10 0	45,385
Miscellaneous—Safflower	1·24	...	..	...	1·24	...	1·24	1 3 0	1·3	0 1 12	30
Vegetables	44·81	6·29	1,806·83	310·22	1,851·64	316·51	2,168·15	R36 per acre.		...	78,053
Orchards	60·76	12·71	1.379·18	39·62	1,439·94	52·33	1,492·27	„ 66 „ „		...	98,490
Total Class III	36,497·36	887·50	1,29,574·16	29,445·82	166,071·52	30,333·32	196,404·84	...	...	...	56,46,528
Class IV—											
Pulses—Gram	3,181·20	29·0	9,296·93	915·07	12,478·13	944·07	13,422·20	17 0 0	228,177·4	0 34 0	2,67,266
Masúr	52·39	...	151·68	28·75	204·07	28·75	232·82	6 0 0	1,396·9	0 34 0	1,631
China	8·59	...	615·54	82·28	624·13	82·28	706·41	15 0 0	10,596·15	0 32 0	13,261
Fodder—Grass	...	...	464·07	2·25	464·07	2·25	466·32	R 5 per acre.	...	...	2,332
Sinji	4,656·78	53·88	20,439·86	2,383·63	25,096·64	2,437·51	27,534·15	„ 10 „ „	...	...	2,75,341
Fallow land	...	...	717·25	67·38	717·25	67·38	784 63	...	...	...	...
Total Class IV	7,898·96	82·88	31,685·33	3,479·36	39,584·29	3,562·24	43,146·53	...	...	...	5,59,831
Class V—											
Single watering	342·12	1·73	329·08	1·62	671·20	3·35	674·55	...	...	...	...
Total Rabbi	44,814·85	979·72	162,341·26	32,994·01	207,156·11	33,973·73	241,129 84	...	...	...	62,46,183
GRAND TOTAL	76,278·70	1,305·36	248,841·64	41,576·55	325,120·34	42,881·91	368,002·25	...	...	...	1,02,91,555

UPPER SUTLEJ DIVISION INUNDATION CANALS.

45. The Capital at the end of the year amounted to R5,78,400, being less than that of the previous year by R98. This was caused by a reduction of suspense balances.

46. The Revenue Account for the year is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.	R	R	RECEIPTS.	R
Extensions and Improvements		1,815	Water-rates	15,710
Maintenance and Repairs		45,168	Owners' „	5,140
Establishment, Direction	4,631		Miscellaneous	4,230
Ditto Executive	22,213		TOTAL	25,080
Ditto Medical	657			
Ditto Revenue	7,641		Fluctuating Land Revenue	1,24,004
Fees on collection	642			
		35,784		
Tools and Plant		347		
TOTAL		83,114		
Book charges—				
Leave and pension allowances		7,689		
Total Working Expenses		90,803		
Balance profit (being 10·07 per cent. on Capital)		58,281		
TOTAL		1,49,084	TOTAL	1,49,084

47. The interest charge amounts to R20,892, so that the profit of the year is 6·46 in excess of all charges, including interest. The balance of interest unpaid is R6,20,114.

48. The working expenses amounted to R83,114 exclusive of the book charges. This is R2,614 less than the charges for the provious year, and is due to the scarcity of labor for the clearances at the head of the Khánwah Canal; the work was consequently unfinished at the close of the official year.

49. Including the book charges the working expenses amounted to R90,803, against R90,426 in the previous year.

50. The above statements are based on the collections of the year. If the assessments be taken as the basis of calculation, there is a great improvement, as they amount to R2,55,731, an increase of R1,06,647. The profit would then be R28·51 per cent. excluding and R24·90 per cent. including interest.

51. A comparison between the assessments of the two last years is given in the following table:—

	1881-82. AREA IRRIGATED. Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.	Amount.	1880-81.	DIFFERENCE. More.	Less.
DIRECT WATER-RATES, LAHORE DISTRICT.							
Class I	1,725	101	1,826	929			
„ II	2,891	1,031	3,922	1,968			
„ III	9,270	3,617	12,887	6,511			
„ IV	37,554	1,507	39,061	19,531			
„ V	366	21	387	193			
TOTAL	51,806	6,277	58,083	29,132	24,233	4,899	

	Amount.	1880-81.	DIFFERENCE. More.	Less.
I. Fixed water-rate, Montgomery District	149	149	...	
II. Owner's or water-advantage rates	21,319	6,272	15,047	
	50,600	30,654	19,946	
V. Receipts from plantations	...	...	...	
VI. „ other canal produce	2,374	1,942	432	
IX. „ rent of buildihgs	180	180	...	
X. „ fines	426	162	264	
XI. Miscellaneous	1,250	1,084	166	
TOTAL V TO XI	4,230	3,368	862	
Fluctuating Land Revenue	2,00,901	1,46,621	54,280	
GRAND TOTAL	2,55,731	1,80,643	75,088	

52. From the above table it appears that there was an increase of R4,899 in the water-rate; R15,047 in the water-advantage rate; and R54,280 in the fluctuating land revenue of the Montgomery District, which was due to the river having been favorable to the extension of irrigation from the Katora Canal, and to the excellent working of the Upper Sohag Canal.

The charges in miscellaneous revenue are so small as to call for no special remarks.

53. The area irrigated during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

YEARS.	LAHORE. Kharif.	Rabbi.	TOTAL.	MONTGOMERY. Kharif.	Rabbi.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
1881-82	18,830	39,253	58,083	62,352	101,547	163,899	221,982
1880-81	20,295	28,192	48,487	59,951	46,098	106,049	154,536
1879-80	10,621	15,233	25,854	46,368	27,255	73,623	99,477
1878-79	16,355	18,380	34,735	67,902	30,324	98,226	132,961
1877-78	6,380	10,738	17,118	38,244	25,823	64,067	81,185

The area irrigated in 1880-81 was described in the report for that year as the largest then on record; it is again exceeded by that of the year under review. Remissions from various causes have reduced the area finally assessed to 179,578 acres, which is still largely in excess of the gross measurements of any previous year. The large increase during this year is mainly due to the water from the canals at times of high flood in the river reaching many villages which do not ordinarily obtain water.

54. The statement below compares the areas of the principal crops grown in the last five years:—

CROPS.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Rice	14,825	20,701	18,220	17,471	7,380
Cotton	16,829	8,441	5,716	34,835	15,906
Sugar-cane	129	109	96	155	129
Jowár	6,350	5,868	5,908	1,955	4,925
Wheat	93,098	47,519	19,952	25,714	18,934

The decrease in area under rice is said to be due to the cultivators fearing a repetition of the losses which accrued through the failure of supply in the

previous year. The early rise of the river was favorable for the cultivation of cotton. The principal increase is, as in the previous year, in the area under wheat.

55. The incidence on the area of the fluctuating land revenue in the Montgomery District during the last five years has been as follows :—

		1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Kharif	R / Acres	1,13,788 / 62,352 = 1·8	1,06,957 / 59,951 = 1·8	87,603 / 46,366 = 1·8	1,26,767 / 67,902 = 1·9	65,096 / 38,244 = 1·7
Rabbi	R / Acres	87,113 / 1,01,547 = 0·9	39,664 / 46,098 = 0·9	23,540 / 27,255 = 0·8	24,792 / 30,324 = 0·8	20,798 / 25,823 = 0·8
Whole year	R / Acres	2,00,901 / 1,63,899 = 1·2	1,46 621 / 1,06,049 = 1·4	1,10,603 / 73,623 = 1·5	1,51,559 / 98,226 = 1·5	85,894 / 64,067 = 1·3

56. The following table shows the area of each class of crop for three years :—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Class I.	14,939	20,795	18,269
„ II.	22,848	13,406	8,336
„ III.	42,591	45,434	39,564
„ IV.	138,422	73,256	31,646
„ V.	3,182	1,645	1,662
TOTAL	221,982	154,536.	99,477

57. The following table gives some details of the working of these canals for the last four years :—

		1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Duty per cubic foot of supply	Kharíf	66·2	62·7	31·4	45·7
	Rabbi	189·0	165·4	162·8	116·8
	Year	209·8	138·7	69·2	90·4
Income per cubic foot of supply.	Kharíf	100·7	91·5	50·9	73·3
	Rabbi	143·4	119·9	119·3	81·5
	Year	217·5	153·5	85·9	114 8
Cost of Maintenance	Per cubic foot of supply	73·7	75·3	76·1	64·1
	„ acre irrigated	0·35	0·54	1·09	0·7
	„ mile of canal	173·6	225·3	233·5	192·5
	„ „ of Rájbaha	35·1	30·4	73·38	70·79

58. The duty per cubic foot of mean supply shown in the table attached to the last para. is based on the assumption that kharíf irrigation has ceased at the end of August. The date is an arbitrary one, but is as good as any other that can be assumed, the fact being that irrigation for both crops is to a great extent simultaneous. A large rabbi crop, owing to its taking less water than an equal area of kharíf sowings, swells the duty and the income per cubic foot of discharge. The cost of maintenance is low for reasons which have been stated in a previous para.

59. Cost of measurements and preparing demand statements :—

Districts.	Measurements. Kharíf. Area.	Cost.	Per cent.	Rabbi. Area.	Cost.	Per cent.	Demand statements. Kharíf. Area.	Cost.	Per cent.	Rabbi. Area.	Cost.	Per cent.
		R			R			R			R	
Lahore & Montgomery	81,182	590·12	0·72	140,800	886·12	0·63	81,182	539·63	0·66	140,800	711·37	0·50

The increase in cost of preparing demand statements for the kharíf is due to the large number of objections to the measurements and to separate returns having been prepared of unauthorized irrigation. Both these subjects have received attention, and measures have been taken to obviate their recurrence to the same extent in future.

60. The dates on which measurements were commenced, completed and announced are given below :—

	Lahore. Kharíf.	Lahore. Rabbi.	Montgomery. Kharíf.	Montgomery. Rabbi.
Commenced	1st Sep. 1881	1st Dec. 1881	1st Sep. 1881	19th Dec. 1881
Completed	26th Nov. 1881	10th Mar. 1882	6th Dec. 1881	25th Mar. 1881
Announcement completed	...	...	27th Jany. 1882	28th May 1882

61. The Superintending Engineer reports that the causes of delay in completing the irrigation assessments of this year were as follows :—

The very large area to be measured and assessed; the enormous number of *tanzahs* or objections to assessment put in by the irrigators, and which needed to be enquired into in detail; a more careful mode of measuring than heretofore used was insisted upon this year; additional irrigation occurring after the kharíf measurements had been commenced; the temporary Amins employed in the Lahore District were with one exception new men without experience of the work; and lastly, a prominent cause of delay in completing the assessments was the very inadequate strength of the Revenue staff consisting of one Dárogha and two Náib-Zilahdárs. The Local Government has now (September 1882) sanctioned a very considerable increase to the temporary establishment, and although the value of this increase will very probably not become apparent during the year 1882-83, which, so far as irrigation is concerned, is practically closed, it is hoped that the benefit will be apparent in 1883-84, and the strain on the establishment will, at any rate, be sensibly lightened.

62. The following are the dates on which demand statements were submitted to the Deputy Commissioners :—

Canal Division.	British Territory. Zilah.	Tahsil.	Kharíf.	Rabbi.
Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.	Lahore	Kasúr	16th Feby. 1882	16th May 1882.
		Chunián		
	Montgomery	Dipálpur	29th Jany. 1882	30th May 1882.
		Pákpattan		

63. The value of crops grown under irrigation is estimated at R 34,38,002.

64. The following statement shows the rain-fall at some of the principal stations :—

	Lahore District.	Montgomery District.		Remarks.
	At Mámoki.	At Dipálpur.	At Pákpattan.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
April 1881	1·10	...	...	
May „	0·45	...	0·60	
June „	1·01	0·60	...	
July „	7·77	10·20	6·80	
August „	3·68	2·90	4·90	
September „	0·41	...	...	
Total	14·42	13·70	12·30	
October 1881	...	...	...	
November „	...	...	...	
December „	...	...	...	
January 1882	1·55	1·50	1·10	
February „	0·60	1·40	0·50	
March „	...	...	...	
Total	2·15	2·90	1·60	
Grand Total, 1881-82	16·57	16·60	13·90	
„ 1880-81	12·22	5·40	7·20	
Difference { More	4·35	11·20	6·70	
Difference { Less	...	...	...	

65. The following are the areas irrigated and estimated value of produce: —

Class.	CROPS.	Area irrigated in Acres.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Rate in bazár per rupee.	Estimated value of produce.
		Flow.	Lift.	Total.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	R
	Kharif.							
I	Rice	14,731	94	14,825	16 0 0	237,200	0 14 0	6,77,714
	Gardens	43	7	50	R36 per acre.		...	1,800
	Chillies	36	28	64	12 0 0	768	1 0 0	768
	Total	14,810	129	14,939	...	...	...	6,80,282
II	Cotton	14,241	2,588	16,829	4 0 0	67,316	0 12 0	2,24,387
	Melons	16	17	33	7 0 0	231	0 36 0	257
	Sugar-cane	124	5	129	R70 per acre.	...	...	9,030
	Til	4,304	1,387	5,691	3 0 0	17,073	0 10 0	68,292
	Hemp	144	22	166	6 0 0	996	0 8 0	4,980
	Total	18,829	4,019	22,848	...	...	...	3,06,944
III	Makai	3,584	1,577	5,161	5 0 0	25,805	0 32 0	32,256
	Jowár	4,691	1,659	6,350	5 0 0	31,750	0 32 0	39,688
	Bájra	172	117	289	5 0 0	1,445	0 34 0	1,700
	Kangni	5,108	1,960	7,068	6 0 0	42,408	0 34 0	49,892
	China	198	54	252	6 0 0	1,512	0 35 0	1,728
	Mung	219	19	238	4 0 0	952	0 30 0	1,269
	Másh	681	32	713	4 0 0	2,852	0 25 0	4,563
	Moth	949	221	1,170	5 0 0	5,850	0 30 0	7,800
	Charri	17,728	3,322	21,050	R19-4 per acre.		...	4,05,212
	Sawánk	110	19	129	4 0 0	516	1 0 0	516
	Miscellaneous	82	89	171	...	...	...	...
	Total	33,522	9,069	42,591	...	...	...	5,44,624
IV	Vegetables	50	19	69	R10 per acre.	...	...	690
	Plantations	100	...	100	...	...	...	...
	Total	150	19	169	...	...	...	690

Class.	CROPS.	Area irrigated in Acres.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Rate in bazár per rupee.	Estimated value of produce.
		Flow.	Lift.	Total				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	R
V	Grass	590	2	592	R3 per acre.		...	1,776
	Lands ploughed but not sown.	8	35	43	...	...	...	...
	Total	598	37	635	...	...	...	1,776
	Total Kharif	67,909	13,273	81,182	...	...	...	15,34,318
	Rabbi.							
IV	Wheat	90,265	2,833	93,098	10 0 0	930,980	0 27 0	13,79,230
	Barley	3,091	146	3,237	12 0 0	38,844	1 0 0	38,844
	Gram	20,454	42	20,496	12 0 0	245,952	1 0 0	2,45,952
	Mixed grains	14,474	70	14,544	13 0 0	189,072	1 0 0	1,89,072
	Sarson	5,555	486	6,041	4 0 0	24,164	0 24 0	40,273
	Massar	23	...	23	4 0 0	92	0 36 0	102
	Methra	151	37	188	4 0 0	752	0 32 0	940
	Sinji	50	29	79	4 0 0	316	1 0 0	316
	Cheral	61	...	61	4 0 0	244	1 0 0	244
	Zira	268	9	277	3 0 0	831	0 5 0	6,648
	Vegetables	67	5	72	R10 per acre.		...	720
	Poppy	28	2	30	3 0 0	90	0 5 0	720
	Táramira	48	18	66	3 0 0	198	0 30 0	264
	China	40	1	41	4 0 0	164	1 0 0	164
	Total	134,575	3,678	1,38,253	...	...	...	19,03,489
V	Grass	61	4	65	R3 per acre.		...	195
	Lands ploughed but not sown	2,411	71	2,482	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,472	75	2,547	...	...	...	195
	Total Rabbi	137,047	3,753	1,40,800	...	...	...	19,03,684
	GRAND TOTAL	204,956	17,026	2,21,982	...	...	...	34,38,002

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

66. The amount of the Capital Account at the end of the year was R1,10,102, being R147 less than the previous year; this was due to a reduction of the suspense balances.

67. The Revenue Account is as follows :—

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.	
	R	R		R
Extensions and Improvements		235	Water-rates	143
Maintenance and Repairs		76,131	Miscellaneous	15,483
Establishment—	R		Contribution from Zar-í-nágha	64,625
Direction	20,288		Value of statute labor	194,231
Executive	37,946		Total	2,74,482
Medical	720			
Revenue	6,296		Land Revenue	3,07,837
Fees on collection	1,555			
		66,805		
Tools and Plant		282		
Refunds of Revenue		70		
Statute labor		1,94,231		
Total		3,37,754		
Book Charges—				
Leave and Pension allowances		13,519		
Total Working Expenses		351,273		
Balance profit, or 209·84 per cent. on Capital invested		2,31,046		
Grand Total		5,82,319	Grand Total	5,82,319

68. From the above it will appear that the balance of profit was R2,31,046, or R209·84 per cent. on the Capital invested; or, after deducting the interest charges of R4,305, R205·93 per cent. The total sum at the credit of the canals, after paying all charges, is R42,83,575.

69. The Zar-i-nágha expenditure consisted of—extensions and improvements R235 for making maps of the canals; maintenance and repairs, R64,390, which is R10,270 less than the previous year; the decrease is due to the failure of contractors to complete their work in time for payment during the year under review.

70. The amount of Imperial repairs was R11,741, or R179 in excess of last year.

71. In the Establishment charges there is a decrease of R24,996 on the previous year, due principally to an adjustment of the Direction charges in the accounts of last year.

72. In the Miscellaneous revenue there is an increase of R9,100, which is due to large sales of wood, a large number of trees having been cut down in widening the Pakhtúwah Canal.

73. There is a decrease of R2,56,870 on the land revenue credited; this is due to arrears of revenue on account of land assigned to Jágírdárs having been included in the accounts of the previous year; omitting this sum the amount for the year is R3,07,837, as against R3,09,687 in the previous year, the decrease of R1,850 being due to the collection of arrears during the previous year. R3,353 were remitted during the year. The Superintending Engineer explains that the remissions were only due in part to the failure of a proper supply in the canals, and that many of them were made on account of "poverty of the owner," or because he had elected to cultivate some other part of his estate.

74. The following table compares the items of miscellaneous revenue for five years:—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
V.—Receipts from plantations	30	55	136	35	13
VI.— „ „ other canal produce	14,007	4,871	6,874	5,049	5,894
IX.—Rent of buildings	171	174	...	...	45
X.—Fines	714	432	16	105	344
XI.—Miscellaneous	561	851	367	847	272
TOTAL	15,483	6,383	7,393	6,036	6,568

75. The Zar-i-nágha account is as follows:—

	R	R
Balance on 1st April 1880-81	2,39,658	
Realized during the year	56,511	
		296,169
Deduct expenditure—		
1 A.—Extensions and Improvements	235	
1 B.—Maintenance and Repairs	64,390	
III.—Fees on collection	1,642	
		66,267
BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1882		2,29,902

76. The following table shows in detail the attendance of laborers during the last two years:—

Particulars.	1881-82.			1880-81.			Difference.	
	Sutlej.	Chenab.	TOTAL	Sutlej.	Chenab.	TOTAL.	More.	Less.
Called out	343,364	168,205	511,569	392,680	181,979	574,659	.....	63,090
Present	260,229	127,039	387,268	307,673	142,412	450,085	.....	62,817
Remitted to Panchayats	19,424	11,574	30,998	16,797	10,828	27,625	3,373	.....
TOTAL	279,653	138,613	418,266	324,470	153,240	477,710	...	59,444
Actual absentees	63,711	29,592	93,303	68,210	28,739	96,949	...	3,646

77. The number of chhers called out has been necessarily diminished by Rule 21 of the Revised Rules for the management of the Canals in the Mooltan District; and the actual number of absentees is therefore 3,646 less than in the previous year; but the percentage of absentees, instead of decreasing as was expected under the operation of that rule, has increased from 16·9 to 18·2. The following table shows the percentages for the last five years:—

	Present.	Remitted.	Absent.	Fine in rupees.	REMARKS.
1881-82	75 70	6·10	18·20	69,748	
1880-81	78·30	4·80	16·90	48,474	
1879-80	79·77	5·17	15·06	40,864	
1878-79	78·72	4·74	16·54	48,305	
1877-78	78·94	5·87	15·19	36,127	

The sum levied on absentees is high, but the increase in cash realizations over that of the previous year is mainly due to the working of Rule 21 under which R23,096 were received in commutation of labor at the rate of six annas per man. If this sum is deducted from the total, the sum received from fines proper at 8 annas per head amounts to only R46,652, which is R1,822 less than the corresponding amount of the previous year. As this was the first year of the working of the new rule, no fair conclusion can be drawn of its effect; but in the opinion of the local officers the loss of labor which it involves in a country where few men work willingly is likely to delay the work of clearing the canals.

78. The value of labor supplied was—

		R
Sutlej Canals		97,586
Chenab „		47,640
		1,45,226
Zar-i-nágha or fines on absentees	R 46,652	
Commutation of labor	„ 23,096	
		69,748
Share of land revenue		3,07,837
Water-rates		143
		5,22,954

or for 346,278 acres nearly R1·51 per acre, against 1·76 in last year and 1·71 in 1879-80.

79. The areas of the principal crops irrigated are given below for the last five years. Rice is the only crop in which there is a decrease compared with the last year. There is an extraordinary increase in millet and indigo, and a steady one in wheat. The area fit for the growth of sugar-cane is limited

to the vicinity of Shujabad, and varies but little from year to year. Turnips are chiefly grown for feeding cattle during the winter when forage is scarce and difficult to obtain.

Crops.	Area in Acres.				
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Indigo	65,569	34,612	6,891	41,474	69,322
Cotton	36,923	32,496	25,290	37,806	28,280
Rice	15,411	16,691	10,169	12,605	9,197
Sugar-cane	3,133	3,098	2,924	3,295	3,473
Millet	52,823	49,960	38,017	45,295	39,307
Wheat	104,935	98,678	80,898	89,188	51,686
Turnips	25,290	22,187	24,835	20,419	23,894

80. The areas irrigated and the proportion of flow to lift irrigation is shown in the following table for the last five years:—

	1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.
Flow	288,682	83·4	235,212	78·6	221,747	82·7	270,785	81·7	226,599	79·6
Lift	57,596	16·6	64,072	21·4	46,293	17·3	60,845	18·3	58,081	20·4
Total	346,278	...	299,284	...	268,010	...	331,639	...	284,680	...

The total irrigation is 46,994 acres in excess of last year and 14,639 acres in excess of the largest previously recorded, that for 1878-79. The increase in area is due to the favorable rise of the rivers Sutlej and Chenab, which gave early waterings for the kharif and late ones to the rabbi. The high water not only continued longer, but the rise itself was greater than in the previous year.

81. The measurements for this year were again made by the Civil Establishment Patwáris; R1,555 was paid to them as fees, and the total cost, including check measurements, was R2,715, against R2,413 in the previous year, the increased cost being due to the increased area measured.

82. The following statement shows rain-fall at principal stations in the Mooltan District:—

Name of Month.	Mooltan.	Shujabad.	Mailsi.	Lodhrán.	Sarai Sidhu.	Remarks.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
April 1881	...	...	...	...	...	
May "	...	...	...	...	...	
June "	...	...	0·4	0·6	0·7	
July "	1·0	0·3	4·8	2·8	0·8	
August "	1·5	1·3	2·7	0·5	1·7	
September "	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	2·5	1·6	7·9	3·9	3·2	

Name of Month.	Mooltan.	Shujabad.	Mailsi.	Lodhrán.	Sarai Sidhu.	Remarks.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
October 1881	...	...	...	...	...	
November "	...	...	...	...	...	
December "	...	...	...	...	...	
January 1882	0·4	...	0·1	0·3	0·3	
February "	0·2	0·3	...	0·1	0·6	
March "	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	0·6	0·3	0·1	0·4	0·9	
Total, 1881-82	3·1	1·9	8·0	4·3	4·1	
Compared with 1880-81.	5·6	2·5	6·5	3·0	3·4	
Difference	—2·5	—0·6	1·5	1·3	0·7	

83. The following statement shows the area irrigated and the value of crops grown, which was R1,06,11,692:—

Name of Crop.	Area Irrigated.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Average rate in bazár per rupee.	Total Value.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	R a. p.
KHARIF—							
Class I—							
Sugar-cane	...	...	3,133·2	22 22 0	...	...	3,14,045 9 7
Class II—							
Rice	...	...	15,411·1	11 39 0	184,547 36 14	0 28 0	2,63,639 14 2
Gardens	...	...	701·4	...	...	...	14,803 3 2
Total Class II	...	...	16,112·5	...	...	...	2,78,443 1 4
Class III—							
Fibres—Cotton	...	...	36,922·9	5 20 0	203,075 38 0	0 3 1	26,52,420 9 1
Hemp	...	...	7·2	6 0 0	43 8 0	0 14 0	123 6 10
Dyes, Drugs & Spices. Indigo	...	...	65,569·4	0 13 8	22,129 26 14	0 0 4¾	29,81,682 1 8
Dyes, Drugs & Spices. Chillies	...	...	72·7	5 28 0	414 15 9	0 5 0	3,315 1 9
Dyes, Drugs & Spices. Mehndi	...	...	78·5	13 20 0	1,049 30 0	0 12 0	3,499 2 8
Oil-seed—Til	...	...	7,921·1	4 17 0	35,050 34 11	0 5 14	2,38,644 3 3
Miscellaneous—Vegetable	...	...	218·8	...	...	...	14,867 0 0
Total Class III	...	...	110,790·6	...	...	...	58,94,551 9 3
Class IV—							
Cereals. Jowár (great millet)	...	...	52,823·3	5 30 0	303,733 39 0	0 23 2	5,25,377 10 11
Cereals. Bájra (spike millet)	...	...	11,567·8	9 0 0	104,110 8 0	0 21 14	1,90,372 15 0
Cereals. Sawánk	...	...	1,033·1	5 12 0	5,475 17 3	0 28 15	7,568 10 0
Cereals. Kangni	...	...	494·0	6 0 0	2,964 0 0	0 25 0	4,738 6 5
Cereals. Maize (Indian corn)	...	...	235·2	...	...	...	4,935 5 6
Pulses. Chína	...	...	2,396·3	8 36 0	21,327 2 12	0 29 4	29,165 3 7
Pulses. Másh	...	...	123·3	4 0 0	493 8 0	0 16 0	1,233 0 0
Pulses. Moth	...	...	456·1	5 0 0	2,280 20 0	0 21 0	4,343 12 11
Pulses. Mung	...	...	233·0	5 23 0	1,298 39 0	0 18 2	2,866 11 5
Miscellaneous Crops	...	...	374·3	...	...	...	1,895 13 4
Total Class IV	...	...	69,736·4	...	...	...	7,72,501 9 1
Total Kharíf	...	...	199,772·7	...	...	...	72,59,541 13 3

Name of Crop.	Area Irrigated. Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Average rate in bázar per rupee.	Total Value.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	R a. p.
RABI—							
Class II—							
Gardens	...	...	13·6	...	...	...	545 0 0
Class III—							
Cereals—Wheat	...	...	104,934·7	11 37 0	1,251,346 11 14	0 19 0	26,34,413 4 1
Cereals—Barley	...	...	2,624·7	13 33 0	36,286 19 1	0 25 0	58,058 5 10
Drugs, &c.—Tobacco	...	...	394·9	10 8 0	4,027 39 3	0 7 0	23,017 0 9
Drugs, &c.—Chillies	...	...	1·2	5 28 0	6 33 9	0 5 0	54 11 5
Oil-seeds—Sarson	...	...	34·7	10 34 0	376 19 12	0 16 0	941 3 9
Oil-seeds—Ussun	...	...	2,679·7	6 0 0	16,078 8 0	0 30 0	21,437 9 7
Oil-seeds—Til	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulses—China	...	...	199·4	8 36 0	1,774 26 6	0 29 4	2,426 14 2
Miscellaneous—Turnips	...	...	25,289·6	R20 per acre.	...	...	5,05,792 0 0
Miscellaneous—Methra	...	...	1,507·9	Mds. S. C. 5 0 0	7,539 20 0	0 32 0	9,424 6 0
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	...	...	397·6	...	...	...	11,057 0 0
Miscellaneous—Carrots	...	...	43·0	110 0 0	4,796 0 0	4 0 0	1,199 0 0
Total Class III	...	...	138,107·4	...	...	...	32,67,821 7 7
Class IV—							
Pulses—Gram	...	...	3,751·2	7 9 0	27,102 16 12	0 21 8	50,423 1 8
Pulses—Peas	...	...	2,948·9	5 0 0	14,744 20 0	0 23 0	25,642 9 9
Pulses—Massúr	...	...	161·6	10 0 0	1,616 0 0	0 27 0	2,394 1 2
Drugs, &c.—Dhaniah	...	...	22·1	4 0 0	88 16 0	0 8 0	442 0 0
Miscellaneous Crops	...	...	1,500·1	...	...	...	4,881 10 5
Total Class IV	...	...	8,383·9	...	...	...	83,783 7 0
Total Rabbi	...	...	146,504·9	...	...	...	33,52,149 14 7
Grand Total	...	...	346,277·6	...	...	...	1,06,11,691 11 10

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

84. The Capital Account at the end of the year was R7,07,822, being R3,524 less than at the end of the previous year owing to a reduction in the suspense balances.

85. The Revenue Account was as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.

	R	R
Extensions and improvements		4,591
Maintenance and Repairs		99,591
Establishment—		
Direction	10,265	
Executive	42,700	
Medical	704	
Revenue	11,608	
Fees on collection	2,523	
		67,800
Tools and Plant		539
Total		1,72,521
Book Charges—		
Leave and Pension allowances		13,501
Total Working Expenses		1,86,022
Balance Revenue (being 19·75 per cent. on Capital expended)		1,39,859
Grand Total		3,25,881

RECEIPTS.

	R	R
Clearance rates collected		57,113
Miscellaneous		12,745
Total		69,858
Land Revenue for the year	1,57,498	
Arrears on account of land assigned to Jágírdárs	98,525	
		2,56,023
Grand Total		3,25,881

86. The balance of profit from the above is R1,39,859, or R19·75 per cent. on the Capital invested; or, after deducting the interest charges, R27,594, 15·86 per cent. But this includes R98,525 on account of arrears of land revenue assigned to Jágírdárs; deducting this amount also the profit, after paying the interest charges, is R1·94 per cent. The unpaid balance of interest at the end of the year is R3,09,329.

87. The sum expended on extensions and improvements during the year consisted of the purchase of the Fazalwah Canal for R5,000, petty item of R6, and a writeback on account of the regulator on the Gámúnwála Canal of R415.

88. The expenditure on repairs was R4,591 in excess of last year, and is due to a larger expenditue on silt-clearances, and to the necessity for prolonged watch and ward on account of the greater height of the river on the embankment; on this last item, R7,643 was expended, against R4,779 in the previous year.

89. The cost of the establishment was R17,415 more than in the previous year, due to the adjustment of Direction charges in that year. There was a reductiom of R1,671 in the cost of Executive establishment.

90. The clearance rate for the year was . . . R 54,000

The expenditure was on—

	R	R
I.—Half cost of clearance	40,560	
II.— ,, of establishment for supervising work	1,123	
III.— ,, of repairs to banks	968	
IV.—Whole cost of water distribution establishment	1,983	
V.—Half cost of measuring establishment	1,768	
		46,402
Balance profit to Government		7,598

against R13,126 in the previous year; this reduces the loss to Government up to date to R30,194, but there is still a balance uncollected of R51,552.

91. There is an increase in the miscellaneous revenue of R5,838 over the previous year, due principally to the share of produce of the Massúwah Canal being R5,410, and of the Dhundi Canal R4,187, against R3,039 and 458 in the previous year.

92. The share of land revenue for the year is R1,57,498, against R1,57,953 in the previous year.

93. The area irrigated during the last five years has been as follows:—

1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
190,802	164,385	144,337	208,888	171,604

94. The comparison between the irrigated area of the year and that in previous year is given below:—

Crop.	1881-82.	1880-81.	Difference.
Kharíf	128,782	121,075	+ 7,707
Rabbi	62,020	43,310	+18,717
Total	190,802	164,385	+26,417

In addition to the area shown above as irrigated, an area of 10,811 acres was flooded with waste water during the kharíf, and this brings the total up to 201,613 acres. This is the best on record, with the exception of the year of

great floods, 1878-79, but a larger area came to maturity during 1881-82, as no damage was done by the floods and inundation which in 1878-79 destroyed a large proportion of the crops. The area flooded by waste water for the growth of grass is very nearly the same as in the previous year, being only 20 acres less. It will be seen from the table that the increase in area was chiefly in the rabbi, when the river was far more favorable than in the beginning of the season. On the whole, this was a most favorable year for these canals. There were few such changes in the river as necessitate the construction of new heads. The floods were high but not dangerous, and there was no damage to crops by inundation either from the river or from the hill torrents.

95. The rain-fall was more than in the previous year at Dera Gházi Khan and Rájanpur. A comparison for the last five years is given below of the principal stations :—

Name of Station.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80	1878-79.	1877-78.
Sanghar	2·3	4·2	4·0	12·8	7·0
Dera Gházi Khan . . .	7·1	5·5	2·95	9·37	6·1
Rájanpur	1·9	1·7	0·5	4·8	2·8

96. The area of the principal crops grown is shown below for the last five years :—

Crops.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Jowár and Bájra (millets) .	49,591	44,738	33,460	33,117	24,203
Wheat	57,759	41,451	45,876	62,402	37,479
Cotton	32,492	30,103	24,250	22,643	35,158
Indigo	17,317	10,815	5,598	6,697	28,711
Rice	12,284	12,976	11,197	10,143	11,245

From this it will be seen that there was a large increase in all the crops, except rice, in which there was a slight decrease of 692 acres.

97. The following table shows the area watered by each canal during the last four years :—

No.	Name of Canal.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
1	Massúwah	3,628	2,842	2,305	2,588
2	Mánka	35,811	27,710	19,880	29,824
3	Kot Dáúd	3,762	3,936	3,728	3,165
4	Shoria	29,771	33,138	29,667	27,487
5	Kastúri	20,181	17,633	15,610	15,250
6	Dhingána	18,811	20,407	19,120	19,025
7	Chibri	7,545	4,210	5,640	7,290
8	Sahiba	14,389	10,927	8,812	11,571
9	Gámúnwála	4,542	3,664	2,721	2,892
10	Sohan	9,368	7,824	7,156	7,534
11	Núr	13,334	7,186	4,623	10,243
12	Dhundi	17,053	13,134	14,806	20,432
13	Kutab	7,211	7,046	5,692	5,916
14	Kádra	5,396	4,728	4,567	3,307
	Total .	190,802	164,385	144,337	166,524

There is a falling-off in the area under the Kot Dáúd, Shoria and Dhingána Canals, which was due to the unsatisfactory state of the river at their heads. The Mánka and Núr ran for nearly the whole year to the great benefit of the cultivators, as no charge is made for the additional waterings which they thus obtain.

98. The percentage of flow to lift irrigation for the last four years is given below :—

Years.	Kharif.			Percentage.		Rabbi.			Percentage.	
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Flow.	Lift.
1881-82 . .	114,157	14,625	128,782	88·6	11·4	55,957	6,063	62,020	90·2	9·8
1880-81 . .	108,834	12,241	121,075	89·9	10·1	39,702	3,608	43,310	91·6	8·4
1879-80 . .	87,718	8,893	96,611	90·8	9·2	45,786	1,940	47,726	95·9	4·1
1878-79 . .	125,635	11,810	137,445	91·4	8·6	69,056	2,387	71,443	96·7	3·3

99. The measurements were conducted by the District Patwáris, and the rates per acre for the last eight years were—

Years.	Percentage.
1881-82	1·63
1880-81	2·48
1879-80	2·62
1878-79	2·23
1877-78	2·18
1876-77	2·49
1875-76	2·54
1874-75	2·34

The measurements were commenced on 5th October 1881 and finished on 11th March 1882, the time occupied being 158 days, against 120 in last year; the actual area measured was 201,614 acres, against 175,217 in the last year; the reduced cost was due to the measurements having been made wholly by map instead of almost entirely by chain as in previous year.

100. The cost of preparing the revenue papers during the year was 0·16 per 100 acres, against 0·19 in the previous years.

101. The following statement shows the rain-fall at the principal stations in the Dera Gházi Khan district :—

Name of Month.	Sanghar.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Jámpur.	Rájanpur.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
April 1881	1·8	0·50	0·1	...
May „	...	0·60	0·1	...
June „	0·1	...	0·2	0·3
July „	0·2	2·15	1·4	0·9
August „	0·2	3·20	0·9	0·7
September „	...	...	...	...
Total .	2·3	6·45	2·7	1·9
October 1881	...	...	...	...
November „	...	...	...	...
December „	...	...	...	...
January 1882	...	0·05	...	...
February „	...	0·60	...	...
March „	...	...	...	...
Total .	...	0·65	...	...
Grand Total .	2·3	7·10	2·7	1·9

102. The following are the areas irrigated, and estimated value of the produce, which amounted to ₹71,27,242.

Names of Crops.	Area Irrigated. Flow.	Area Irrigated. Lift	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total Produce.	Average rate per rupee.	Total value of produce.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	₹ a. p.
KHARIF—							
Class I—							
Sugar-cane	46·00	...	46·00	80 0 0	3,680 0 0	1 0 0	3,680 0 0
Class II—							
Gardens	376·24	11·52	387·76	30 0 0	11,632 32 0	0 6 0	77,552 0 0
Rice	12,165·22	119·02	12,284·24	12 0 6	1,47,410 35 3	0 6 0	9,82,739 3 2
Total II	12,541·46	130·54	12,672·00	...	1,59,043 27 3	...	10,60,291 3 2
Class III—							
Fibres—Cotton	29,223·48	3,268·39	32,491·87	2 0 0	64,983 29 9½	0 2 4	11,55,266 2 5
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—							
Indigo	17,075·21	242·17	17,317·38	0 20 0	8,658 27 9½	0 0 5⅓	10,39,042 12 6
Mehndi	28·81	·28	29·09	1 0 0	29 3 9½	0 5 8	211 9 0
Chillies	136·90	26·44	163·34	4 0 0	653 14 6	0 3 0	8,711 7 4
Oil seed—(Til)	758·47	78·66	837·13	5 0 0	4,185 26 0	0 8 0	20,928 4 0
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	320·35	37·68	358·03	30 0 0	10,740 36 0	2 0 0	5,370 7 2
Total	47,543·22	3,653·62	51,196·84	...	89,251 17 2½	...	22,29,530 10 5
Class IV—							
Cereals—Jowár	33,328·42	8,511·34	41,839·76	10 0 0	4,18,397 24 0	0 18 8	9,04,643 7 2
Bájra	6,306·72	1,444·35	7,751·07	10 0 0	77,510 28 0	0 14 8	2,13,822 9 11
Sawánk	1,201·37	113·39	1,314·76	10 0 0	13,147 24 0	0 20 0	26,295 3 2
Pulses—China, &c.	1·59	·62	2·21	5 0 0	11 2 0	0 24 0	18 6 6
Moth	326·34	7·80	334·14	6 0 0	2,004 33 9½	0 11 12	6,824 15 8
Mung	59·08	·52	59·60	6 0 0	357 24 0	0 10 12	1,330 9 8
Fodder—Grass	4,409·88	150·55	4,560·43	100 0 0	456,043 0 0	2 0 0	2,28,021 8 0
Miscellaneous—Nabud (barren)	8,393·68	612·06	9,005·74	...	...	...	...
Total IV.	54,027·08	10,840·63	64,867·71	...	9,67,472 15 9½	...	13,80,956 12 1
Total Kharif	114,157·76	14,624·79	128,782·55	...	12,19,447 19 15	...	46,74,458 9 8
RABI—							
Class III—							
Cereals—Wheat	52,116·76	5,642·55	57,759·31	16 0 0	924,148 38 6	0 16 0	23,10,372 6 4
Oil-seed—(Sarson)	2,207·88	26·77	2,234·65	8 0 0	17,877 8 0	0 10 0	71,508 12 10
Drugs and Spices-(Poppy)	29·98	8·02	38·00	5 0 0	190 0 0	0 1 0	7,600 0 0
Tobacco	75·14	10·51	85·65	10 0 0	856 20 0	0 4 0	8,565 0 0
Miscellaneous—Turnips	1,263·38	371·87	1,635·25	50 0 0	81,762 20 0	2 0 0	40,881 4 0
Total III	55,693·14	6,059·72	61,752·86	....	10,24,835 6 6	...	24,38,927 0 2
Class V—							
Pulses—Gram	222·47	1·92	224·39	20 0 0	4,487 32 0	0 15 0	11,967 7 5
Mattar	41·22	1·27	42·49	20 0 0	849 32 0	0 18 0	1,888 7 1
Total V.	263·69	3·19	266·88	...	5,337 24 0	...	13,855 14 6
Total Rabbi	55,956·83	6062·91	62,019·74	...	10,30,172 30 6	...	24,52,783 5 8
Total both crops	170,114·59	20,687·70	190,802·29	...	22,49,620 10 5	...	71,27,241 15 4
Land inundated by waste water	10,811·00	...	10,811·00	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	180,925·59	20,687·70	201,613·29	...	22,49,620 10 5	...	71,27,241 15 4

MUZAFFARGARH INUNDATION CANALS.

103. This is only the second regular report on these Canals which were taken over by this Department at the commencement of last year; and the information is consequently not so complete as that available for the other Inundation Canals.

104. The following is the Revenue Account:—

EXPENDITURE.		₹	RECEIPTS.	₹
Maintenance and Repairs		22,685	Miscellaneous	196
Establishment—			Contributions from Zar-i-nágha	15,902
Direction	₹ 9,287		Value of Statute labor	92,150
Executive	,, 18,890		Total	1,08,248
Revenue	,, 13,552		Land Revenue—	
	41,729		For current year ₹ 2,38,483	
Tools and Plant	488		Do. 1880-81 ,, 2,29,046	
Statute labor	92,150			4,67,529
Total	1,57,052			
Book Charges—				
Leave and pension allowances	10,712			
Total Working Expenses	1,67,764			
Balance profit	4,08,013			
Grand Total	5,75,777		Grand Total	5,75,777

105. In the balance profit is included ₹2,29,046 on account of Land Revenue for previous year; deducting this sum the net profit for the year is ₹1,78,967, and the total profit to date ₹3,64,968. Of the expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs, ₹6,783 is from Imperial Funds, and is principally on account of the establishment for supervising statute labor; the balance ₹15,902 is from the Zar-i-nágha Fund, of which ₹4,735 is on account of expenditure during last year, which was adjusted in the accounts of this year.

There is an increase of ₹5,098 in the Establishment charges as compared with the previous year. Of this sum ₹857 is on account of Direction, due to an increased expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs; ₹1,558 to variations in the Executive Establishment; and ₹2,683 under Revenue is due to the employment of 12 additional Mírábs, and to an increase of travelling allowances.

106. The following table compares the different items of Miscellaneous Revenue for two years:—

	1881-82.	1880-81.
VI.—Receipts from other canal produce	62	...
XI.—Miscellaneous	134	25
Total	196	25

107. The Zar-i-nágha account is as follows:—

	₹	₹
Balance transferred from Civil Department in February 1882	51,832	
Realized during March 1882	1,684	
		53,516
Deduct—		
Expenditure during the year		15,902
Balance on 1st April 1882		37,614

108. The following gives a detail of the attendance of laborers for two years :—

Particulars.	1881-82.			1880-81.			Difference.	
	Indus.	Chenab.	Total.	Indus.	Chenal.	Total.	More.	Less.
Called out	323,544	69,643	393,187	323,379	68,511	391,890	1,297	...
Present	254,753	54,622	309,375	292,798	55,751	348,549	...	39,174
Task-work	38,147	6,640	44,787	...	...	...	44,787	...
	292,900	61,262	354,162	292,798	55,751	348,549	5,613	...
Remitted on Maáfi	126	47	173	...	...	...	173	...
Ditto to Panchávats	8,308	3,802	12,110	8,517	3,433	11,950	160	...
	301,334	65,111	366,445	309,315	59,184	360,499	5,946	...
Actually absent	22,210	4,532	26,742	22,064	9,327	31,391	...	4,649

109. The following table compares the percentages of statute labor present and absent, and the fines levied for the same period :—

Years.	Present.	Remitted.	Absent.	Fines. in rupees.	Remarks.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
1880-81	88·94	3·05	8·01	15,696	
1881-82	90·08	3·12	6·80	13,371	

The value of labor supplied, and the cost of irrigation to cultivators, taking the rate of 4 annas per man, was—

	R	R
Indus Canals	73,225	
Chenab Canals	15,315	
		88,540
Zar-i-nágha fines on absentees, at 8 annas per man	...	13,371
Share of land revenue for the year	...	2,38,483
Actual cost to cultivators	...	3,40,394

or for 248,593 acres at 1·37 per acre.

110. The areas of the principal crops irrigated are given below for two years :—

Name of Crop.	1881-82.	1880-81.
Sugarcane	5,163	4,618
Rice	35,491	37,128
Cotton	23,741	25,638
Wheat	66,562	69,449

111. The following table compares the area irrigated for two years :—

Crops.	1881-82.	1880-81.
Kharíf	134,350	123,380
Rabbi	114,243	116,526
	248,593	239,906

The increased area is due to the better state of the rivers, and to extension of irrigation to new lands.

112. The following table shows the rain-fall at the three principal stations in the district :—

Name of Month.	Muzaffargarh.	Alipur.	Sanáwan.	Remarks.
April 1881	0·2	0·4	0·5	
May ,,	...	1·9	...	
June ,,	...	...	0·4	
July ,,	0·8	1·1	0·6	
August ,,	2·0	5·0	0·5	
September ,,	...	...	0·8	
October ,,	...	...	...	
November ,,	...	...	...	
December ,,	...	...	...	
January 1882	0·1	...	...	
February ,,	0·2	...	0·2	
March ,,	0·1	...	...	
Total for 1881-82	3·4	8·4	3·0	
As compared with 1880-81	2·7	4·3	2·8	
Difference + or —	+0·7	+4·1	+0·2	

113. The following are the areas irrigated and estimated value of produce, which amounts to R43,67,829 :—

1	2			3	4	5	6
Name of Crop.	Area irrigated.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Average rate in bazár per rupee.	Total Value.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S.C	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.C.	R a. p.
KHARIF—							
Class I—							
Sugarcane	...	...	5,163	21 26 10	111,859 24 14	0 8 14	5,04,156 0 0
Total I	...	...	5,163	...	...	...	5,04,156 0 0
Class II—							
Rice	...	...	35,491	8 20 0	301,673 20 0	0 16 0	7,54,183 12 0
Gardens	...	...	440		R200 per acre.	...	88,000 0 0
Total II	...	...	35,931	..	...	...	8,42,183 12 0
Class III—							
Fibres—Cotton	...	...	23,741	1 5 5	26,894 4 1	0 3 4	3,31,004 4 11
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—							
Indigo	...	...	34,603	0 17 5	14,976 24 7	0 8 0½	74,591 10 9
Chillies	...	...	217	4 0 0	868 0 0	0 7 0	4,960 0 0
Oil-seed (Til)	...	...	1,251	5 20 8	6,896 5 8	0 11 0	25,076 13 10
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	...	...	119	25 0 0	2,975 0 0	0 32 0	3,718 12 0
Total III	...	...	59,931	...	...	...	4,39,351 9 6
Class IV—							
Cereals—Jowár (great millet)	...	...	13,975	7 0 0	97,825 0 0	0 20 0	1,95,650 0 0
Bájra (spiked millet)	...	...	11,414	9 13 5	106,524 28 14	0 20 0	2,13,049 6 4
Kangni	...	...	82	10 0 0	820 0 0	0 12 0	2,733 5 4
Maize (Indian corn)	...	...	4	40 0 0	160 0 0	0 8 0	800 0 0
Sawánk	...	...	1,766	10 0 0	17,660 0 0	0 26 0	27,169 3 8
Pulses—Másh	...	...	37	7 0 0	259 0 0	0 12 0	863 5 4
Moth	...	...	4,679	4 0 0	18,716 0 0	0 16 0	46,790 0 0
Mung	...	...	24	7 0 0	168 0 0	0 16 0	420 0 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,344	8 20 0	11,424 0 0	0 20 0	22,848 0 0
Total IV	...	...	33,325	...	...	...	5,19,323 4 8
Total Kharif	...	...	134,350	...	...	...	22,96,014 10 2

1	2			3	4	5	6
Name of Crop.	Area irrigated.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Average rate in bazâr per rupee.	Total Value.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S.C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.C.	R a. p.
RABBI—							
Class III—							
Cereals—Wheat	...	...	66,562	12 26 10	8,43,049 13 4	0 20 0	16,86,098 10 7
Barley	...	...	1,483	12 0 0	17,796 0 0	0 28 0	25,422 13 8
Drugs, &c.—Tobacco	...	...	121	11 13 5	1,371 10 13	0 10 0	5,485 1 4
Oil-seed—Sarson	...	...	7	5 20 10	38 24 6	0 11 0	140 6 4
Drugs, &c.—Poppy	...	...	5	0 3 0	0 15 0	0 1 0	15 0 0
Miscellaneous—Turnips	...	...	6,327	5 20 0	34,798 20 0	0 20 0	69,597 0 0
Carrots	...	...	24	10 0 0	240 0 0	0 32 0	300 0 0
Methra	...	...	32	6 0 0	192 0 0	0 16 0	480 0 0
Ussun	...	...	1,318	5 0 0	6,590 0 0	0 16 0	16,475 0 0
Vegetables	...	...	71	15 0 0	1,065 0 0	0 2 4	18,033 5 4
Total III	...	...	75,950	...	...	...	18,22,947 5 3
Class IV—							
Pulses—Gram	...	...	3,582	8 0 0	28,656 0 0	0 20 0	57,312 0 0
Masur	...	...	79	7 0 0	553 0 0	0 23 0	961 11 10
Mattar	...	...	12,417	7 0 0	86,919 0 0	0 23 0	1,51,163 7 7
Fallow lands	...	...	21,070	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,145	8 20 0	9,732 20 0	0 10 0	38,930 0 0
Total IV	...	...	38,293	...	...	...	2,48,367 3 5
Total Rabbi	...	...	1,14,243	...	...	...	20,71,314 8 8
Total of both	...	...	248,593	...	...	...	43,67,329 2 10

SHAHPUR INUNDATION CANALS.

114. There was no change in the Capital Account during the year; the amount is R40,739.

115. The Revenue Account is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.	R	RECEIPTS.	R
Maintenance and Repairs	9,057	Water-rates.	25,003
Establishment, Direction	499		
Tools and Plant	4		
Total	9,560		
Book Charges—			
Leave and Pension allowances	95		
Total Working Expenses	9,655		
Balance Revenue	15,348		
Grand Total	25,003	Grand Total	2003,5

The balance of Revenue was R15,348, or 37·67 per cent. on a Capital of R40,739; deducting the interest charge of R1,555, the net profit is R33·85 per cent.

116. The balance at credit of the canals at the end of the year was R34,010.

117. The area irrigated was 11,523 acres, against 9,135 in the previous year; this was due to better silt-clearances, and to the frequency of floods in the Jhelum river.

118. An officer was deputed during the cold season of 1881-82 to these canals who saw the clearances carried out and effected some necessary improvements in their channels; he also investigated the state of some of the district canals and suggested extensions and improvements of several of them.

119. The annexed statement gives the result of the past five years for the canals under the charge of this Department:—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Water-rate.	R	R	R	R	R
Station Canals	17,727	14,807	8,550	12,914	11,173
Sahiwal	2,676	2,712	1,224	2,272	894
MacNab	1,393	917	311	354	...
Total	21,796	18,436	10,085	15,540	12,067
Area irrigated.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Station Canals	7,835	6,298	3,465	6,843	4,051
Sahiwal	2,451	2,132	822	1,572	1,527
MacNab	1,237	705	200	774	...
Total	11,523	9,135	4,487	9,198	5,578
Water-rate per acre.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Station Canals	2 4 3	2 5 7	2 [illegible] 6	1 14 2	2 12 1
Sahiwal	1 1 5	1 4 4	1 7 10	1 7 1	0 9 5
MacNab	1 2 0	1 4 9	1 8 10	0 7 3	...

120. The principal crops grown for the past five years have been—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton	3,637	2,498	521	5,453	3,667
Jowár	1,396	1,584	518	1,087	659
Wheat	3,426	2,756	1,849	1,728	916
Gram	116	518	670	361	59
Sugarcane	130	31	8	12	...
Total area irrigated	11,523	9,135	4,487	9,189	5,578
	R	R	R	R	R
Value of crops	1,89,660	1,47,695	57,965	66,785	53,711

121. The following is a table of the area irrigated and the value of crops grown :—

Name of Crop.	Area irrigated by									Probable value of the harvest produced.
	Station Canal.			Sahiwál Canal (old & new).			MacNabb Canal.			Total.			
Kharif.	Acres.	R.	P.	Acres	R.	P.	Acres.	R.	P.	Acres.	R.	P.	₹
Bájra	530	1	1	140	2	18	349	3	25	1,020	3	4	11,220
Jowár	702	0	2	504	2	23	189	0	12	1,395	2	37	13,590
Cotton	2,741	3	22	545	1	25	349	2	10	3,636	3	17	72,720
Sugarcane	86	1	39	43	0	17	...			129	2	16	12,900
Sesamum	28	0	17	5	1	29	15	1	3	48	3	9	2,880
Moth	20	2	39	67	0	0	5	3	38	93	2	37	1,860
Makki	1	0	0	20	1	2	...			21	1	2	315
Grass	92	3	13	569	2	37	44	3	4	707	1	14	707
Mung	27	0	24	19	3	6	0	1	7	47	0	37	940
Sawánk	8	1	20	9	2	16	1	1	4	19	1	0	190
Rice	1	0	0	11	2	9	0	2	3	13	0	12	325
Vegetables	0	1	20	2	3	29	1	1	0	4	1	9	138
Total	4,240	0	37	1,939	3	11	957	3	26	7,137	3	34	1,17,785
Rabbi.													
Wheat	3,068	2	11	262	2	16	94	3	15	3,426	0	2	68,520
Barley	110	3	32	...			...			110	3	32	777
Gram	42	2	27	22	1	26	51	1	5	116	1	18	1,160
Tobacco	0	0	34	0	2	7	...			0	3	1	20
Vegetables, &c.	22	3	34	22	1	23	...			45	1	17	677
China	5	2	13	3	3	9	...			9	1	22	45
Grass	343	0	38	199	3	32	132	3	28	676	0	18	676
Total	3,594	0	29	511	2	33	279	0	8	4,384	3	30	71,875
Grand Total	7,834	1	26	2,451	2	4	1,236	3	34	11,522	3	24	1,89,660

R. HOME, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab.

Dated 10th March 1883.

Statement showing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and to end of the year 1881-82,—the Revenue Account being based on the Collections for the year.

Canals.	Capital outlay						Gross revenue.						Working expenses.		Net revenue.		Charges for interest.		Profit.		Percentage of profit on capital outlay.	
	During 1881-82.			To end of 1881-82.			During 1881-82.			To end of 1881-82.			During 1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.	During 1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.	During 1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.	During 1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.	During year.	
	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.									Excluding interest.	Including interest.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.																						
Productive Public Works.																						
Bári Doáb Canal	−14,782	369	−14,413	1,40,39,940	6,12,223	1,55,52,072	14,25,911	2,95,227	14,25,911	2,95,227			9,13,348	85,12,395	9,13,348	85,12,395	5,97,800	1,45,92,086	3,15,458	−60,79,691	5·87	2·03
Western Jumna Canal	4,36,089	21,569	4,57,657	78,52,463	4,40,509	82,92,972	12,56,391	68,391	12,56,391	68,391	A		8,28,479	3,15,55,261	8,28,479	3,15,55,261	3,06,577	65,01,829	5,23,101	2,60,63,432	9·99	6·31
Total	4,21,307	21,937	4,43,244	2,27,92,312	10,52,732	2,38,45,044	26,82,302	3,63,618	26,82,302	3,63,618			17,41,826	4,00,67,656	17,41,826	4,00,67,656	9,03,267	2,00,93,915	8,38,559	1,99,73,741	7·30	3·61
Irrigation and Navigation.																						
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	− 98	...	− 98	5,22,252	66,148	5,78,400	25,090	1,24,704	25,090	1,24,704			58,281	−1,12,450	58,281	−1,12,450	20,892	5,07,901	37,389	−6,20,114	10·07	6·46
L. S. & Chenab Inundation Canals	− 149	...	− 149	1,07,561	2,541	1,10,102	2,74,482	3,07,837	2,74,482	3,07,837			2,31,046	43,83,889	2,31,046	43,83,889	4,305	1,00,011	2,26,741	42,83,575	20·84	20·93
Indus Inundation Canals	− 3,524	...	− 3,524	6,88,093	19,729	7,07,822	69,858	1,57,488	69,858	1,57,488	B		41,734	1,26,070	41,734	1,26,070	27,694	4,35,399	13,740	−3,09,329	5·84	1·94
Shahpur ditto	...	...	...	98,868	1,971	40,739	25,003	...	25,003	...			15,348	48,613	15,348	48,613	1,555	14,603	13,793	34,010	37·07	83·86
Madhopur Workshops	−29,677	...	−29,677	4,83,974	...	4,83,974	...	...	...	...			...	−4,12,872	...	−4,12,872	19,953	4,11,704	−19,953	−8,24,576	...	−4,12
Total	−33,446	...	−33,446	19,40,748	80,289	19,21,037	3,94,423	5,89,339	3,94,423	5,89,339			74,299	14,60,284	74,299	14,60,284	6,81,106	43,00,406	2,71,710	25,63,566	18·01	14·14
GRAND TOTAL	3,87,861	21,937	4,09,798	2,46,33,060	11,33,021	2,57,66,081	27,24,359	9,42,957	27,24,359	9,42,957			19,77,566	2,15,62,199	11,10,269	−2,25,97,307					8·10	4·31
Works for which only Capital Accts. are kept.																						
Works under Construction.																						
Sirhind Canal { Imperial	18,57,695	79,756	19,98,854	1,64,14,905	9,57,703	1,73,51,908	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	6,19,426	40,91,504	−6,19,426	−40,91,504	...	−3·57
Sirhind Canal { Contributions	12,93,691	...	12,93,691	97,79,178	...	97,79,178	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	61,680	2,08,902	−61,680	−2,08,902	...	−3·38
Swát River Canal	4,06,573	14,078	4,20,751	17,46,348	79,760	18,26,108	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	6,81,106	43,00,406	−6,81,106	−43,00,408	...	−3·55
Total	35,57,269	93,837	36,51,106	2,79,38,729	10,17,463	2,89,56,192	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...					...	
Works under Suspension.																						
Abdul Rahmán Khan's Canal	...	...	...	35,095	...	35,095	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	1,404	9,826	−1,404	−9,826	...	−4·00
Total Works for which Capital and Revenue Accts. and for which only Capital Accounts are kept.	38,45,130	1,15,774	40,60,904	5,26,06,884	21,50,484	5,47,57,368	27,24,359	9,42,957	27,24,359	9,42,957			19,77,566	2,15,62,199	11,10,269	−2,25,97,307	6,81,106	43,00,406	4,27,759	−1,93,27,075	8·10	4·31
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.																						
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,248	2,39,488	1,09,248	2,39,488	C	2,39,488	1,78,967	3,64,968	1,78,967	3,64,968	...	...	1,78,967	3,64,968	*3·64	*3·65
GRAND TOTAL	38,45,130	1,15,774	40,60,904	5,26,06,884	21,50,484	5,47,57,368	28,33,607	11,81,440	28,33,607	11,81,440			21,56,533	2,18,77,167	12,89,236	−2,27,61,395	6,81,106	43,00,406	6,06,726	−1,93,27,075	*3·04	*3·05

	₹		₹
Amount for the year	58,391	B	1,57,466
Written back on account of excess credit taken in 1880-81	−30,803		98,525
Arrears on account of land assigned to Jaéirdars	...		...
Ditto ditto 1881-82	...		2,56,023
Total as shown by Examiner, Public Works Accounts	38,668		2,56,023

	₹
C	2,39,483
	...
	2,39,046
	4,67,529

* Note.—The amount of contributions has been excluded from the Capital outlay in calculating the percentage of profits marked with asterisks.

...nd of the Year 1881-82,—the Revenue Accounts being based on the Assessments of the Year 1881-82.

Canals.	Gross Assessments.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.	Charges for interest.	Profit.	Percentage of Profits on Capital Outlay.	
	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.				Excluding Land Revenue.	Including Land Revenue.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.											
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.											
Bári Doáb Canal	10,37,332	3,16,258	13,53,590	4,61,138	49,427	5,10,565	8,43,025	5,97,890	2,45,135	5·42	4·69
Western Jumna Canal	10,93,996	50,444	11,44,440	3,91,430	39,733	4,31,163	7,13,277	3,05,377	4,07,900	8·60	4·92
TOTAL	21,31,328	3,66,702	24,98,030	8,52,568	89,160	9,41,728	15,56,302	9,03,267	6,53,035	6·52	2·74
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.											
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	54,830	2,00,901	2,55,731	83,114	7,689	90,803	1,64,928	20,892	1,44,036	28·51	24·90
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	2,74,532	3,19,064	5,93,596	3,37,754	13,519	3,51,273	2,42,323	4,305	2,38,018	220·08	216·18
Indus Inundation Canals	66,745	1,48,936	2,15,681	1,72,521	13,501	1,86,022	29,659	27,594	2,065	4·19	0·29
Shahpur Inundation Canals	21,796	...	21,796	9,560	95	9,655	12,141	1,555	10,586	29·80	25·98
Mádhopur Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,935	—19,953	...	—4·12
TOTAL	4,17,903	6,68,901	10,86,804	6,02,949	34,804	6,37,753	4,49,051	74,299	3,74,752	23·38	19·51
GRAND TOTAL	25,49,231	10,35,603	35,84,834	14,55,517	1,23,964	15,79,481	20,05,353	9,77,566	10,27,787	7·78	3·99
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.											
WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.											
Sirhind Canal { Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,19,426	—6,19,426	...	—3·57
Sirhind Canal { Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swát River Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,880	—61,880	...	—3·38
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,81,306	—6,81,306	...	—3·55*
WORKS UNDER SUSPENSION.											
Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	—1,404	...	—4·00
Total Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts and for which only Capital Accounts are kept	25,49,231	10,35,603	35,84,834	14,55,517	1,23,964	15,79,481	20,05,353	16,60,276	3,45,077	4·46*	0·77*
	1,08,248	2,38,483	3,46,731	1,57,052	10,712	1,67,764	1,78,967	...	1,78,967	...	...
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.											
Muzaffargarh Canals	26,57,479	12,74,086	39,31,565	16,12,569	1,34,676	17,47,245	21,84,320	16,60,276	5,24,044	4·86*	1·17*
GRAND TOTAL	26,57,479	12,74,086	39,31,565	16,12,569	1,34,676	17,47,245	21,84,320	16,60,276	5,24,044	4·86*	1·17*

Canals.	Capital Outlay						Area Irrigated.
	During 1881-82.			To end of 1881-82.			
	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.							
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.							
Bári Doáb Canal	—14,782	369	—14,413	1,49,39,849	6,12,223	1,55,52,072	268,002
Western Jumna Canal	4,36,089	21,568	4,57,657	78,52,463	4,40,509	82,92,972	300,345
TOTAL	4,21,307	21,937	4,43,244	2,27,92,312	10,52,732	2,38,45,044	568,347
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.							
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	—98	...	—98	5,22,252	56,148	5,78,400	221,982
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	—147	...	—147	1,07,561	2,541	1,10,102	346,278
Indus Inundation Canals	—3,524	...	3,524	6,88,093	19,729	7,07,822	190,802
Shahpur Inundation Canals	...	...	...	38,868	1,871	40,739	11,523
Mádhopur Workshops	—29,677	...	—29,677	4,83,974	...	4,83,974	...
TOTAL	—33,446	...	—33,446	18,40,748	80,289	19,21,037	770,585
GRAND TOTAL	3,87,861	21,937	4,09,798	2,46,33,060	11,33,021	2,57,66,081	1,439,132
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.							
WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.							
Sirhind Canal { Imperial	18,57,095	79,759	19,36,854	1,64,14,205	9,37,703	1,73,51,908	...
Sirhind Canal { Contributions	12,93,501	...	12,93,501	97,79,178	...	97,79,178	...
Swát River Canal	4,06,673	14,078	4,20,751	17,45,946	79,760	18,25,106	...
TOTAL	35,57,269	93,837	36,51,106	2,79,38,729	10,17,463	2,89,56,192	...
WORKS UNDER SUSPENSION.							
Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal	...	...	...	35,095	...	35,095	...
Total Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts and for which only Capital Accounts are kept	39,45,130	1,15,774	40,60,904	5,26,06,884	21,50,484	5,47,57,368	0·77* 1,439,132
	...	...	...	...	...	...	246,593
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.							
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·17* 1,687,725
GRAND TOTAL	39,45,130	1,15,774	40,60,904	5,26,06,884	21,50,484	5,47,57,368	

* NOTE.—The amount of contributions has been excluded from the Capital outlay in calculating the percentages marked with an asterisk.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFFIC.

OFFICERS BY WHOM THE PERIODICAL INSPECTIONS OF THE SEVERAL RAILWAYS ARE TO BE MADE.

Circular No. X Railway, dated Simla, May 4, 1883.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 16 Railway, dated the 19th June 1878.
" " " " No. XV Railway, dated the 2nd February 1881.
" " " " No. XXXVII Railway, dated the 6th September 1881.
" " " letter, No. 500 R.E., dated the 18th July 1882.

OBSERVATIONS.—Owing to the rapid expansion of railways, a redistribution of the charges of the several Consulting Engineers as regards inspection of new lines previous to their being opened for traffic, the half-yearly inspection of open lines, and the investigation into accidents, has been rendered desirable.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to rule, in supersession of all previous orders, that from the 1st July 1883, the circles of inspection shall be formed as follows, the Consulting Engineers performing the abovementioned duties on all those railways stated against their names :—

	Railways on which inspections are to be made.	*New lines to be inspected previous to opening.*
(*a*) Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras (subject to the concurrence of the Government of Madras).	Madras South Indian Mysore Nizam's	All railways in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and districts to the south of the Tongabhadra river, and all the branches and extensions of the lines enumerated in previous column.
(*b*) Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay (subject to the concurrence of the Government of Bombay).	Great Indian Peninsula Dhond and Manmad Berar Branches Bhopal Wardha Coal Bombay, Baroda and Central India Patri Salt Branch. Gaekwar of Baroda's Bhavnagar-Gondal Rajputana-Malwa including sections of the Rewari-Ferozepore as opened Jodhpore Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Southern Mahratta	All railways in the Bombay Presidency excepting Sind and all branches and extensions of lines enumerated in the previous column, and also all new lines forming junctions with the same.
(*c*) Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.	East Indian Patna-Gya Dildarnagar-Ghazipur Sindia Eastern Bengal Calcutta and South-Eastern Northern Bengal Nalhati Tirhoot Dacca-Mymensing Assam* Kokilamukh Darjeeling-Himalayan Bengal Central Deoghur Bengal and North-Western Tarkessur	All railways in Bengal, British Burma,* and Assam,* and all branches and extensions of the lines enumerated in previous column, and also all new lines forming junctions with the same.

* Investigation of accidents to be specially arranged for (see paragraph 3).

	Railways on which inspections are to be made.	*New lines to be inspected previous to opening.*
(*d*) Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Amritsar-Pathankot Indus Valley and Kandahar Punjab Northern Pindi-Murree Rewari-Ferozepore (first inspection previous to opening only).	All railways in the Punjab and Sind, and all branches and extensions of the lines enumerated in previous column, and also all new lines forming junctions with the same.
(*e*) Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Bareilly-Pilibhit Rohilkhand-Kumaon Cawnpore-Farakhabad Hathras-Muttra-Achneyra Bengal and North-Western	All branches and extensions of the lines enumerated in previous column, and also all new lines forming junctions with the same.

2. Railways which are opened subsequent to the issue of these orders will come within the circle of the officer who makes the inspection previous to opening, unless special orders are passed to the contrary.

3. As regards railways in British Burma and Assam, the Chief Commissioners of those provinces will each nominate an officer independent of the Railway Department of the province to perform the duties of Government Inspector for the investigation of accidents, and the periodical inspections in Burma will be conducted under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

4. The Consulting Engineers are also empowered to depute the powers with which they are vested by this Resolution to any of their Deputies who have been duly appointed by Government to act as Deputy Consulting Engineers.

5. In special cases where it may be deemed inexpedient by the Local Administration to adhere strictly to these orders, such as the inspection of small additions to the railway in Burma, the orders of the Government of India should be taken in each instance.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments, Administrations and Officers marginally noted for information and guidance.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Beluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1882-83, UP TO 31st MARCH 1883.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during March 1883: Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet: Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second: Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Upper Ganges.						
Northern	10·00	7·64	950	49	43,684	49,257
Anúpshahr	7·00	4·91	1,100	462	75,462	68,645
Meerut	8·10	5·95	925	1,105	95,541	91,323
Bulandshahr	7·20	5·75	925	352	114,250	102,177
Aligarh	5·50	4·80	1,300	519	155,444	138,007
Lower Ganges.						
Narora	9·00	5·50	975	168	22,009	21,921
Mainpuri	7·00	4·03	600	277	61,200	62,263
Cawnpore	8·20	3·87	825	300	103,812	107,017
Etáwah	5·80	3·42	975	839*	141,815	154,942
Bhognipur	7·00	5·66	950	299	53,763	49,801
TOTAL, UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS	...	...	9,525	4,370	866,980	845,353
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	2·83	1,300	613	142,030	149,861
Agra Canal	8·50	7·56	1,300	735	85,524	78,924
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	43,750	56,711
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	2,871	2,600
Dún	...	...	...	...	7,768	7,566
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	589	522
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	824	94
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1,150,336	1,141,631

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rain-fall: Total from 1st October 1882 to 31st March 1883.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Sahâranpur	46,702	1,851	1,116	1,906	2,192	53,767	5·5	5·1
Muzaffarnagar	81,459	2,025	2,223	7,535	2,040	95,282	5·1	3·6
Meerut	150,971	9,793	4,337	16,806	2,781	184,688	3·5	3·6
Bulandshahr	86,498	24,172	4,021	17,494	2,358	134,543	3·8	2·6
Aligarh	57,599	44,167	989	4,467	4,521	111,743	3·3	1·9
Muttra	8,971	4,936	8,563	6,668	5,655	34,793	2·9	1·7
Agra	10,444	2,492	2,491	8,584	1,388	25,399	1·4	1·2
Etah	35,766	16,319	599	4,859	8,062	65,605	2·5	1·8
Mainpuri	55,577	25,192	471	2,744	9,844	93,828	2·9	1·7
Fatehgarh	27,901	11,430	490	2,719	1,186	43,726	1·7	2·3
Etáwah	60,961	37,668	1,529	508	6,015	106,681	2·5	1·8
Cawnpore	41,713	64,049	2,746	3,217	3,373	115,098	5·0	2·1
Delhi	24	36	26	41	...	127	3·6	3·2
Gurgaon	8,342	4,445	5,791	9,950	726	29,254	2·0	3·2
Dehra Dún	6,992	147	17	197	415	7,768	6·4	6·7
Bijnor	2,737	30	6	25	73	2,871	3·6	3·7
Tarái	4,125	562	...	563	...	5,250	5·5	3·7
Pilibhit	2,937	625	...	625	...	4,187	5·5	4·0
Bareilly	27,438	3,750	...	3,125	...	34,313	4·4	2·8
Jhánsi	212	5	180	174	18	589	1·4	1·0
Hamírpur	...	...	...	229	595	824	2·0	1·2
TOTAL	717,369	253,694	35,595	92,436	51,242	1,150,336	...	...
TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	717,011	247,313	36,829	88,636	51,842	1,141,631	...	...
Increase	358	6,381	...	3,800	...	8,705	...	...
Decrease	...	...	1,234	...	600	...	...	...

REMARKS.

			Cubic feet per second.
Supply—			
Entering head of Ganges Canal			4,602
" Lower Ganges Canal			1,305
			5,907
Expended—			
Ganges Canal	2,487		
Lower Ganges Canal	1,883		
		4,370	
Escaped—			
Anúpshahr Division, Ganges Canal	199		
Meerut ditto	124		
Bulandshahr ditto	62		
Narora ditto Lower Ganges Canal	43		
Mainpuri ditto	100		
Cawnpore ditto	321		
Etawah ditto	101		
Bhognipur ditto	393		
Percolation from Narora and Mainpuri Divisions Lower Ganges Canal	194		
		1,537	
			5,907

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports that owing to a fair rainfall in the early part of March all rabi irrigation ceased. The total area irrigated is less than that brought in last rabi, owing to the heavy crop of sugar which had to be maintained.

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports that there was no irrigation of rabi crops effected during the month, the increase being an arrear of February. The rajbahas were run three-fourths supply mostly into escapes, to ease off the Jani escape, to allow the people on the banks to carry on their agricultural operations more readily.

Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, reports that there has been no rabi irrigation during the month; the 7,084 acres increase are differences between actual measurements and assumed area by shudkar. Indigo paleo commenced on the 22nd.

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that rain fell on several days and all over the Division up to the 12th. After that there was a high west wind, but that the weather looked unsettled, and that these causes prevented demand from being anything but trifling in amount.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the new irrigation done this month is nearly exactly the same as that done in March 1882, the falling off in the total area irrigated is apparently due to the more favourable cold-weather rains this year.

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that a heavy rain fell throughout the Division during the first 10 days of the month, which practically closed rabi irrigation. Kharif paleo was carried on towards the end of the month to a very moderate extent.

Executive Engineer, Etáwah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease, *viz.*, 13,127 acres, on the area irrigated during the corresponding period of last year is principally due to a large area having been sown with light crops in the kharif which was not cultivated in rabi. The chief crop hindering rabi cultivation was arhar, of which an unusually large area was sown.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that no new rabi irrigation was effected and that alterations are due to more correct estimates, that about 1,000 acres paleo for sugarcane and indigo were also done during the month, and that showers, accompanied by slight hail, were reported from several stations in the beginning of the month.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that wheat is 18,000 acres short of last year. Every other crop has increased. The falling off of wheat was explained last month. Practically there has been no new irrigation this month. Regarding the *kharif* area irrigated during this month, Executive Engineer remarks that patrols and amins had been kept busy over the early completion of the measurements, and that the reported area is believed to be far short of the actual area watered for cane-planting.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that demand continued up to the end of March, a considerable area of late sown gram requiring water very late in the season, and that generally there is slight increase over last rabi.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canal, reports that there was no demand whatever for water, except very slightly on the Paha Canal. The heavy rain on 12th March enabled the cultivators to sow their sugarcane without any assistance from the canals. Last year about 10,000 acres of sugarcane paleo had been reported by the end of March; this year canal water was not required for paleo.

* Most of this was escaped through distributaries.

[NOTE.—For kharif area see separate statement.]

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st April 1883.

The following areas under Kharif crops were also irrigated during March 1883 :—

	Saháranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Etah.	Farukhabad.	Bareilly.	Pilibhit.	Tarai.	Total.
Sugarcane	1,360	807	411	31	7	1,894	350	413	5,273
Indigo	9	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	60
Other food-grains	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fodder crops	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	153	1,463	1,081	67	1	...	...	...	2,765
TOTAL	1,525	2,271	1,492	149	8	1,894	350	413	8,102

REMARKS.

Abstract.

	ACRES.
Eastern Jumna Canal	5,288
Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal	157
Rohilkhand Canals	2,657
TOTAL	8,102

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1883.

NATURE OF TRAFFIC.	AGRA CANAL. PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat	...	...	3,950	...	3,950	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	200	...	200	...
Dál—						
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Múng	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masúri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	5	...	5	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	4,155	...	4,155	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	30	...	30	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	13,133	...	494	...	13,627	...
Miscellaneous goods	400	...	3,681	...	4,081	...
Firewood	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	8	...	8	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	15,033	...	8,368	...	23,401	...
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	16,201	...	14,358	...	30,559	...
INCREASE	...	...	...	...	...	...
DECREASE	1,168	...	5,990	...	7,158	...

REMARKS.

Particulars.	AGRA CANAL. 1883.	AGRA CANAL. 1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	860	1,122
Ton mileage	98,752	128,263
Value of goods ..... Rs.	29,087	44,431
Number of passengers	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

Weeds bad in Agra Navigation Channel. It will be closed for clearance in April.

ALLAHABAD,
The 7th April 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1883.

Grains.	Upper Ganges Canal — Principal items of Local Traffic — Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. Nos.	Lower Ganges Canal — Principal items of Local Traffic — Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. Nos.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals — Principal items of Through Traffic — Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. Nos.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals — Principal items of Local and Through Traffic — Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. Nos.	Remarks.
Wheat	3,668	...	4,327	...	7,995	...	...	...	3,847	...	3,847	...	50	...	8,837	...	8,887	...	3,718	...	17,011	...	20,729	...	
Gram	500	...	...	...	500	...	150	...	...	...	150	...	537	...	...	...	537	...	1,187	...	...	...	1,187	...	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	...	...	...	255	...	819	...	...	...	819	...	1,074	...	...	...	1,074	...	
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	400	...	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	400	...	
Dál ... Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dál ... Múng	150	...	...	...	150	...	32	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dál ... Arhar	130	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	574	...	...	...	574	...	704	...	...	...	704	...	
Dál ... Masúri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...	866	...	...	...	866	...	297	...	550	..	847	...	1,163	...	550	...	1,713	...	
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	993	...	...	...	993	...	844	...	...	...	844	...	1,837	...	...	...	1,837	...	
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	4,448	...	4,727	...	9,175	...	2,296	...	3,847	...	6,143	...	3,134	...	9,387	...	12,521	...	9,878	...	17,961	...	27,839	...	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,299	...	2,299	...	...	...	5,150	...	5,150	...	...	...	7,449	...	7,449	...	
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	...	227	...	...	...	117	...	117	...	...	...	344	...	344	...	
Salt	1,249	...	...	...	1,249	...	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	33,291	...	33,29.	...	1,299	...	33,291	...	34,590	...	
Metals	557	...	621	...	1,178	...	733	...	...	...	733	...	3,610	...	970	...	4,580	...	4,900	...	1,591	...	6,491	...	
Building materials	45,866	...	2,375	...	48,241	...	3,191	...	527,589	...	530,780	...	50	...	426	...	476	...	49,107	...	530,390	...	579,497	...	
Miscellaneous goods	1,330	...	1,715	...	3,045	...	23	...	1,433	...	1,456	...	14,499	...	7,265	...	21,764	...	15,852	...	10,413	...	26,265	...	
Firewood	2,500	...	26,087	...	28,587	...	10,120	...	15,450	...	25,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,620	...	41,537	...	54,157	...	
Bamboos	...	...	34,270	685,400	34,270	685,400	20	400	600	12,000	620	12,400	6	120	...	...	6	120	26	520	34,870	697,400	34,896	697,920	
Timber. Poles and unsquared timber.	...	...	2,667	2,667	2,667	2,667	50	50	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	5	2 657	2,667	2,717	2,717	
Timber. Karis and squared timber.	...	...	15,303	15,303	15,303	15,303	50	50	730	730	780	780	...	...	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600	50	50	28,633	28,633	28,683	28,683	
Timber. Logs	700	35	85	4	785	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	700	35	85	4	785	39	
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	25	50	25	50	3	6	300	600	303	606	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	325	650	328	656	
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	56,650	35	87.875	703,424	144,525	703,459	16,536	506	552,475	13,330	569,011	13,836	21,299	120	69,206	12,600	90,505	12,720	94,485	661	709,556	729,354	804,041	730,015	
Total during corresponding period of last year.	32,957	23	68,810	755,675	101,767	755,698	19,510	526	30,209	3,780	49,719	4,306	24,554	267	41,175	...	65.729	267	77,021	816	140,194	759,455	217,215	760,271	
Increase	23,693	12	19,065	...	42,758	...	...	...	522,266	9,550	519,292	9,530	...	...	28,031	12,600	24,776	12,453	17,464	...	569,362	...	586,826	...	
Decrease	...	...	...	52,251	...	52,239	2,974	20	...	...	...	...	3,255	147	...	...	...	...	...	155	...	30,101	...	30,256	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1882.	1883.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1882.	1883.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1882.	1883.	Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1882.	1883.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	3,739	5.309	1,827	20,902	2,415	3,324	7,981	29,535
Ton mileage	199,368	238.265	165,339	163.423	604,689	691,189	969,376	1,092,877
Value of goods ... R	90,446	93,784	69,181	76,150	2,35,680	2,16,046	3,95,307	3,85,980
Number of passengers	12	72	...	...	57	14	69	86

ALLAHABAD,
The 6th April 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1004, 1005, 1006 AND 1007 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 12th MAY 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight. S. C.	Past fortnight. S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Barley. Present fortnight. S. C.	Past fortnight. S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. S. C.	Past fortnight. S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight. S. C.	Past fortnight. S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. S. C.	Past fortnight. S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. S. C.	Past fortnight. S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight. S. C.	Past fortnight. S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Gram. Present fortnight. S. C.	Past fortnight. S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Firewood. Present fortnight. S. C.	Past fortnight. S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. S. C.	Past fortnight. S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Retail. Present fortnight. S. C.	Past fortnight. S. C.	Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16 12	17 12	17 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 14	7 2	9 13	10 3	9 13	24 14	23 0	23 14	29 9	29 9	27 0	28 4	29 9	27 0	17 8	18 13	18 13	130 0	130 0	130 0	11 1	11 1	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0
	Bolarum	18 15	19 15	20 4	...	...	...	7 11	8 1	7 12	9 9	9 10	9 9	25 11	24 7	25 11	18 3	23 2	22 10	...	...	...	18 3	23 2	22 10	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 15	10 12
	Chudderghat	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8
	Amráoti	17 0	17 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	70 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 8
	Akola	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0
	Ellichpur	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Buldána	20 0	20 0	25 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	26 0	32 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0
	Wún	21 8	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	10 8	34 0	31 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	22 0	300 0	300 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 0
	Básim	21 8	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	30 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	11 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0
Coorg	Coorg	9 5	9 4	8 10	10 3	10 3	9 9	16 13	16 2	11 8	20 10	19 13	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 14	22 4	31 8	29 7	25 11	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 10	10 15	10 10	11 11	11 1	9 4
Raj-pootana.	Erinpura	17 12	17 14	17 2	28 2	28 2	31 3	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	21 6	21 6	20 2	160 0	160 0	170 0	*R a.p.* per mound. 2 13 9	*R a.p.* per mound. 2 13 9	*R a.p.* per mound. 3 1 2	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Sirohee	16 0	16 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	8 0	8 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 5 4	12 5	12 5	11 7
	Abu	14 0	13 8	15 14	21 0	21 0	25 12	7 0	6 14	6 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 4	...	...	...	16 8	16 4	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	11 8	11 8	10 8
	Anadra	15 8	15 6	18 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	8 0	7 12	6 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 12	22 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 4	12 4	11 8
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 12½	16 4	15 10	21 4	21 4	22 8	6 4	6 4	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	20 0	21 4	22 8	18 2	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 10	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 7 0	2 10 8	15 5	15 10	14 11

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 10th May, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH LOCAL BOARDS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of Local Boards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He said:—

"My Lord—I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of local bodies in each district of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to administer the expenditure of that portion of the rates levied on land which is applicable to local purposes in that district, and of the income accruing from certain other sources of revenue which may from time to time be made applicable to like purposes.

"The object of the Bill is to give effect to the views of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the subject of local self-government as enunciated in the Resolution of that Government, dated Lucknow, 5th December 1882, and published, together with the letter of the Home Department conveying the general approval of the Government of India of Sir Alfred Lyall's proposals, in the Local and Imperial Gazettes during the same month.

"The law at present in force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh does not admit of these proposals being fully carried out. The levy of rates in the united Provinces is authorised by Acts III and IV of 1878. Those Acts prescribe rigidly the proportions in which the rates levied under them are to be allotted by the Local Government to each district, and direct the appointment of district committees for the purpose of assisting in determining how the allotments shall be applied, and in the supervision and control of the expenditure of such allotments; but they leave the appointment of the district committees and the definition of their functions and authority altogether in the hands of the Local Government; they allow of the number of members of each committee being so small as six, and of half even of this small number being Government officers; and they enable the Local Government to divert to general provincial objects all balances of the annual allotments remaining unexpended at the close of each year.

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"The duty, therefore, devolves on me of asking from the Council leave to introduce Bills which will remove these obstacles to giving effect to the Resolution interposed by the existing law, and substitute for it enactments under which the proposals of the Local Government can be brought into operation.

"With a few exceptions, on which I need not dwell, as there will be ample opportunity for discussing them in Committee, the Bill embodies and throws into legislative form the recommendations of the Resolution.

"Those proposals have been the subject of long and careful deliberation with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. During the rainy season of last year, under instructions from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, District and Divisional Officers put themselves in communication with the leading non-official gentlemen of their respective charges, including the members of municipal and district committees. Meetings were held at tahsíls by Collectors or their Assistants, and at head-quarter stations by Commissioners. The points on which the Government wished for information were fully discussed at these meetings and elsewhere, and the outcome of the meetings and discussions was a mass of reports filling more than 300 closely printed pages. In August, the Lieutenant-Governor convened a large committee at Naini Tal, presided over by the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, and having on it as members three Commissioners of Divisions, four District Officers, the heads of the Police and Educational Departments, two officers of the Secretariat, one of whom—Mr. Woodburn—had been a Deputy Commissioner of long experience and great efficiency in Oudh, and four distinguished Native gentlemen, one of them—the Hon'ble Rájá Sivá Prasád—a Member of this Council.

"To this Committee were referred for consideration and report the Resolutions of the Government of India on the subject of local self-government and the orders of the Local Government on the subject of those Resolutions, the reports of Divisional and District Officers to which I have above alluded, and a draft Bill embodying such provisions of Acts III and IV of 1878, and Act XV of 1873, as seemed *primâ facie* applicable to the new arrangements.

"The report of this Committee is dated the 30th September, and its labours are thus characterised by the Local Government :—

'To this Committee Sir Alfred Lyall is much indebted for clear and well-reasoned conclusions upon all the principal matters referred for deliberation, especially upon the methods best adapted in the present circumstances of the country for carrying out the policy of local self-government as declared by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.'

"Then followed the Resolution of the 5th December recorded by the Local Government, accepting, with certain modifications, most of the recommendations of the Committee. Bills were drafted to effect the necessary legislative changes, which when finally approved of were forwarded to the Government of India; but the Council towards the close of the Calcutta session was so much occupied with more pressing business, that there was no time available for the consideration of those measures; and I am only now in a position to introduce the Bills as revised by the Legislative Department.

"The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Bill, as its preamble already quoted sets forth, provides for the constitution of local bodies, in supersession of the existing district committees, to administer the expenditure of that portion of the rates levied on land which is applicable to local purposes in that district, and of the income accruing from certain other sources of revenue which may, from time to time, be made applicable to the purposes.

"The first, and perhaps most important, point dealt with is the constitution of these boards.

"Power is given by section 3 to the Local Government to divide, for the purposes of the Act, each district into sub-districts, which will generally correspond with tahsíls; and section 4 establishes for each sub-district a local board having authority over that sub-district, and for each district a district board having authority over the entire district (cantonments and municipalities excepted); while sections 23 and 24 define the relations of local boards to district boards, and the mode in which control by the former is to be exercised

by the latter. The arguments in favour of this are stated by the Local Government in the following passage which I extract from the Resolution of December, 1882 :—

'But for the Provinces generally, the Lieutenant-Governor quite agrees with the arguments in favour of making the area of each subordinate board's jurisdiction conterminous with a tahsíl; and this plan has accordingly been adopted. On the one hand, the formation of representative boards for the chief subordinate divisions of each district will ensure better knowledge of, and attention to, local wants, more regular attendance at board meetings, closer supervision over the departments under local management, and prompter and more effective execution of local works, than is possible with a single district board meeting only at head-quarters. On the other hand, to make separate and independent units of local administration within each district would tend to break up piecemeal the organisation of the district; and while increasing the necessity for, would throw serious difficulty in the way of, the constant exercise of central direction and control. For it must be admitted that there is little or no prospect of obtaining for sub-divisional boards throughout the Provinces, or even in different parts of many districts, an equal standard, or anything like a level, of general intelligence and working capacity. To set up all these boards as separate administrative bodies would be to accept the risk of great and confusing variety in the results of their administration—a risk that would be greatest in the remote and backward tracts where intelligence and energy are often most required, and where these qualities are of course least likely to be available on the spot. The business of settling matters of finance and adjusting public interests between the several sub-divisional boards concerned in them would cause much correspondence, and would lead to the multiplication of petty offices, with the probable consequence of wasting much money and time on establishments, and in the preparation, submission and scrutiny of returns and reports. The plan of making the central district board an aggregate of the sub-divisional boards is, on the contrary, in many ways favourable to the adjustment of the mutual relation between the various subordinate boards and between them and the central board; while it appears to be the best arrangement for maintaining a consistent and systematic administration of local affairs throughout the district. Moreover, upon no other system could the minor bodies generally rely upon securing the membership of the leading men within their jurisdiction; while lastly, the plan has the great advantage of reducing to a minimum the necessity for official superintendence and interference. If the sub-divisional boards were independent, the expedient of placing them in different classes for the purpose of graduating their powers according to the circumstances and conditions of different parts of the Provinces and of districts would in the beginning probably be unavoidable. But all such intermediate classifications are apt to affect the simplicity of the broad groundwork and fundamental principle of self-government; and the Lieutenant-Governor infinitely prefers that the district board, which will be by far the best judge of the claims and capabilities of each section of its own body, should delegate the proper degree of power and allot the requisite amount of funds to each interior circle. It will be for the district board, as composed of members representing all parts of the district, to act, after full consultation, upon the system thus sketched out, and to draw up a scheme explaining the arrangements made for distributing the work of local administration to its various subordinate boards, and adjusting their mutual relations.'

"I may add that the tahsíl is in the North-Western Provinces the smallest unit of revenue-administration; that its area is rarely altered; that it is well known to all residents within it; and that it corresponds generally with the boundaries of the topographical division of the country known as parganas.

"The constitution of local bodies being thus provided for, the next step was to determine the method of appointing the members of these boards. Sections 5 and 6 lay down the following broad rules:—At least three-fourths of the members of each local board must be persons residing or owning landed property, or carrying on trade or business, in the sub-district, and must be *chosen by election*. The remaining fourth may be appointed directly by the Local Government.

"As to the mode of election, Sir Alfred Lyall writes in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Resolution :—

'Whether, and to what extent or proportion, the membership of the boards should be determined by election was specially referred for inquiry and opinion to all the districts of the Provinces; the point was discussed in every district with the result described in the district and divisional reports; and, as is shown in the Committee's report, it was closely debated by the Provincial Committee. The large towns are much alike everywhere; they are always centres of comparative wealth and intelligence; they form constituencies easily represented, and their administration is always open to public observation and criticism. But the ordinary Indian districts possess none of these characteristics, and, as far as can be judged from these papers, the balance of Native opinion preponderates decidedly against the unrestricted introduction into them of the elective system. Such a step certainly appears inadvisable at the present time, when the state of society varies so widely in different parts of the country, when the

whole principle of self-government is novel and imperfectly understood, and when the practice of general election is not only unknown outside the towns, but is apparently not in accord with the feelings and ideas of those classes of the community that have the largest interest in local self-government, and to whom we must look for its success. It is manifest that local self-government—meaning a system of administration by the gratuitous exertions of persons best acquainted with the characteristics of the neighbourhoods in which they are interested, and possessed of means, leisure and public spirit enabling and impelling them to devote themselves to that administration—cannot be initiated and developed into real independence except by the co-operation of these classes, represented by men who can lead and will be trusted by the community at large. This is how all systems of local representation have begun in all times and countries; so that it would be remarkable if in such a country as India the best way of beginning were found to be by popular suffrage. That the services of such men could be secured by open election, that they themselves would seek election or would generally allow their names to be submitted for the purpose, seems from all the information hitherto collected to be questionable. If, therefore, we find that the views and prepossessions, as far as they have been elicited, of persons qualified to form a judgment on the best mode of initiating local self-government in the extensive districts of these Provinces are largely in favour of leaving at the outset the constitution of the local boards more or less in the hands of the Government, there seems to be no sufficient reason for endeavouring, almost on the spur of the moment, to invent any such elective machinery as would necessarily raise numerous and various questions of franchise and voting rights, and all the practical difficulties inseparable from the attempt to adjust an arbitrary system to the diverse circumstances of the country. In short, the solid and universally recognized fact that local self-government depends absolutely for its success upon the character and ability of those to whom it is entrusted has led the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to the conviction that, in inaugurating the policy in the districts, a system of careful and consultative nomination by Government of the electoral body is preferable to election by untried and unfamiliar methods. Sir Alfred Lyall believes that this conclusion is supported by the judgment, and conforms to the present wishes of a large majority of the people.

'Having regard, then, to the extreme importance of placing in competent hands the duties and responsibilities of district administration in the beginning of what is avowedly an experiment, and to maintain the continuity of existing arrangements which imply (in such matters as, for example, education and sanitation) a standard of civilisation in advance of the average intelligence and culture of Native society, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has decided to adopt in principle the recommendation formulated in the 9th paragraph of the Provincial Committee's report. The Committee proposed that the Government should nominate for each tahsíl an electoral body which should elect a certain number of its members to form the tahsíl of sub-divisional board. They advised also that a minimum qualification (on the basis of land-revenue or license-tax assessment) should be fixed, and that details might be left to be settled by local officers. But the differences in the distribution of the population, of wealth and of property in land between and within different districts are so large and manifold, that, after much examination of the question, it has been found impracticable to fix any comprehensive qualification for election purposes, much less to devise methods of canvassing and election that would be everywhere applicable or universally acceptable. The only comprehensive plan that can be laid down at the first introduction of the system is to determine, with reference to the area, revenue and tenures, population, wealth, and to other conditions and special features of each sub-division, how many persons, not being salaried officers of the Government, would fairly represent its inhabitants and interests. The district officer must then be empowered to prepare in each district the measures that may be most convenient and appropriate to its circumstances and peculiarities for ascertaining how many suitable persons are available in its sub-divisions and how they can best be chosen. The proceedings taken will be reported to the Government, and the lists of electors that are drawn up will be duly placed on record. As soon as the lists are complete, the electors will be asked to return from among their own body, by such method as may seem appropriate or necessary, the members of the sub-divisional board, who will hold office for a term of three years.'

"A section will be found in the Bill enabling the Local Government to introduce this system; and any abuse of the power conferred in the direction of limiting the number of electors is guarded against by the proviso that the persons entitled to vote at the election of a member of a local board shall not be less than twenty-five. In addition to the elected members, at least one-fourth may be directly appointed by Government. This principle, my Lord, has been already accepted by the Council in the case of the Central Provinces, and the reasons for it were put forth with great eloquence and force in the debate on the Local Self-Government Bill for those Provinces on the 12th of January last, by the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán, a Native gentleman whose ripe experience, broad views, sympathy with his countrymen and disinterested and successful efforts for their enlightenment must always attach the highest weight to his

opinions. I shall read to the Council merely the concluding words of the hon'ble member's speech on the subject:—

'In a country like India, where caste-distinctions still flourish, where there is no fusion of the various races, where religious distinctions are still violent, where education in its modern sense has not made an equal or proportional progress among all sections of the population, I am convinced that the introduction of the principle of election, pure and simple, for representation of various interests on the local boards and the district councils, would be attended with evils of greater significance than purely economic considerations. So long as differences of race and creed and the distinctions of caste form an important element in the socio-political life of India, and influence her inhabitants in matters connected with the administration and welfare of the country at large, the system of election, pure and simple, cannot be adopted. The larger community would totally override the interests of the smaller community, and the ignorant public would hold Government responsible for introducing measures which might make the differences of race and creed more violent than ever.'

"Section 6 of the Bill provides that ordinarily the district board shall consist of *all* persons who for the time being are members of the local boards of the sub-districts comprised in that district. This provision is in accordance with the views of the Local Government and of the Provincial Committee, who consider that under any other system leading Native gentlemen would not consent to take office, and that any distinction drawn, or supposed to be drawn, in point of position and dignity between membership of the local board, on the one hand, and the district board on the other, would certainly occasion much unpleasantness, besides inducing an element of friction which is manifestly undesirable in the public interests. Power has, however, been reserved to the Local Government to direct that local boards shall elect delegates to represent them on the district board—a power to be exercised in cases when the district board constituted in the ordinary way would be too numerous a body for the efficient transaction of business.

"I need not detain the Council with the details of the arrangement made in sections 7 to 12 respecting the term of office, the resignation and removal of members of the boards, the filling of casual vacancies and such matters, which will doubtless be fully discussed in Committee, but pass on at once to the provisions for the appointment of chairmen of the local and district boards.

"It is quite clear that, in a board composed mainly of non-official members new to the work, much of its efficiency will depend on the choice of a chairman, whose functions will be to hold the balance among parties and to guide discussions, and with whom will practically rest the initiation and control of ordinary business. As regards local boards, the Bill is in accordance with the views of the Local Government, which allows them to elect one of their members to be chairman for one year. A majority of the Provincial Committee considered that it would be sufficient for boards to elect a chairman at each meeting, but His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that some element of permanency in the office of president of the local boards would be necessary at first for the proper transaction of business, and in order to preserve continuity of administration and uniformity of procedure. Fresh elections of chairmen at each meeting of the board would open a door to much change and contention, since any decided difference of opinion on matters before the board might lead to a contest at each meeting over the election of a chairman.

"The appointment of a chairman to a *district* board is, however, a matter of much greater importance, and has everywhere been warmly debated. The views of Sir Alfred Lyall have been expressed on it at some length, and I give them in his own words. They have been substantially thrown into legal form in the 14th section of the Bill:—

"'Upon the third point of importance in the constitution of the district and sub-divisional boards, namely, the appointment of their chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner observes that the question of the chairmanship of the district board was the subject of prolonged discussion by the Provincial Committee. Their finding coincides in principle with the opinions and prepossessions generally elicited by the district inquiries, and recorded in the district and divisional reports. Of the four Native members of the Provincial Committee, three strenuously insisted upon the necessity for maintaining by law the chief District Officer as chairman of the district board. The fourth—a gentleman of large property and influence in the district—held a different opinion; though it may be added that, while he is said to be exceedingly well fitted for the chairmanship, he had nevertheless declined the office in his

own district on the grounds of indifferent health, want of leisure and residence at a distance from head-quarters; and the district and divisional reports, which, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, evince on the part of the writers a most satisfactory disposition to interpret the genuine feeling and wishes of the people, indicate clearly that the main current of Native opinion runs decidedly toward maintaining the position of the chief District Officer at the head of local affairs, until some experience in the transaction of public business and the management of committees has been gained by leading members of the Native community. It is, beyond doubt, expedient that the district board should be exempt from official pressure and unnecessary interference; but the Lieutenant-Governor is confident that in these Provinces all District Officers are thoroughly prepared to give every facility and aid to the policy of the Supreme Government, and to promote whatever measures may be adopted for its introduction. There is accordingly, in Sir Alfred Lyall's opinion, no reason why due weight should not attach to the able and impartial reports of the officers best qualified to inform and advise their Government when they declare that the Native community, so far as it has been consulted, has expressed itself very widely in favour of retaining for the present the District Officer as chairman of the district board. It seems that the District Officer is preferred and trusted in the existing complexion of local affairs and feelings for sound and practical reasons. There can be no question that the experience and business habits of an official chairman will at first be of great assistance to the district boards; and there must also be borne in mind the strong probability that the boards will for a time need much direction and advice, possibly even admonition and control; especially where distinctions of creed or caste, or other differences, still keep alive the germs of antagonism among sections of the Native community.

* * * * *

'But * * * the middle course recommended by the Committee in the 12th paragraph of their report, which course the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has decided, with a slight amendment, to adopt, will further test the wishes of the country, and will allow time for opinion to form and show itself among the district boards themselves. The Committee recommend that the District Officer shall be *ex-officio* chairman of the district board, except when the board, on application made to the Government by a majority of the members, receives permission to elect a non-official chairman from their own body. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner agrees to the principle, with this modification, that, as soon as all the members of the district Boards shall have been chosen, or at some time before the end of the present official year, they shall be invited to assemble for the purpose of deciding whether they wish to proceed to the election of a non-official chairman, or whether they will leave their chairman's appointment in the hands of the Local Government.

* * * * *

"This concludes all the remarks which it seems to me necessary at present to offer on the constitution of the district and local boards. Section 25 of the Bill provides for the appointment of joint committees of two or more district boards for any purposes in which they may be jointly interested—a provision necessary to secure the due consideration of projects which affect large tracts of country.

"The duties to be performed by district boards will be found [illegible] in section 22 of the Bill. These principally consist of the maintenance, construction, repair and maintenance of public roads, wells, tanks, [illegible] pounds, schools, hospitals, dispensaries and other public institutions of a local nature. The district boards will delegate to the local boards the power to deal with all or any of these matters within their respective jurisdictions, and thereby, it is hoped, secure the application to such duties of that knowledge and local interest which should prove the best guarantee for their efficient fulfilment, controlled by the wider experience of the larger body. I may mention here that section 60 of the Bill amends the Northern India Ferries Act of 1878 by inserting a new section enabling the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to direct that any ferry shall be managed by the district board, and that its proceeds, in whole or in part, shall be paid into the fund.

"For the performance of these duties, boards are empowered to employ their own servants, under certain restrictions deemed necessary to prevent extravagance and inefficiency; and by section 35 of the Bill provision is made for the possession of funds to meet the charges which such duties involve.

"Immediately on their constitution they will receive the allotments made to the district which remain unexpended, and in future such allotments, the amounts of which [illegible]

are prescribed by law, will be made over to them, and with the proceeds of the other sources of revenue enumerated in section 35 will constitute a district fund at the disposal of the district committee. Under the present system, there is practically no district fund, for all balances unexpended at the close of the year are swept into the general Provincial Exchequer, and the districts are left with empty treasuries until they receive fresh allotments. This will be no longer possible, and the district committees will be able to carry on their administration from year to year with an accurate knowledge of their financial condition. Their revenues will not at first be large, and an important part of them will consist of assignments made from the general provincial funds; but it will doubtless be in the power of the boards to augment them to some extent by closer supervision of the management of the other sources of income enumerated; and, as they prove their fitness to administer the funds at their disposal, the Local Government will not be backward in increasing its assignments.

"The next point of importance in the Bill is that of control, and on this, I am happy to say, there is no necessity for me to dwell. The principle has been adopted by the Council in the Central Provinces Local Self-government Bill, and the reasons for insisting on it were urged by my hon'ble friends Messrs. Ilbert and Crosthwaite with unanswerable force in the debate on that measure. Their speeches are fresh in the ears of the Council.

"In this Bill the powers of control reserved to the Local Government are almost identical with those conferred upon the Chief Commissioner by the Central Provinces Act, with the exception that, in case of any single resolution, order or act of the committee being in excess of the powers conferred upon it by law, we enable the Commissioner of the Division and the Local Government to deal with such in the same manner as with proceedings likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace, or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons; *i.e.*, the Commissioner may in such a case suspend action, and, if he does so, must forward the order, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period as it thinks fit. I am aware that, under the general law of the land, [illegible] might be obtained by any person interested [illegible] powers; and it is no doubt, true that section 42 of the Bill enables the Local Government, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, to supersede a board if it exceed its powers; but recourse to a Court of law is not a remedy likely to command itself to an ignorant and apathetic population, and supersession is a penalty to which the Local Government would naturally wish to resort only as an extreme measure, and one the frequent application of which it would be reluctant to put in force.

"The last point with which I need trouble the Council refers to the provisions of section 50, which enable the Local Government to except a district or any part thereof from all or any of the provisions of this Bill to which it considers that they are unsuited. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh extend over an area of 100,111 square miles, nearly equal to, and contain a population of [illegible],000, far in excess of, that of the United Kingdom. They comprise 49 districts with a mean density of population per square mile, varying from 894 in [illegible] to 62 in Garhwal, inhabited by heterogeneous races characterised by [illegible] of customs and religions and habits of thought, and stages of civilization ranging from the learned and accomplished Pandits of Banáras and [illegible] of Lucknow to the boors of Bundelkhund, the wild tribes of the [illegible] and the barbarous Tharus of the Taráí.

"It is impossible to assume that for such various races any one form of [illegible] government will be equally suited or that intelligent non-official agency can be found in every district of these broad Provinces; and for exceptional cases of this nature sections 50, 51 and 52 are meant to provide. They do not [illegible] deprive the residents of all voice in the management of their affairs, and they require that even here district committees must be appointed; but, following the present law, they leave the nomination of members of such

committees altogether in the hands of Government, subject to the restriction that one-half shall be owners or occupiers of land or residents in the district; and they do not require, as elsewhere, the establishment of local boards. A similar power unaccompanied by the restriction I have pointed out is given to the Chief Commissioner by the Central Provinces Act."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He said:—

"My Lord, I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the Organisation and Administration of Municipalities in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

"Municipalities in these Provinces are at present constituted, and guided in the performance of their duties, by the provisions of Act XV of 1873. That enactment confers upon the Local Government very full powers as to the appointment of ordinary and *ex officio* members. It leaves to the Government to determine absolutely in the case of every municipality in the united Provinces whether the members shall be chosen by election or nominated by Government; and it further enables the Government to appoint as *ex officio* members one-third of the whole committee. The manner of election, where elections are allowed, is under the Act regulated solely by the Local Government, without any obligation of consulting the persons most concerned, and casual vacancies among the members are filled up by the same authority, or are not filled up at all, at its pleasure.

"Further, the Local Government may appoint the president or vice-president of every committee (section 10), and may unconditionally cancel, suspend or limit any of the proceedings, bye-laws or rules of the committees, and abolish (section 29) any tax imposed by them. Section 34 of Act XV of 1873 imposes on the municipality the duty of providing for the maintenance of a police-establishment *without any limitation*, the effect of which has been to throw on municipalities a larger portion of the cost of police maintained within municipal boundaries for the preservation of the peace and the prevention and detection of crime.

"The Resolution of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to which I have referred in my remarks on the Local Boards Bill, proposes an extension of local self-government in municipalities incompatible with these provisions of the present law, and this Bill has been drawn up to give effect to those proposals by substituting for Act XV of 1873 an enactment which will bestow upon the residents of areas in which it is in force a much larger measure of control over municipal administration than they now possess.

"The provisions of the Bill are the result of the same consultative and deliberative measures on the part of the Local Government as those which I have already described in my remarks on the Local Boards Bill. They are based on the inquiries of District and Divisional Officers, considered and weighed by the Provincial Committee, whose conclusions have been accepted with certain modifications by the Local Government.

"I proceed to notice some of the more important points of the Bill, premising that the substantive provisions of Act XV of 1873 have been rarely

departed from unless when it was necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the proposals of the Resolution of the 5th December, 1882, though opportunity has been taken to make the arrangement of the sections clearer, and to remedy what appeared to be defects in their wording.

"The first chapter, which is of a preliminary character and deals with the application of the Act to fresh places and to those in which Act XV of 1873 is already in force, need not detain us; but Chapter II, on the organisation of municipal boards, is of more importance. Municipal and local boards are to consist of members partly elected and partly nominated; and I need not repeat what I have already said when asking leave to introduce the Local Boards Bill as to the reasons for preferring this system to the more logically symmetrical one of election, pure and simple.

"The principal residents of the areas into which the Act is to be introduced are to be convened in public meeting by the Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner, for the purpose of preparing and submitting within a definite time proposals for determining the system of representation and election to be established in the municipality. The points for their consideration are enumerated in section 9; and it is only after it has weighed the proposals of the residents on those points that the Local Government can exercise the power conferred upon it of making rules to regulate elections.

"The provisions for the term of office of members of the board, for their resignation and removal, for filling casual vacancies among them, for the incorporation of the boards and such matters are analogous to those of the Local Boards Bill, and call for no remarks from me on this occasion.

"The appointment of chairman is a subject which here also has given rise to considerable discussion. It must be borne in mind that, under the system of appointment of members introduced by this Act, the boards will no longer contain the strong *ex officio* element which has hitherto formed part of municipal committees, and that in the absence of this the appointment of an efficient chairman becomes a matter of the first importance. The Provincial Committee considered that it would be a mistake to insist on the universal chairmanship of the district officer, who has, they state, hitherto been always chairman of the board; but they went on to say "there is a strong feeling among those interested that in municipalities of the more important kind, where large funds are raised and spent, where the responsibilities are therefore onerous, and where there are considerable cantonment settlements, such as is the case in most of the larger municipalities in these Provinces, it is very necessary to have a thoroughly reliable president, vigilant, capable and unwearied in watching the great interests at stake, and that, so far as present experience goes, such a president can only be found in the person of the district officer. It was in this view that the Native members proposed that the district officer should be *ex officio* chairman of all municipal boards at the head-quarters of districts, leaving it to outlying municipalities to elect their own official or non-official chairmen as they pleased." The majority of the Committee, which included all the Native members, finally recommended that, except in certain cases to be specified by Government, in which the district officer should be *ex officio* chairman, every municipality should be permitted to elect its own chairman, who might be official or non-official, as the electors choose. This recommendation was accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor, and has been embodied in section 18 of the Bill, which allows of the election of any person as chairman, subject to the approval of the Local Government, except in municipalities exempted from the operation of this section by notification in the official Gazette.

"The rules for the appointment of vice-chairmen and for filling up casual vacancies in the offices of chairman and vice-chairman, for the appointment of joint committees, for the conduct of business, for the record of the board's proceedings, and the communication of those proceedings to the Magistrate of the district, are similar to those of the Local Boards Bill or to the present Municipal Act.

"Sections 33 and 34 give to municipal boards full powers as to the appointment of officers and servants, except the secretary, whose appointment, if an

outsider, is subject to the sanction of the Commissioner, and, if a Government servant, to that of Government. With boards consisting mainly of non-official members and presided over by a non-official chairman, the efficiency of their administration will depend very much on their possessing a capable secretary, and it is to provide an additional guarantee for this that the sanction of the Commissioner is required to the appointment. If the board wish for the services of a Government officer, they must, of course, obtain the sanction of Government to his being so employed.

"Chapter III—Taxation and municipal fund—is substantially the same as the corresponding sections of Act XV of 1873. The only addition made to the taxes leviable with the sanction of the local boards is a tax on boats moored within municipal limits, which seems to have been omitted by an oversight. The sections prescribing the procedure to be adopted in imposing taxes have been re-drafted and made, it is hoped, clearer.

"Chapter IV enumerates the powers and duties of municipal boards, and the opportunity has been taken of re-casting the provisions of Act XV on the subject, so as to exhibit the duties of the boards in their order of obligation.

"The primary charge on the municipal fund is a police-establishment. The law on this subject is very vague. Section 34 of Act XV of 1873 runs as follows:—

'Every committee shall provide in the first place from its funds, for the maintenance of the police-establishment in the municipality.

'The municipal police shall be appointed under such Act of the Governor General in Council as may be applicable to the town, and their number shall be fixed by the committee, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police, subject to the final decision of the Local Government.'

"The effect of this section has been to throw upon municipalities the charges for police used not only for municipal purposes, but for the prevention and detection of crime. The conclusions of the Local Government on the subject are given in the 17th paragraph of the Resolution of the 5th of December, which runs as follows:—

'17. The first of the questions to be considered is the extent to which municipal funds may fairly be relieved of police-charges, and the method of adjusting the charges for which they are fairly liable. The question was discussed by the Provincial Committee, and the unanimous conclusion of the Committee is stated in the 27th paragraph of their report:—

'"The preservation of peace and the prosecution and detection of crime are duties for which municipal revenues can hardly be said to be fairly liable, as these duties seem to devolve more equitably on the central Government of the country than on the scattered municipal towns. But the cost of watch and ward, including under this term such additional duties of a miscellaneous kind (*e. g.*, the enforcement of sanitary rules and the regulation of intra-municipal traffic) as clearly appertain to municipal police, appears to be *the* one of all others that can with most fairness and propriety be debited to municipal funds, and paid for by the people whose interests and property are the immediate objects of the guardianship of the *chaukidári* force."

'The conclusion is supported by the analogy of small towns under Act XX of 1856 and of rural villages, where the watchmen are paid, not from the general revenues of the country, but from funds raised locally,—in the former by a house-tax levied for the purpose under the Act, in the latter by the local cess levied from landholders along with the land-revenue under Act III of 1878. The principle stated by the Committee appears incontrovertible. For since the inhabitants of small towns and landholders in villages, in accordance with the long-established custom and law of the country, are required to pay for the services of the watchmen who remain on watch at night, who report crime, and who are empowered to challenge and arrest thieves and persons carrying suspicious property within their beats, there is no reason why the inhabitants of the larger towns (in many of which Act XX of 1856 was formerly in force) should, merely through the transformation of the town into a municipality, be altogether exempted from the charge. It is true that many municipalities have, in addition to the legitimate cost for watch and ward, been required to share the cost of the Provincial police employed within their limits; but this arrangement, which is manifestly unfair, will be cancelled; and it now remains only to determine how the legitimate charge for watch and ward is to be computed and adjusted. In a few municipalities, the town watchmen as a distinct body have been abolished, their places being taken by regular police, who form one force, and are paid on the same scale, with the district police stationed within the municipality; while in the majority of the municipalities the town watchmen form a separate body, wear a distinctive uniform, and, not being liable for service outside their own town, are paid, like the watchmen, in small towns and villages, at lower rates than the regular police. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner prefers the latter system, because it marks off a separate body of men for municipal service; but he directs that the question be considered by municipal boards in consultation with the Magistrate of the district and the Inspector General of Police, and that each board be left to decide which system it will adopt.'

"These conclusions have been embodied in sections 44-48 of the Bill.

"The sections of Act XV of 1873 on nuisances have been re-cast so as to throw together all the provisions respecting the jurisdiction of the board, and to bring them into harmony with the Penal Code and the new Code of Criminal Procedure.

"The control sections in Chapter V are similar to those in the Local Boards Bill, and I need not weary the Council by repeating the reasons for their adoption. They fall short in some respects of the powers given by Act XV of 1873 to the Local Government, to cancel, suspend or limit any of the acts, proceedings, bye-laws or rules of any committee, but provide otherwise for the occurrence of default, excess or abuse of powers, as, *e.g.*, by the supersession of the board in certain extreme cases—a penalty to which existing municipalities are not legally liable.

"Ample powers are given to the Local Government under section 60 to frame forms and to make rules on matters connected with their business, to which the boards will be bound to adhere.

"Chapter VI contains provisions on miscellaneous matters taken generally from the existing Act.

"Chapter VII empowers the Local Government to exempt municipalities from the operation of the provisions of the Act respecting election. The reasons for this latter provision will be found in those diversities of race, habits, modes of thought and civilization which are to be found in the wide territories and vast populations under the sway of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner on which I have touched in my observations on the Local Boards Bill.

"Section 68 finally enables the Local Government to withdraw any local area, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from the operation of this Act or of Act XV of 1873. Experience has shown that the present Municipal Act has sometimes been put in force in small towns where there were no materials for local self-government, no intelligent non-official agency, and where municipal administration, with the taxation that necessarily follows in its train, was unpopular and uncalled for. It is not to be expected that such cases will not occasionally occur again, and changes of circumstances in the progress of years may, in respect of certain towns, bring about the same result. It is expedient to provide at once a remedy which may be legally applied when such conditions manifest themselves. The section has been framed with this object; but, as the withdrawal of a privilege once conferred is open to a more invidious construction than the withholding of that privilege in the first instance, the exercise of the power by the Local Government is made subject to the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. By this limitation it is intended to secure for the proposal full consideration from more than one point of view."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 17th May, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 14th May, 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSRTACT 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 17th May, 1883.

PRESENT:

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

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH LOCAL BOARDS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved that the Bill to provide for the constitution of Local Boards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

2. The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 24th May, 1883.

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

SIMLA;
The 17th May, 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15th MAY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain has fallen in some districts of the Madras Presidency, and in Travancore it has been excessive. There has been rain also in nearly all districts of the Mysore State and Coorg and British Burma. In the Bombay Presidency rain is reported from the Southern Mahratta Country, and in the Bengal Presidency from several districts. Elsewhere there has been no rain to report. No report has been received from Assam for the week under notice.

Harvest operations are still in progress in some provinces, as for instance in parts of Bengal, where the reaping of the spring rice and millet is in hand; in the Punjab, where the *rabi* harvest is yielding a good outturn; in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; in the Madras Presidency, where the reaping of certain crops is giving an average yield; and in the Mysore State, where the harvest of paddy is still in progress. Standing crops are said to be good or fair in the Madras Presidency; good in the Mysore State; and improved in parts of Bengal by the recent rainfall. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces sugarcane is coming up well; and in Coorg the prospects of the coffee and cardamom crops have been improved by the late rain.

Ploughing and sowing are progressing in parts of the Bombay Presidency, in Bengal, and in the Nizam's territories. In the Bombay Presidency, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Central Provinces, and in Berar preparation of land for the *kharif* crops is in hand.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 16th)		
Bellary ...	·8 (average of four stations).	Standing crops good; harvest sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops good; harvest second crop paddy, yield twelve annas; small-pox and cattle-disease continue in parts, latter more general.
Ganjam ...	·4	Standing crops cotton and *ragi* thriving; fever, small-pox, and cholera continue, the last in parts; cattle-disease slight.
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops good; harvest later maize, onions, and castor; small-pox throughout district; guinea-worm and cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops good where water available; harvest paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·9 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy one taluk, outturn above average; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue in parts, but all subsiding.
Tanjore ...	·46 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops good; harvest *cholum* and gingelly seeds, outturn below average; cholera continues in parts.
Madura ...	3·35 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops fair; harvest paddy in parts; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	2·22 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop continues in several taluks, third crop progressing in parts; fever and small-pox continue, latter in all taluks.
Travancore ...	19·03	Agricultural operations impeded by excessive rain; fever and small-pox prevail to some extent.
		General Remarks.—No rain in Kurnool, Kistna, and Chingleput; general prospects good.
Bombay—(May 16th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	Small-pox prevalent only in Bagdadi lines, Kurrachee, 11 patients remaining sick on 12th, 4 fresh cases, no deaths since 6th to 12th May, total to latter date 478 cases, 119 deaths; disease also in seven villages in districts, 15 fresh cases, 1 death, 21 remaining sick; fever in five talukas; cattle-disease in two; river at Kotri on 14th 8⅗ feet, against 7⅕ feet on same date last year; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 36, in Kotri 32, 30 and 40, in Tatta 24, 32 and 40, and in Sujawal 16, 34 and 40 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Threshing of *rabi* crops still continues; *kharif* operations in progress; small-pox in six, fever in three, and cattle-disease in four talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *juari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ..	.....	Manuring operations continue; public health good; wheat 27 and *bajri* 30 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Sugarcane in good condition; small-pox abated in Baroda; *bajri* 29 and common rice 24½ lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Preparations for *kharif* continue; small-pox in Surat abating, average death 1; *juari* 42 and *nagli* 49 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	.....	Cholera in all talukas except Nandgaon, bad in Násik and Dindori, few cases in other talukas, total deaths 260; wheat 28¼, *bajri* 33¼, and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Average abnormal temperature *nil* from 9th to 12th, afterwards 1° warm; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind northerly on 9th and 10th, afterwards southerly.
Poona ...	.....	Cholera throughout district, 256 cases, 136 fatal; *bajri* 30 and *juari* 48 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 37 and *juari* 43 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Threshing of *rabi* crops completed; preparation of land for the next season in progress; cattle-disease in Parner taluka; 79 deaths from cholera in Parner, 7 in Shrigonda, 21 in Sheogaon, 4 in Newasa, 7 in Kopargaon, and 1 in Sangamner; *juari*—maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 48 lbs. in Kopargaon; *bajri*—maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 39 lbs. in Kopargaon.
Sholapur ...	.....	Cholera in 32 villages in the district, out of 211 cases 68 fatal, none in Sholapur city; *juari* 60 and *bajri* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain in all talukas except Bankapur and Kalghatgi; above 1·0 in Mugad and Kod; slight in others.	Late crops harvest completed; ground being prepared for early crops; scarcity of drinking-water in petta Nargund; locusts in Dharwar taluka; rice minimum 24 and *juari* 47 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Rain at Kumpta, 1·30; Sirsi, 1·33; Hallial, 1·27.	Preparing ground and sowing seed for monsoon crops; small-pox in three and fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 14 seers; weather hot.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather hot; cholera continues in Ambaran, Und, and Navanagar; measles in Rajkot; small-pox in Junagad State and in some of the Sangad thana villages; *bajri* 31 and *juari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in Southern Mahratta Country; scarcity of drinking-water in parts of taluka Nargund in the Dharwar district continues; preparations for *kharif* in progress; locusts in Tanna, Ratnagiri, Satara, and Belgaum; cholera in Násik, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, and Tanna; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in a few districts.
Bengal—**(May 16th)**		
Chittagong ...	9·53	Weather stormy; rainfall unusual for the season; lands being prepared in some places for *aus* crop; mango and other spring crops much injured; prices somewhat risen; cholera and cattle-disease still reported.
Dacca ...	·54	Harvesting of *boro* paddy and *cheena* going on; sowing of rice continues; sudden rise of water has injured prospects of future crops in low lands of two stations.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	.....	Lands being prepared for *amun* paddy; early rice and jute being sown and sugarcane being planted; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	·08	More rain wanted for ploughing and sowing of *bhadoi* crop in some places; sowings have commenced; health generally good, except cholera in thanas Bhugwangola and Manulla bazar.
Rajshahye ...	.....	Weather at Rampore sultry; more rain wanted in parts; preparation for crops going on.
Burdwan ...	·01; elsewhere *nil*	Rain much wanted; general health fair.
Rungpore ...	·68	Prospects of crops good; cases of cholera reported from here and there.
Bhagálpur ...	.....	Prospects good, more rain wanted for young paddy; public health improving.
Purneah ...	·54	Late sown paddy doing very well, sunshine required for weeding; a little cholera and small-pox reported; public health fair; river Kosi rising.
Patna ...	.....	Strong east wind prevailing, *cheena* and sugarcane growing well; collection of cotton and castor in progress; a few cases of cholera reported from Barrh sub-division.
Durbhunga ...	·28	Weather cool and cloudy, with steady east wind; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; small-pox and cholera reported.
Hazáribágh ...	.....	Weather too hot and sultry for the season; no crops on the ground; cholera and small-pox cases still reported, but general health good.
Cuttack ...	.....	Weather very hot, atmosphere cloudy in morning; want of rain much felt; public health generally good.
		General Remarks.—The late rain has been generally very beneficial in Chittagong and parts of Mymensingh; it was excessive and caused much injury to spring crops; cultivation of autumn crops is going on apace throughout Bengal proper, but elsewhere it is for the most part retarded for want of adequate rain; harvesting of *boro* paddy still proceeding, and that of *cheena* (millet) has commenced; prospects of indigo crop in Behar have improved; cholera continues to be reported from several districts; small-pox still lingers in parts of Chota Nagpore and Patna divisions; there is fever in Nuddea and in two or three other districts.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (May 15th)	No rain	Weather very warm; no sickness among men or cattle; pirces steady; bazars well supplied.
Allahabad („ 16th)	.....	Weather very hot and sultry; slight small-pox and local cholera; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Gorakhpur (May 14th)	.....	Weather fine; harvest nearly completed, outturn average; health fair; some cattle-disease; prices steady.
Jhánsi („ „)	.....	Weather very hot; harvesting over; prices fluctuating; health of people good, but small-pox still lingers; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 15th)	No rain	*Rabi* harvesting continues; fever in four and small-pox in five parganas; sporadic cholera in three parganas; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	No rain	Harvest operations finished; prices almost stationary; general health good, with occasional exceptions.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; health good; prices steady.
Kumaun („ „)	No rain	Weather warm; wheat almost cut; *kharif* operations require rain; general health good; prices same as last week; cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Intense heat, east winds; *rabi* harvesting completed; general health good on the whole; occasional reports of cholera.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Prices steady; sugarcane coming on fairly; weather hot and steaming; general health good.
Sitapur („ „)	.....	Grain nearly all stored; small-pox abating; a few cases of cholera in Biswar.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	*Rabi* all harvested; some small-pox still prevalent; cholera decreasing.
Rae Bareli („ 14th)	.....	Weather seasonable; cholera in a few villages and small-pox in two tahsils; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 15th)	No rain	Small-pox diminished in town but extending to district; *rabi* crops harvested; cattle-disease reported in four parganas; prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Hot winds on most days; health of people good, but small-pox is still reported; markets well supplied; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—The weather has been hot and dry throughout the week; the general health is good, but slight cholera is reported from Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, and Agra; a few districts also report fever and small-pox; prices are generally stationary.
Punjab—**(May 15th)**		
Delhi ...	.....	Health fair; a few cases of cholera; harvesting completed; prices steady.
Hissar ...	.....	Weather seasonable; health good; harvesting continues; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	.....	Health fair; harvesting nearly finished, yield reported to be below the average; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good; wheat being winnowed; prices slightly falling.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good; wheat being winnowed; prices slightly rising.
Lahore ...	.....	Health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good; crops being cut; prices steady.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health fair; crops being threshed; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	.....	Slight fever in Kahuta tahsil; crops above the average; prices falling.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good; harvesting continues; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	.....	Strong winds have caused great damage to fruit trees and standing crops; health good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—No rain reported; health and harvest prospects generally good.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (May 16th)	.....	Cloudy and sultry; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; small-pox continues; prices slightly risen.
Jubbulpore („ 15th)	.....	Weather very warm; threshing and winnowing continue, outturn very good; small-pox continues; 6 deaths from cholera; wheat 22 and rice 16 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 14th)	.....	Weather very warm and occasionally cloudy; winnowing continues; prices easy.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather very hot; 1 death from cholera in town; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather seasonable; winnowing continues; ploughing for *kharif* sowing in progress; 3 deaths from small-pox; wheat 15 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue; 16 deaths from small-pox; wheat 16, *juari* 20, and rice 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	.....	No report received.
Sambalpur (May 10th)	.....	Weather intensely hot; sugarcane thriving; health good; common rice 56 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot and close; land being prepared for *kharif* sowing; threshing and winnowing continue in some districts; cholera slight in a few districts; small-pox in some districts; prices easy.
British Burma— **(May 5th)**		
Akyab ...	2·26	Rainfall to date 6·14; 4 deaths in town and 32 in district from cholera; public health good; cattle-disease in two townships.
Rangoon ...	1·2	Rainfall to date 4·65; 3 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; price of paddy from Rs. 90 to Rs. 109 per 100 baskets, with a downward tendency.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Bassein ...	*Nil*	Rainfall to date 15·0; 1 death from small-pox in Bassein town, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	·64	Rainfall to date 1·16; public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	3·52	Rainfall to date 6·21; public health in Moulmein and district good; severe cattle-disease in Yaglamaing, and 244 deaths of cattle in Wagaroo township.
Toungoo ...	·61	Rainfall to date 5·17; 1 death from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera still prevailing in Akyáb, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease severe in Amherst district; price of paddy continues very high compared with last year; supplies of paddy at Rangoon from interior not so large as expected; weather very hot.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 16th)		
Bangalore ...	·23	Standing crops in good condition; *vysakh* paddy being harvested; prospects good.
Mysore ...	·44	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	·09	*Vysakh* rice crop ready for sickle in Surlabimut-nad; sowing of paddy commenced in Zelsavershime and *ragi* in Nanjarajapatna taluk; weather favourable to coffee and cardamom crops; small-pox prevalent in Gadinad and fever in Mercara taluk; prices of food-grains rising slightly.
		General Remarks.—Rain more or less in all districts except Kolar; standing crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable; public health generally good; no material change in prices.
Berar & Hyderabad—(May 16th)		
Amráoti ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Preparations for *kharif* sowings continue; weather hot.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues; ground being prepared for next season's crops; cholera and small-pox still prevail; prices—wheat 16¾, coarse rice 10, white *juari* 24, yellow *juari* 28, and *tur* 25 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(May 16th)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather seasonable; there are signs of an early monsoon; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health good; heat intense; small-pox still in Gwalior.
Sutna ...	.....	Health good; weather seasonable.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	No rain	Weather very hot; high winds; public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Weather very warm; health good.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather hot and seasonable; crops good; public health good.
Agar ...	No rain	Weather seasonable; high winds; public health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather excessively hot and sultry; public health good.
Manpur ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 16th)	.....	Weather windy, but hotter.
Sirohi („ 13th)	.....	Wells fairly full; health good; small-pox in some villages; weather hot; hot winds beginning to blow.
Marwar („ 11th)	.....	Tanks all empty; water obtained from wells with difficulty; health good, but fever and small-pox still prevail; heat very intense and almost unbearable; hot winds blowing; prices stationary; crops almost harvested.
Meywar („ „)	.....	Wells and tanks fair; health good; crops harvested; barometer going down; strong winds.
Harowti („ 12th)	.....	High westerly winds; health good.
Jhallawar („ 9th)	.....	Westerly winds; nights cool; health good.
Ajmere („ 15th)	.....	Weather seasonable; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur („ „)	.....	Wells low; health good; cholera decreasing.
Nepal—(May 10th)		
Katmandu ...	2·28	Prospects good; weather seasonable.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN IN INDIA.

No. $\frac{5}{182-191}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Education),—under date Simla, the 18th May 1883.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 2—56-66, dated the 8th February 1883, on the subject of European and Eurasian education in the Bengal Presidency.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 77, dated the 17th April 1883, and enclosure, on the subject of the exclusion of the University Entrance Examination from the schedule of standards for European and Eurasian high schools.

RESOLUTION.

In paragraph 13 of the Resolution read in the preamble, the Government of India approved the proposals of the Committee appointed to draft a Code of regulations for the conduct of European education in the Bengal Presidency, regarding the standards of examination for European and Eurasian schools, except in the case of the final standard for high schools. It was observed:—

The University Entrance Examination is admittedly not a proper standard for schools of this class, and the Government of India direct that it be excluded from the schedule of standards of examination and from Article 27 of the Rules. The final standard for high schools will be that shown as Standard B in the Code submitted by the Committee.

2. Two of the members of the Committee have now represented through the Government of Bengal the practical inconvenience which in their opinion must result from the total exclusion, under the orders quoted of the University Matriculation Examination from the schedule of standards for high schools. After a careful reconsideration of the subject, the Governor General in Council, while holding to the opinion that the University standard examination is ill-adapted to regulate or to test the kind of education which the Government of India wish to see imparted to the class of lads on whose behalf the Government is contemplating additional expenditure of public funds, thinks that considerable weight attaches to the arguments now adduced. His Excellency in Council has accordingly determined to include in the schedule of standards for high schools, as an alternative final Standard A, the University Matriculation Examination supplemented so as to equalize it with the standard prescribed in the former Resolution, which will now become Standard B. The subjects which it has been decided to prescribe, under the alternative Standard A, in supplement of those required by the University Matriculation Examination, are shown in the amended schedule attached to this Resolution.

3. His Excellency in Council has been further pleased to make certain modifications in Article 27 of the Code regarding the payment of instruction grants to managers of schools for pupils passing the final examination by either standard as now prescribed. Articles 26 and 61 of the Code have also been amended so as to conform with the orders contained in this Resolution.

4. Articles 26, 27 and 61 as revised, and the standards of the final examination for high schools as now settled, are appended to this Resolution for information and guidance.

5. It may be necessary hereafter to amend the standard of final examination in the case of pupil teachers so as to bring it into closer correspondence with the final standard for high schools; but for the present, as it is desirable to encourage candidates for teacherships to come forward, no change will be made in Schedule II.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the amended Articles and Standards of examination, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations in the Bengal Presidency; to the Public Works Department, and to the Foreign Department for information and communication to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and the Agent, Governor General, Central India.

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

Revised Articles 26, 27 and 61 of the draft Code of Regulations for European schools as finally accepted by the Government of India; and revised Schedule I—Final examination for high schools.

26. Scholars in high schools, who have attended 250 full school meetings after passing by Standard VII, may be presented for examination by either of the alternative Standards A and B of Schedule I. The examination in Standard B will be held at the times and places indicated in Chapter VII for the scholarship examination.

27. For scholars passing by either standard, the managers may claim the following instruction grants :—

(*a*) In Standard A—

(1) Rs. 75 for every scholar passing the University Matriculation Examination in three subjects.

(2) Rs. 100 for every scholar passing the University Matriculation Examination in the third division.

(3) Rs. 120 for every scholar passing the University Matriculation Examination in the second division.

(4) Rs. 150 for every scholar passing the University Matriculation Examination in the first division.

(5) Rs. 25 for each pass in the additional subjects in English, in the additional subjects in mathematics, or in an optional subject.

(*b*) In Standard B—

(1) Rs. 80 for every scholar passing in three subjects.

(2) Rs. 120 for every scholar passing in four subjects.

(3) Rs. 160 for every scholar passing in all subjects.

(4) Rs. 25 for each pass in an optional subject.

No grant can be claimed for additional or optional subjects under either Standard A or B for any scholar who fails in the first case (A) to pass the Matriculation Examination and in the second (B) to earn a grant in the compulsory subjects.

61. Anyone who without having served an engagement as a pupil teacher has completed his 17th year, and has passed by either of the final Standards of examination for high schools in Schedule I may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, receive a provisional third grade certificate. After three years' service with credit his certificate shall be made permanent.

SCHEDULE I.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION (HIGH).

(Final Examination.)

STANDARD A.	STANDARD B.	
For boys and girls.	For boys only.	For girls only.
Compulsory subjects.		
1. English.—The University matriculation standard, with the addition of a manual of English literature and one of the historical plays of Shakspeare. (The play to be selected by the Department.)	1. English.—The matriculation standard, with the addition of a manual of English literature.	1. The same.
2. Second language. The matriculation standard.	2. French *or* German.	2. The same.
3. Mathematics.—The matriculation standard, enlarged so as to comprise the whole of arithmetic, algebra up to quadratic equations, and the 6th book of Euclid.	3. Arithmetic and Book-keeping.	3. Arithmetic.
4. History and geography.—The matriculation standard.	4. Mathematics.—Algebra up to quadratic equations; Wilson's Geometry, Books I—V (new edition); Mensuration.	4. Elementary Physics, or a third language (French *or* German).
	5. Political Economy. Commercial Geography.	5. A General sketch of European History. General and Physical Geography.
Optional subjects.		
5. French, German, or an Indian vernacular (unless taken up for matriculation).	6. Mechanical Drawing ...	6. Freehand Drawing.
6. Elementary Physics.	7. Elementary Physics ...	7. Music (as in the final examination for pupil teachers, Schedule II).
7. Elementary Chemistry.	8. Elementary Chemistry ...	8. Botany.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE RECONNAISSANCE FOR A RAILWAY BETWEEN BILASPORE AND SAUGOR, WITH EXTENSION TO JUNCTION ON THE PROPOSED FUTURE BHOPAL-JHANSI RAILWAY.

No. 445 R.C., dated 18th May 1883.

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

Read the following papers :—

(I) Report by Mr. W. G. Newton, Assistant Engineer, on reconnaissance from Bilaspore to Sohagpore.

(II) Report by Mr. A. Penny, Engineer-in-Chief, Saugor-Katni-Bilaspore Railway Survey, on projected line between Kutnee, Umaria and Sohagpore.

(III) Report by Mr. H. Groves, Executive Engineer, on a reconnaissance from Katni *viâ* Damoh to Saugor.

(IV) Report by Mr. H. C. D. La Touche, Engineer-in-Chief, Bundelkhund Railway Survey, on projected line from Saugor to junction with Bhopal-Jhansi Railway.

(V) Abstract of the above Reports, briefly supplemented from other sources.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Abstract be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for information.

Proposed Railway on the 5′ 6″ gauge from Belaspore (in the Central Provinces) to Etawah or a junction point with the future line from Bhopal to Jhansi crossing the East Indian Railway at Katni and running through the Umaria coal-fields and Damoh and Saugor.

The whole length of 352½ miles is for convenience divided into four sections :—

1. Belaspore to Sohagpore, 120 miles.
2. Sohagpore to Katni, 76½ miles.
3. Katni to Saugor, 113 miles.
4. Saugor to junction with Bhopal-Jhansi line, 43 miles.

Section I.
Belaspore to Sohagpore. Length 120 miles.

Starting from Belaspore the line, as at present selected, runs north-north-west up the west bank of the Arpa river. For the first 17 miles the country is well cultivated, the ground rises slightly, and the work of construction will be very light. On the 15th mile a stream called the Samber is crossed, involving a bridge of one 60-feet span. From the 17th to the 22nd mile the line runs through flat rice land, the work being still very light.

From the 23rd to the 30th mile the country is rough and uncultivated, and a good many nullahs have to be crossed.

From the 31st to the 40th mile the line again runs through flat rice land, and the work will be light.

On the 41st mile the Saugor nullah will have to be crossed by a bridge of three 60-feet spans. The approximate height of the line on this mile is about 1,200 feet above sea level, and the country thence rises abruptly to an elevation of about 2,000 feet at mile 55. The Mykal range which borders the Rewah plateau must be crossed at Kusumkhera, which is 300 feet lower than the adjacent hills. Kusumkhera is, however, but 7½ miles distant in a straight line

from the foot of the ascent on the 41st mile, thus necessitating a rise of 66 feet per mile.

If the contour of the hills be followed, the grade might be kept down to 1 in 100 or lighter, but this of course could be done only at the expense of extra mileage.

On this ghât ascent the work will be heavy. Some 6 spans of 60 feet are required to cross the numerous nullahs, besides smaller bridges. From the 53rd mile the work will be much lighter, rise averaging 1 in 132 for the next 8 miles till the line reaches the watershed ridge at the 61st mile.

The country now falls steadily towards Sohagpore, the descent being 425 feet in about 30 miles; the grade in the first 4½ miles is 1 in 150, and of the remaining portions the grades are 1 in 400 and 1 in 550.

From the 63rd to the 76th mile the line will run along the watershed between the Tipan and Alan rivers, and the work will be very light.

In the 77th mile the line crosses the Tipan just above its junction with the Alan. It continues on the north-east bank of the Tipan to the 92nd mile, where it re-crosses that river by a bridge of 6 spans of 60 feet on good rock foundation. This line involves less bridging than one keeping on the south-west bank of the Tipan crossing the Alan on the 76th mile, as there are many nullahs running down from the hills on the west. From the 93rd mile on to near Sohagpore (120 miles) the country is slightly undulating and rather less cultivated. On the 110th mile the Serpa river requires a bridge of four 60 feet spans on excellent foundations.

The stations proposed for this length are—

		At mile
	Bilaspore	0
*	Ghûtka	7½
	Ruttumpore Road	15½
*	Salka	23½
	Atarda	31½
	Khongsara	39½
	Aujnai nullah	46½
	Kusumkhera	53
	Pendra	62
*	Harri	68½
	Khairi	75
*	Jaithari	83½
	Anukpore	92½
*	Deohara	98½
	Burhar	105
*	Udhia	112½
	Sohagpore	120

The major bridging for this 120 miles of line is expected to consist of—

25 spans 60 feet.
14 „ 40 „
4 „ 30 „
3 „ 20 „

The minor bridging has not been estimated in detail, but it will probably be heavy compared with other items of construction.

Section II.
Sohagpore to Katni. Length, 76½ miles.

Almost directly after leaving Sohagpore the line will cross the Moorna nullah by 4 spans of 40 feet, and three miles further on the Basar nullah with 4 spans of 20 feet. At 12½ miles from Sohagpore the crest of the Moorcha Pass is reached. The descent for 3½ miles will not exceed 1 in 123, and in no part does it appear probable that it need be greater than 1 in 100. Fairly easy curves are obtainable, and the average bank and cutting through the Pass may be taken at 6 feet.

* These stations would not at first be used, but would be opened by degrees as the traffic increased.

From the 16th to the 20th mile at Pali there is swampy ground. The average height of bank over this may be taken at 4 feet. And the major bridging will include 2 spans of 40 and 3 of 20 feet.

From the 20th to the 32nd mile (Karheli) not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet of bank is needed, except at the approaches to culverts. For the next 6 miles the line passes over practically level plain to Kalesar ($38\frac{1}{2}$), the first half being covered with jungle, and the second being rich black cotton soil. The bank will average some 2 feet only. The first stream met with is the Johilla river, requiring at least 5 spans of 60 feet each; its bed is stony and firm.

A coal-field prospected by Mr. Hughes, of the Geological Survey Department in 1882, lies near this river, and to work it, it would seem desirable to construct a branch line 3 miles long leaving the main line on the west bank of the Johilla. A short distance beyond the Johilla the line has also to cross the Goorchatt nullah (three 60-feet spans) and further on the Dongahar nullah by one 40 feet span.

Around the villages Umaria and Kalesar lies another valuable coal-field, which might readily be opened out as soon as this Railway is constructed.

From the 40th to the 43rd mile the country is very rough, and an average of 8 feet of bank or cutting is provided for, and two nullahs have to be crossed probably by bridges of 3 spans 40 and 1 span 60 feet.

From 43rd to 53rd mile there is a tolerably even plain, with a falling grade of 1 in 211, requiring no major bridges and but two feet of bank on the average.

At the 53rd mile the Mahanuddi is reached, and a very good crossing for this large river has been found.

Beyond the Mahanuddi the line passes out of the Rewah State, and continues descending with a low bank and only three or four small bridges (40 feet span) to Rupondh, where there is good ground for a crossing station on the 64th mile.

Another 13 miles and Katni on the East Indian Railway is reached, the last length entailing only light bank, from 1 to 3 feet high, and 5 bridges varying from 30 to 120 feet of waterway apiece in small spans.

The junction with the East Indian Railway is at the south-east end of the present station, and will be by a curve of 1,850 feet radius.

It is proposed to place stations at the following sites on this section—

		At mile
	Ghoongootee	... $9\frac{1}{2}$
	Pali	... $20\frac{1}{2}$
*	Barhi	... 30
	Kalesar	... $38\frac{1}{2}$
*	Lora	... $45\frac{1}{2}$
	Chandia	... $51\frac{1}{2}$
	Barwara	... $63\frac{1}{2}$
	Katni	... $76\frac{1}{2}$

The total major bridging on the length from Sohagpore to Katni is taken at—

3	spans of	95 feet.
9	„	60 „
16	„	40 „
25	„	20 „

Section III.
Katni to Saugor. Length, 113 miles.
Height above mean sea level, 1,200 feet.

Katni is left with a curve of 1 mile radius on a falling gradient of 1 in 350; on the second mile the Katni river must be crossed by a bridge of 5 spans of 40 feet. Running on north-west the

* These stations will not at first be required.

Height, 1,280 feet.

watershed between the confluents of the Son and the Ken rivers is reached in the 5th mile. The line then descends past Choonchta through a gap in the

1,230 feet.

Ameerpat ridge, and turns due west to the crossing of the Aloonee river, north of Koondoo at $7\frac{2}{3}$ miles. This bridge will be 4 spans of 40 feet. At $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles the line passes closely to the north of the village of Hardua.

From $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles spurs of the Bharair range are crossed, involving light rock cuttings, the material of which will serve admirably for bridging.

At the 19th mile the summit level between the Aloonee and Patna rivers

1,420 feet.

is reached. The line then passes on between Umeria and Mohas south of Bhar-

1,310 feet.

tolla. At $27\frac{1}{4}$ miles the Bhooraina nullah requires 1 span of 60 feet. At 28 miles the line reaches the Patna river, which will be crossed by three spans of 60 feet.

The line now enters the Native State of Pannah at $29\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and rises easily

1,430 feet.

at 31 miles to the summit level between the Patna and Padri rivers, descending to cross the Basata branch of the former at $32\frac{1}{4}$ miles (1 span 60 feet). At $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles the crest of the Bharair range is reached, 1,410 feet above mean sea level. Changing its direction from almost due west to almost due south, the line must here ghaut sharply down the west slope of the range into the valley of the Padri. A drop of 360 feet in $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (average 1 in 110). The Pannah State is left and the Damoh district of the Central Provinces is entered at Jamoon Chowk at 38 miles.

The $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from $34\frac{1}{2}$ to 41 are the critical parts of the whole section, and

1,206 feet.

it is possible that an alternative alignment may be hereafter adopted. The work on the line as now proposed will be very heavy, involving 10 feet average **cutting, mostly in sandstone boulders and rock, crossing six ravines, of which two have beds 70 and 140 feet respectively below formation level.**

From Jamoon Chowk the line will continue falling with a gradient of 1 in 100, but with easy curves along the spur, to a low gap or saddle therein near $39\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where a short embankment of 57 feet maximum at 30 feet average depth will be required.

The ghaut incline ceases north of Mopans at 41 miles. At $41\frac{7}{8}$ miles the

1,050 feet.

line arrives at the Padri river (3 spans 40 feet). The line passes on north of

1,160 feet.

Patna, Koomharee and Padri to an obvious tie point at 45 miles, at a saddle in ridge between the Padri river and Chapoor Branch.

At $46\frac{7}{8}$ miles the head of a short ghaut is turned, the line continuing at the ruling gradient and curve down a ravine to Deoree Choti at 48 miles, in order to overcome an abrupt and unavoidable drop of 120 feet in the country in immediate descent to the east bank of the Bearmi river. This ghaut will involve about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of rock cutting and ravine work, about 10 feet on an average. From Deoree Choti the line runs south-westerly, and arrives at $49\frac{3}{4}$ at the Sej nullah, requiring two spans of 40 feet. It then passes south of Guriya and along a narrow gorge of the Bearmi river, crossing the Raxa nullah at $51\frac{1}{2}$ miles (north of Ghutera), whence it curves westerly and crosses, at $52\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the

1,040 feet.

Bearmi river, the lowest point in the whole line (1,040) at a capital bridge site requiring 15 spans of 60 feet.

It now runs up easily through a low saddle at $55\frac{1}{2}$ miles near Bandee, then on south of Bilthura to north of Bamhor-Goonjee at 58th mile, where the Saugor black soil plains commence. At 66 miles Damoh is reached, and the line runs on over easy but monotonously undulating fertile black soil plains north of Hirdapur and Khoorassa, and south of Puduria, and at $72\frac{3}{4}$ miles a bridge of 1 span 40 feet is needed.

At 74 miles the line crosses the Dansob-Gurhahatta-Saugor Provincial road, just north of Bansa Tarkhera, and ¼ mile farther on it crosses the Koopra river by 6 spans of 60 feet on hard shale and sandstone. At 80⅔ miles the summit level between Damoh and the Sunar river is reached. At 6⅓ it crosses the Sunar river just south of the town of Belyee, where 9 spans of 60 feet are wanted.

1,150 feet.

1,250 feet.

1,170 feet.

At [illegible] and 89¼ nullahs are crossed, 50 feet of waterway each.

From the latter there is a long steady rise in the country, the line working up north of Chunnowa, and south of Burpani, with easy curves and by no means heavy work, along a long spur north of the Gudhari to 95 miles, where there is a saddle in the range running from the south-east of Abchand to Shahpur.

1,200 feet.

1,420 feet.

The line continues on to another saddle at 100⅞ miles in the ridge between the Sunar and its tributary the Beas. The latter river is crossed at 102⅓ miles by 6 spans of 60 feet.

1,640 feet.

Another saddle is run through at 108 miles north of Gumbheeria in a trap ridge, the watershed between the Beas and Dussan river. The line arrives at the Saugor Cantonment "Mall" ridge at mile 111¼, the height of which is 1,780 feet. The Mall ridge must be cut through to facilitate grade and obtain headway for two cantonment roads over bridges. The line will pass south of the Saugor Church and Race Course, the Jhansi road being crossed at mile 112⅓, the line terminating at mile 113.

1,760 feet.

The total major bridging on this Section will probably be—

4	spans of	150 feet.
2	„	100 „
42	„	60 „
18	„	40 „

The proposed stations on this Section are—

Miles.	Names.	Remarks.
	Katni	It being compulsory to join the East Indian Railway by a shunt and not directly off the main line, accommodation due to an intermediate station is required, as well as one mile of permanent-way for sidings.
8¾	Hurdua	Not urgently required at the outset.
17½	Richtee	Considered necessary at the outset, the more so as the Jokhye-Saugor road here falls in with line of proposed Railway.
27¾	Heerapore	Midway between the important towns of Burgaon and Raipura, which are 4 miles apart.
41⅓	Mohans	One mile south of Koomharee, the principal town of the Padri valley.
52	Ghutera	Not considered urgent at the outset, though it must be eventually useful as tapping the Bearmi valley.
58	Bumpor Goonjee ...	Favorably situated in a fertile and populous valley.
66	Damoh	Head-quarters of a Civil District and a large native town.
74	Bunsa	Crossing of a new provincial road, and situated in a fertile and populous valley.
86	Gurha Kotah ...	A large and important town in the valley of the Sunar.
95⅓	Abchand	On the verge of a fertile plain.
104	Loodhora	In the centre of another.
113	Saugor	Head-quarters of Civil Station, a Military Cantonment and large native town.

IV.

Saugor to Etawah, 43 miles.

On leaving Saugor the line runs nearly due west for the first 8 miles rising to the crest of a spur of the Sutghur hills. It then descends into the Dussan valley, and has to cross the Dussan river at 12 miles by 3 spans of 100 feet each. It would then take a more northerly direction to reach a good crossing at the 22nd and 23rd mile in the ridge of hills forming the watershed between the Dussan and the Narain river, a tributary of the Betwa.

About the 30th mile the Narain has to be crossed, and continuing on over a fairly easy country, a junction would be made with the projected Railway from Bhopal to Jhansi at or near Etawah on the 43rd mile. As yet no levels have been taken along this last Section of the proposed line.

TRAFFIC.

Coal and Iron.

One of the several important objects attained by constructing the proposed Railway will be the opening up of the Rewah coal-fields.

The most important of these, as far as is at present known, lie around Umaria-Kalesar, some 40 miles distant from Katni, at Johilla about 15 miles beyond, and in the Sohagpore basin.

When this line has been constructed, Umaria coal will probably be delivered at Katni at a cost of about Rs. 6-6-8 per ton or less. The coal is said to be nearly equal to the best Bengal coal (Kurharbali).

Rs. 5-0-0 for cutting and raising. This is the present rate at Warora, but the training of local labour may be expected to reduce the cost to that in Bengal, *viz.*, between Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8.

Rs. 1-6-8 freight over 40 miles at ¼ pie per maund.

At Jubbulpore its cost will be about Rs. 8-7-0 per ton, and at the junction with the Bhopal-Jhansi Railway it can be delivered at Rs. 12 per ton.

The sinking of a shaft at Umaria, and borings in other places, are in progress.

The line may in fact be regarded as essentially a "mineral" one, in addition to any other advantages it may possess. It will supply coal to the whole of any system of railways in Central India and Bundelkhund, to a portion of the future Nagpur-Bengal line, and of the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and probably to the greater portion of the Rajputana State Railway, and other lines to the north-west of Agra. In fact, if judiciously worked, these collieries will ensure a very heavy traffic over this Railway.

Excellent iron ore and stone lime are to be found in the neighbourhood of Katni, and in the Jubbulpore District generally.

Mr. Molesworth, the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, thus writes on the subject :—

"The Jubbulpore District yields an inexhaustible supply of very rich hematite, containing about 68 per cent. of iron suitable for the manufacture of charcoal iron. The ore is on the surface, and may be obtained cheaply without the cost of expensive mining. It seems probable that the Rewah coal-fields, which have lately been discovered, may have an important influence on the development of an iron industry in this district. There is, moreover, in the neighbourhood, to the north-west of Jubbulpore, manganese ore containing 54 per cent. of manganese; and this would be most valuable in the event of manufactures of steel being undertaken."

General traffic.

The prospects of general traffic on this line are still under careful investigation, but the following information may be accepted provisionally. In addition to coal for the north and north-west, this Railway will carry in ordinary times much grain from the Central Provinces to Upper India, and its value in time of scarcity in any portion of the North-West Provinces, or of the Punjab, will be very great.

On the Bilaspore-Sohagpore Section the total amount of goods carried along the route at present in both directions is said to be 30 tons daily for six months in the year only, but the pilgrims passing through towards Pooree are about 200,000 per annum.

On the second Section, it is stated, that the total traffic from the Sohagpore-Umaria district to Katni does not at present average more than 300 tons per month.

Rice is the bulkiest of the exports from Sohagpore and South Rewah generally; then oil-seeds, millets, ghee and forest produce.

The local traffic prospects on the Section from Katni to Saugor are much more cheering, a large quantity of produce that now comes to Katni direct from Pannah will doubtless take rail at Damoh, or near that place. The actual weight of goods, however, has not been estimated.

From Damoh to Saugor the country is particularly open and fertile, grain cultivation being unbroken from Damoh to the Sunar river, and from the Barapani hills to Saugor.

From the attached abstracts of estimates it will be seen that the cost of construction of the proposed broad guage line is moderate throughout the whole length, averaging Rs. 59,588 per mile, exclusive of rolling stock, for which item it is usual to add Rs. 10,000 per mile. The total estimate is 245½ lakhs.

Construction.

The heaviest works are in crossing the several ranges of hills, notably the Mykal range from Belaspore into the Rewah plateau; the Moorcha Pass in the ridge between the districts of Sohagpore and Singwara; and the Bharair range on the boundary of the Pannah State.

The large rivers that have to be crossed are but few in number, *viz.*, the Tipan (6 of 60 feet), the Johilla (5 of 60), the Mahanuddi (3 of 95), the Patna (5 of 40 feet), the Bearmi (15 spans of 60 feet), the Koopra (6 of 60 feet), the Sunar (9 of 60), and the Dussan (3 of 100), at all of which first class foundations are met with.

Good building stone can be found within easy distance along the line. Kunker nodules of a variety which gives a moderately hydraulic lime are found in abundance near most of the large rivers.

The stone lime of Katni is renowned and is largely exported for use even as far off as Calcutta, and it is also procurable in several other localities, but kunker lime will be mainly used for the construction of the line.

Fuel is plentful, but it is not expected that much timber fit for conversion into sleepers will be procured locally, except in the jungles of the Bhairar range, where saj and teak is plentiful.

Ballast materials of first class quality can be found near the line from one end to the other.

Brick earth for tiles or soorkee is also abundant.

Railway with extension to junction with the proposed line from Bhopal to Jhansi.

Estimated cost of construction of the proposed Belaspore-Katni-Saugor Railway.

Head of Estimate.	Sohagpore to Katni, 76¼ Miles.		Katni to Saugor, 113 Miles.		Saugor to Etawah, 43 Miles.		Average rate per mile.	Total for 352¼ miles.
	Rate per mile.	Amount.	Rate per mile.	Amount.	Rate per mile.	Amount.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary Expenses	500	38,250	500	56,500	500	21,500	500	1,76,250
Land	152	11,608	400	45,200	400	17,200	278	98,008
Earthwork	5,000	3,82,750	10,121	11,43,673	2,000	86,000	7,249	23,98,423
Minor Bridges	2,396	1,83,320	3,750	4,23,750	3,850	1,65,550	3,043	10,72,620
Major Bridges	7,722	5,90,770	8,307	9,38,691	3,250	1,39,750	6,804	25,65,211
Level crossings	500	38,250	500	56,500	500	21,500	500	1,76,250
Fencing at stations	100	3,850	100	11,300	100	4,300	123	43,450
Ballast	5,125	3,92,062	5,067	5,72,671	4,500	1,93,500	4,647	16,38,133
Permanent-way, including 10 per cent. for sidings	24,000	20,28,000	24,000	29,76,000	24,000	11,28,000	24,000	93,00,000
Stations and Buildings	5,000	...	5,000	4,40,135	5,000	2,15,000	5,000	17,62,545
Plant	116	8,874	120	13,560	120	5,160	112	39,594
Establishment at 9 per cent. on above	...	...	...	...	...	1,79,770	1,918	17,33,843
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,177,230	59,588	21,004,327
Rolling stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	35,25,000
	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,588	2,45,29,327

Total 245 lakhs for 352¼ miles.

E. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 21.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN SIND FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

Nos. 185-92I., dated Simla, 9th May 1883.

[redacted]ON—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Letter [redacted] Government of Bombay. No. 68W.I.—145, dated 20th March 1883 [redacted] Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1881-82, and [redacted] of the Government of Bombay thereon.

OBSERVATIONS.—The capital expenditure during the year under review amounted to R3,95,066, and the total outlay incurred under this head up to the end of the year to R90,93,034, including direct and indirect charges. Of this amount, R23,69,777 had been expended on Productive Public Works, and R67,23,257 on other Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

2. The gross receipts from all sources amounted to R30,44,828, being nearly 16 per cent. in excess of those for the previous year; the maintenance charges, direct and indirect, to R13,16,203; and the net revenue to R17,28,625. The net revenue from Productive Public Works returned 6 per cent., and that from other Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept 9·15 per cent., on the total capital outlay to the end of the year.

3. The total area cultivated under the canals during the year amounted to 1,601,981 acres, being 7·3 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year, but

the assessed revenue (R34,74,351) was 18 per cent. in excess of that of 1880-81. The disproportion between the increase in the area under cultivation and the assessed revenue is partly due to an increase of revenue on "kharif" lands, but mainly to the revision of settlements which is now going on as the old settlements fall in, and a steady increase in revenue is anticipated from this cause for many years to come.

4. The irrigating duty obtained from the water varied from about 35 to 65 acres per cubic foot per second, and was on the whole rather above the average of the previous year. On the Eastern Nara, on which the average duty was 64·75 acres per cubic foot per second, the duty obtained in irrigation of rice was about 50 acres, and in irrigation of "dry crops" about 120 acres per cubic foot per second.

5. The maintenance charges were considerably above the average of the previous five years owing to the necessity for special clearances of the canals, which had been somewhat neglected in previous years from the greater necessity for completion of flood embankments. The Superintending Engineer states that R7·28 lakhs may be considered as the nominal allowance for the proper maintenance of canals and embankments, and R2·35 lakhs for establishments, making a total of about 9⅔ lakhs of rupees as the ordinary annual allotment required; but this appears to be rather a narrow estimate of requirements, as the average outlay of the 5 years ending on March 31st, 1881, amounts to 11·46 lakhs of rupees. The Commissioner in Sind states that much yet remains to be done, and is confident that, if liberal grants are maintained for a few years longer, the results will be even more satisfactory than those given in the report under review.

6. The revenue charges are given in paragraph 6 of the Superintending Engineer's report as R2,74,070, and amount to 8·82 per cent. on the actual realisations of canal revenue, which are shown in paragraph 10 as amounting to R31,04,939. The charge seems high, unless detailed measurements and assessments are annually made of the irrigated areas.

7. The Government of India agrees fully with the Government of Bombay in considering that no necessity exists for making any alteration in the present method of accounting for the canal revenue, as the share of the land revenue due to the canals is fixed and duly credited to these works in the Administrative Accounts.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department for information.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded for information to the Governments noted in the margin in the Public Works Department.

Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information, and to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Gazette Supplement.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

By order,

H. A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department,—
No. 47, W. I.—104, dated 7th March 1883.

Read again—

From the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, No. 163, dated 18th January 1883—Submitting, with his remarks, the Annual Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1881-82.

Endorsement by the Commissioner in Sind, No. 413, dated 27th January 1883—Submitting the above report with his observations thereon.

RESOLUTION.—The inundation of 1881 was on the whole a favorable one, and in its results above the average.

2. The steady increase in the area of *kharif* cultivation, omitting years of flood, is extremely satisfactory, indicating, as it does, that the protective embankments of recent construction are being efficiently maintained, and that ruined lands are again being gradually brought under cultivation.

3. No increase in *rabi* cultivation can be looked for until the existing conditions are somewhat modified by the introduction of a certain quantity of perennial water into some of the canals which will admit of such a system being economically carried into effect.

4. The increase in the Irrigation revenue of over 6¼ lakhs of rupees on the average of the five preceding years is satisfactory proof that the revised system of assessment is already bearing fruit, and further that the additional sum expended since 1879-80 on the maintenance and repairs of canals and embankments has yielded a substantial return.

5. Both the Commissioner and Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind agree that, as the revised system of assessment is extended throughout the province, combined with a liberal grant for canal clearances, the revenue may be expected to increase annually for some years to come.

6. The decrease of revenue on the Eastern Nara for the year under review is fully explained. The protective embankments are now making good progress, and the lands that have been injured by floods will soon be recovered. When complete immunity from floods can be guaranteed, the returns from all the canals under this system will rapidly increase: and the supply channel at Rohri can then be deepened sufficiently to ensure a proper *rabi* supply for the Mithrao and Thar canals.

7. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs for the whole province during 1881-82 was R10,98,941, or R1,58,233 more than in 1880-81. The result of this large additional outlay will be seen in the report for the next year 1882-83.

8. The normal amount required annually for the proper maintenance of the canals and embankments is said to be about R7¼ lakhs, or, including establishment charges, about 9½ lakhs.

9. The percentage of cost of establishment in 1881-82 works out to about 24; that of expenditure on revenue to about 40; and the cost of maintenance per acre of cultivation to 13¾ annas.

10. The Superintending Engineer for Irrigation has correctly interpreted the intention of Government in the 9th paragraph of his report. Credit should be given in the accounts of *all* the canals for the difference of assessment on *jaghir* lands. The Examiner of Public Works Accounts should be requested to revise the General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Sind for, and up to the close of, 1881-82 accordingly.

11. The Commissioner concurs with the Superintending Engineer that the present arrangement of showing the Irrigation share of the consolidated rate under the head *Indirect* in the General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works is apt to mislead. Government, however, consider that there is no

necessity for any change in the form of keeping the accounts of Irrigation works in Sind which has been ordered by the Government of India.

The value of the canals as Irrigation works cannot be overlooked so long as the share of the land revenue, under the consolidated rate system, due to or dependent on the works, is properly credited in the accounts; and this share has been fixed at 90 per cent.

12. The Commissioner brings prominently to notice the importance of the Kashmor Bund, and the highly satisfactory way in which, under severe pressure, it stood and answered the purposes for which it was constructed. He also records his opinion that the results of all the different canals, as detailed by the Superintending Engineer, are satisfactory. For all these good results, great credit is due to Colonel LeMesurier and the Executive Engineers under his control.

13. Now that the embankments in Upper Sind have been completed and only require to be carefully maintained and watched during the inundation season, those in Lower Sind are being taken in hand. As regards the provision of special funds for the purpose, Government await the receipt of some definite proposals, with detailed plans and estimates, for the necessary works.

14. Copies of the report and of the Commissioner's endorsement, together with the observations of this Government thereon, should, as usual, be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Commissioner in Sind,—No. 413, dated 27th January 1883.

Read—

Letter No. 163, dated 18th January 1883, from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, submitting Irrigation Revenue Report for the year 1881-82.

Submitted to Government.

2. This report explains fully the revenue results of the year. The inundation of 1881 was a favorable one, though at one time owing to the lowness of the river in July and August, apprehensions were entertained that the crops were likely to suffer serious loss. The timely rise of the river in September removed these fears, and as it continued high, and the canals contained water till a late date, the crops were above the average, and the Irrigation revenue was unusually large, being no less than R6,29,844 in excess of the average of the previous five years. These figures, it must be remarked, refer to assessments, not actual collections.

3. This large increase is attributed by the Superintending Engineer to the introduction of the revised system of assessment, and this, there can be no question, has had a great deal to do with it: but a great deal is also due to the reculitivation of lands, which had been left uncultivated, owing to the successive floods now fortunately kept out by the Kashmor and other protective embankments; and also to general causes, for, as the table in the following paragraph of the report shows, the increase has been very general all over Sind, and not confined to the parts where revised rates have been introduced. Another reason that has largely contributed to the increase has been the state of the Western Nara, one of the largest canals in the Shikarpur and Karachi districts, which in the previous year failed very seriously, owing to the set of the river against its mouth, but which worked satisfactorily during the year. The increase in kharif cultivation has really been considerably larger than the table given in para. 3 shows, for, as Colonel LeMesurier has pointed out, kharif lands flooded, but cultivated with *rabi* crops in seasons of flood, have been entered under the head of *kharif*, because so classed at the time of settlement. The present method of recording cultivation is undoubtedly defective, but this is not the place to discuss how it can best be improved.

4. The improved results described by the Superintending Engineer are also due in no small degree to the endeavours recently made to improve the canals,

and clear them more thoroughly than had been done for long, for, as the Superintending Engineer remarks, he had been compelled in some previous years to neglect clearances in order to obtain funds for protective embankments. The increased expenditure on canals may be said to have commenced in 1879-80, when, as shown in para. 6, R6,87,162 were expended on works. In 1880-81 the expenditure rose to R7,32,956, and in 1881-82 to R8,86,044. The results are now beginning to be apparent, and a return being received which shows the wisdom of placing the canals in thorough order, and keeping them in it. Much yet remains to be done, but the Commissioner is confident that if liberal grants are continued for a few years longer, the results will be even more gratifying than those described in the present report.

5. The Commissioner observes that the Superintending Engineer has throughout used the figures supplied by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and as this is what Government has directed, the only figures it is necessary for the Commissioner to draw attention to are those which show consolidated land revenue, as given in Table VII. In this table the consolidated revenue is entered as being R37,65,471. This, unfortunately owing to a mistake, for which the Collectors of Hyderabad and Karachi—not the Examiner—are responsible, is not correct, the correct figure being R37,46,220. The difference represents the village cess levied on land revenue under Bombay Act IV of 1881 in the talukas into which revised settlements have recently been introduced. Instructions have been given to prevent a similar error in future.

6. The Superintending Engineer has, in paras. 14 to 16, raised the question whether the present method of classing receipts under the head of "direct" and "indirect" is suited to Sind. In other Provinces he points out "owners' rate" and "water advantage rate" are entered as indirect receipts, while water rates appear as "direct" revenue; but in Sind 90 per cent. of the consolidated revenue, which includes water rate, is entered as "indirect." The Commissioner agrees with Colonel LeMesurier that the present arrangement is misleading; but on the other hand, the whole 90 per cent. would not, according to the system in force elsewhere, appear under the head "direct" revenue; so that, if what is desired is to have one system in all Provinces, some further change than that suggested by Colonel LeMesurier would have to be made. Whether such a change is really necessary or desirable, the Annual Report is not the place to discuss, and therefore the Commissioner will not further pursue the subject.

7. The Kashmor embankment, in spite of the severe test to which it was exposed, stood well, and it is highly satisfactory to find this very important work answering so admirably.

8. The Superintending Engineer gives, as usual, details for all the different canals: it is not necessary for the Commissioner to review these details; it may suffice to say that the results are satisfactory.

9. The Commissioner is glad to notice that the embankments in Lower Sind are now "being taken up as a whole." The embankments in Upper Sind may now be said to be in good order, but those in Lower Sind still leave much to be desired; and until this has been seen to, and cultivation made less risky, no large increase in revenue can be looked for. Now, too, that revenue survey operations are being rapidly pushed on in Lower Sind, every help should be afforded to cultivators: the old and very faulty lease system will cease, as the settlement is extended, and a very large increase of revenue may confidently be looked for, if only agricultural operations can be carried on in safety. In his 70th paragraph, the Superintending Engineer observes that special funds will be required for the work to be done in Lower Sind, and the Commissioner trusts that Colonel LeMesurier will bring to notice what sums are required, as he fully concurs with that officer in the opinion that there ought to be no cause of complaint of insufficient return for the outlay "as far as the whole district on both banks (of the Indus) south of Jerruck is concerned."

General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Sindh for, and up to the close of, 1881-82.

WORKS IN OPERATION.

	Productive Public Works.			Irrigation and Navigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.								Irrigation and Navigation Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.							REMARKS.
	Begári Canal.	Mithráo Canal	Total.	Desert Canal.	Sukkur Canal.	Ghár Canal.	Eastern Nára. Other works.	Alibhar Kacheri Canal.	Sirak Great Canal.	Surfráz Canal.	Fuleli Canal.	Total.	Grand Total.	Shikárpur Canals. Division.	Ghár Division.	Hyderabad Canals Division.	Fuleli Division.	Karáchi Collectorate Canals Division.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	Expenditure and receipts from Ordinary Agricultural Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept :—
Capital Outlay. During year .. Direct ...	76,029	...	76,029	96,177	4,339	...	10,90,371	...	12,436	...	...	3,03,323	3,79,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Indirect ...	6,028	...	6,028	2,664	145	...	6,111	...	498	268	...	9,686	15,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	82,057	...	82,057	98,841	4,484	...	1,96,482	...	12,934	268	...	3,13,009	3,95,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	
To end of year Direct ...	12,87,376	9,98,180	22,85,556	8,01,625	12,38,152	4,15,537	25,80,161	23,207	1,93,600	1,18,559	10,77,561	64,48,402	87,33,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Indirect ...	41,039	43,182	84,221	32,417	54,925	23,448	1,06,462	710	7,486	16,121	43,286	2,74,855	3,59,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	13,28,415	10,41,362	23,69,777	8,34,042	12,93,077	4,38,985	26,86,623	23,917	2,01,086	1,24,680	11,20,847	67,23,257	90,93,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gross Revenue. During year ... Direct ...	18,499	812	19,311	10,106	327	4,256	19,306	804	2,491	1,071	24,980	63,341	82,652	2,351	3,172	15,318	1,073	11,717	33,631	
Indirect ...	1,03,047	1,21,083	2,24,130	1,00,265	31,835	4,29,147	32,677	19,337	71,153	24,801	3,06,948	10,16,163	12,40,293	2,25,880	4,22,104	5,39,631	34,427	4,66,210	16,88,252	
Total ...	1,21,546	1,21,895	2,43,441	1,10,371	32,162	4,33,403	51,983	20,141	73,644	25,872	3,31,928	10,79,504	13,22,945	2,28,231	4,25,276	5,54,949	35,500	4,77,927	17,21,883	
To end of year Direct ...	37,529	62,560	1,00,089	12,494	6,293	1,52,334	3,72,073	7,847	32,865	19,524	4,75,420	10,78,850	11,78,939	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Indirect ...	22,49,878	13,45,159	35,95,037	7,72,016	3,41,650	82,96,522	17,16,934	60,150	4,09,050	96,100	29,07,649	1,46,00,071	1,81,95,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	22,87,407	14,07,719	36,95,126	7,85,110	3,47,943	84,48,856	20,89,007	67,997	4,41,915	1,15,624	33,83,069	1,56,79,521	1,93,74,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Working Expenses. During year ... Direct ...	59,872	36,184	96,056	22,687	51,477	1,59,611	32,180	9,581	15,631	15,947	1,42,664	4,49,778	5,45,834	1,18,594	1,06,834	2,07,839	31,040	2,88,620	7,52,927	
Indirect ...	2,344	1,031	3,375	609	1,986	3,793	1,174	310	375	666	5,154	14,067	17,442	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	62,216	37,215	99,431	23,296	53,463	1,63,404	33,354	9,891	16,006	16,613	1,47,818	4,63,845	5,63,276	1,18,594	1,06,834	2,07,839	31,040	2,88,620	7,52,927	
To end of year Direct ...	13,15,649	9,29,746	22,45,395	2,07,476	5,53,915	21,23,068	9,01,353	55,235	1,42,606	1,02,725	30,65,442	71,51,821	93,97,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Indirect ...	37,268	50,827	88,095	6,797	19,284	52,528	38,053	1,870	4,340	4,707	96,174	2,25,751	3,13,846	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	13,52,917	9,80,573	23,33,490	2,14,273	5,73,199	21,75,594	9,39,406	57,105	1,46,946	1,07,432	31,61,617	73,77,572	97,11,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net Revenue. During year	59,330	84,680	1,44,010	87,075	—21,301	2,69,999	18,629	10,250	57,638	9,259	1,84,110	6,15,859	7,59,869	1,09,637	3,18,442	3,47,110	4,460	1,89,307	9,68,956	
To end of year	9,34,490	4,27,146	13,61,636	5,70,837	—2,25,256	62,73,262	11,49,601	10,892	2,94,989	8,192	2,19,452	83,01,949	96,63,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Simple Interest. During year	40,974	39,927	80,901	30,141	48,674	16,621	99,399	928	7,495	4,742	48,700	2,50,709	3,40,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	
To end of year	6,59,228	7,24,113	13,83,341	2,36,625	6,90,171	2,78,370	17,95,629	8,874	65,679	48,350	9,23,118	40,46,225	54,30,166	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net Profit after paying off Interest During year	9,356	44,753	54,109	56,934	—69,975	2,53,378	—80,770	8,322	50,143	4,517	1,41,410	2,24,950	4,19,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	
To end of year	2,75,262	—2,96,967	—21,705	3,34,212	—9,15,427	59,94,892	—6,46,028	2,018	2,39,289	—40,167	—7,03,055	30,55,124	42,33,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	

	Expenditure.	Receipts.
Divisions.		
Begári Division.	₹	₹
Clearance and extension of Buxaliwáh.	1,099	...
Constructing a well at Droha...	112	...
Additions to office quarters at Badani.	1,243	...
Abkalani maintenance and conservancy establishment Kashmor and Begári Bund.	31,749	...
Maintenance of garden at Badani.	479	...
Repairs to Kashmor and Begári Bund.	84,855	...
General charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant.	19,605	...
Total Begári Division ...	1,39,052	119
Ghár Division.		
Shikárpur Canals Division ...	...	11
Kassimpur Bund	20,370	7
Eastern Nára Division.		
Surveying a line of embankment south of Puran.	133	...
Fuleli Division	...	1
Karáchi Collectorate Canals Division.	202	373
Total ...	1,59,757	511

G. J. MELLISS, *Colonel, S.C.,*
Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1882-83 UP TO 31st MARCH 1883.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during March 1883. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Tell.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	4·21	3,073·6	1,114	...	...	Gurdáspur	10,970	0·9	0·1	Wheat	128,889	The Bári Doáb Canal was open during the whole month. The decrease in area irrigated up to date is 28,896 acres as compared with the same period of last year, and 85,668 acres as compared with March 1881. Superintending Engineer states that the decrease is attributed to a considerable area having been sown in this fasl on the dampness left from the irrigation of the previous crop.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·6		901	...	...	Amritsar	78,267	0·8	0·3	Barley	1,921	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	2·9		551	...	...	Lahore	106,764	1·1	0·3	Mixed grains	9,946	
Passing through Escapes	...	...	...	9	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous	55,245	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	...	...	3,073·6	2,575	...	...	... ...	196,001	...	...	... ...	196,001	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·6	2,888·87	...	...	... ...	224,897	...	...	... ...	224,897	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·03	2,546	739	440,614 kurries, bullies, &c.; 6,280 mds. fire-wood; and 18,136 cubic feet timber.		Umballa	500	0·78	1·47	Wheat	146,837	On the Western Jumna Canal the final operations of the year show an *increase* of 68,905 acres as compared with last year. Of this 35,666 acres are in the Hánsi Division, 31,458 in the Delhi Division, and 1,781 in the Karnál Division.
Delhi do.	5·70	4·03		389			Karnál	46,694	0·90	1·26	Barley	665	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·70		848			Delhi	30,546	0·40	1·50	Mixed grains	29,040	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	5·64		186			Rohtak	39,895	0·70	0·35	Miscellaneous	18,464	
Passing through Escapes	...	...	...	176	...		Hissár	43,330	0·60	2·40	... ...	...	
							Jhind	33,667	0·10	0·10	... ...	...	
							Bíkaner	167	...	...	... ...	...	
							Kalsia State	207	...	...	... ...	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	2,338	...	440,614	... ...	195,006	...	...	... ...	195,006	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	1,690	...	326,894	... ...	126,101	...	...	... ...	126,101	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	33,105	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	On the Inundation Canals there is an increase of 37,527 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	88,867	...	...		...	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	180,428	0·49	0·2		...	
Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan	48,295	0·37	0·05	... ...	...	
							Muzaffargarh	157,330	5·80	...	... ...	...	
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	508,025	...	...	... ...	508,025	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	470,498	...	...	... ...	470,498	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	391,007	...	...	... ...	391,007	On the Perennial Canals there is an increase of 40,009 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	350,998	...	...	... ...	350,998	

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

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

OF INDIA.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1883.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria* &c.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras.	Ganjam	7 6	5 14	11 13	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	17 13	21 3	21 3	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 3	35 3	35 3	36 10	36 10	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	8 11	9 0	9 0	10 11	11 5	11 5	21 10	...	23 3	20 13	23 13	23 13	20 3	20 3	26 5	30 6	35 2	28 2	87 8	87 8	93 5	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 5	14 5	14 0	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	10 13	10 13	12 10	...	...	...	...	12 14	15 13	16 0	16 0	18 0	26 14	...	30 11	...	...	...	29 2	28 3	36 6	33 10	33 10	29 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	15 3	15 3	15 3	Godavery	
	Kistna	8 13	7 13	16 3	...	...	...	14 0	15 6	18 5	14 11	16 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	18 11	...	...	...	26 8	29 6	35 5	25 10	26 3	27 6	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	Kistna	
	Nellore	10 13	9 0	12 10	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	15 13	14 0	14 0	...	22 2	23 0	38 6	22 10	22 10	...	28 3	29 2	36 6	22 10	22 0	25 3	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	14 11	14 11	16 3	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 0	13 5	13 5	13 11	26 14	26 14	30 13	30 6	30 6	31 14	30 0	33 0	40 5	40 5	40 5	40 5	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	13 2	14 5	14 5	13 2	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	14 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 0	13 0	13 0	16 3	30 2	30 2	33 0	28 3	28 3	18 13	38 13	38 13	38 13	29 2	31 6	33 10	29 11	94 13	94 13	97 3	15 13	15 13	14 10	15 8	15 8	14 5	Anantapur	
	Bellary	18 3	18 3	17 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	45 5	41 3	33 0	35 11	33 13	35 14	32 3	32 3	...	28 8	31 8	30 0	182 11	190 8	163 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	Bellary	
	Kurnool	14 10	15 3	14 10	...	...	...	10 10	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	34 3	34 3	32 3	31 3	31 3	30 0	28 2	28 2	28 13	27 5	27 5	25 3	83 13	83 13	81 6	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	Kurnool	
	Madras	11 5	11 5	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 10	15 13	15 13	16 3	22 5	22 5	24 8	26 6	26 6	26 6	24 11	24 11	27 6	27 5	26 8	25 5	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 5	17 5	16 5	16 14	16 14	15 14	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	16 8	16 10	16 10	17 0	...	...	...	21 13	21 2	...	32 8	30 13	35 14	30 8	30 8	33 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	14 5	14 13	14 13	14 5	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	10 3	9 5	11 6	...	...	...	15 0	14 6	16 5	17 14	17 5	18 13	27 5	24 10	...	29 11	28 0	26 6	31 0	31 13	30 3	32 0	31 2	35 11	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 6	18 6	19 5	18 0	18 0	18 14	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	8 10	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	15 11	16 8	16 8	17 8	18 13	18 13	...	...	33 10	30 0	32 5	29 5	39 5	39 5	39 5	31 8	33 3	35 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 10	15 3	15 10	14 11	14 11	15 3	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	11 13	11 0	10 5	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	19 14	...	...	...	38 3	38 3	38 3	30 6	32 10	31 14	34 2	34 2	33 14	34 10	37 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 3	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	10 10	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	16 10	18 0	16 10	17 6	18 13	17 6	...	...	...	33 0	30 8	...	40 5	38 11	34 2	45 6	43 10	42 11	121 8	121 8	145 13	17 5	17 5	15 10	16 13	16 13	15 6	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	12 14	12 2	12 8	...	...	...	17 3	17 10	15 8	18 3	18 10	16 8	37 5	34 0	29 3	32 5	32 5	32 5	...	...	...	37 14	37 14	29 6	70 0	70 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	18 11	18 5	18 5	18 5	Madura	
	Timevelly	9 3	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	19 14	19 14	15 14	20 2	20 2	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 13	31 3	31 3	34 3	38 0	34 3	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 10	14 10	14 2	14 2	14 2	13 10	Timevelly	
	Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 13	15 6	15 6	15 13	27 13	27 13	26 2	27 0	30 3	35 0	21 10	21 10	20 14	24 14	24 14	20 11	161 13	161 13	121 8	13 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	10 10	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	9 10	11 6	11 3	12 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	35 14	35 14	32 8	41 6	41 6	37 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	16 0	16 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 5	Nilgiris	
	Salem	13 10	13 10	11 14	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	15 8	17 14	17 14	16 14	29 2	29 2	29 2	29 8	22 8	14 0	20 3	21 2	19 6	22 3	22 3	20 3	109 5	109 5	116 10	15 5	15 5	15 3	14 13	14 13	14 3	Salem	
	South Canara	9 0	9 0	9 14	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 11	12 11	13 3	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	21 14	23 6	25 3	26 14	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	14 6	14 6	14 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	South Canara	
	Malabar	9 0	9 0	9 6	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	15 13	16 3	16 3	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...																Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	10 4	10 9	10 15	22 10	19 2	17 7	8 0	7 12	7 7	13 5	13 1	13 5	18 6	21 4	18 4	12 13	16 1	18 0	17 6	17 0	24 3	15 3	15 3	17 13	62 6	62 6	61 7	14 6	14 6	14 5	14 6	14 6	14 5	Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad	13 0	13 0	13 4	17 0	17 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	15 0	15 0	8 0	19 8	19 8	18 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	11 7	11 14	12 12	22 14	22 14	21 5	10 0	10 11	9 2	14 9	15 4	15 4	17 12	18 13	20 0	14 9	14 14	14 9	...	...	...	18 13	18 13	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira	
	Surat	11 10	11 13	13 6	12 8	12 8	6 3	7 10	7 10	7 7	8 7	8 7	8 5	19 2	19 5	15 9	14 3	14 3	11 3	...	...	...	14 0	14 3	14 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	14 9	13 9	13 9	14 9	Surat	
	Broach	11 10	12 10	12 5	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	10 10½	13 7	12 7	12 13	17 9	17 9	15 4	14 1	14 1	15 4	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 4	13 4	14 5	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	16 6	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibág)	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	14 8	14 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	18 0	17 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 8	15 8	15 2	15 0	15 0	15 0	Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 14	16 0	16 12½	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4	10 12	10 0	10 15	17 10	20 0	25 8	16 0	16 15	20 11	28 6	28 6	30 0	19 12	19 12	19 8	128 0	128 0	128 0	14 8	14 8	14 6	14 4	14 4	14 2	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik	12 13	12 13	15 8	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	13 6	13 6	12 0	22 6	22 6	...	18 6	18 6	21 3	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	21 11	79 12	79 12	91 5	14 14	14 14	14 7	14 10	14 10	14 5	Násik	
	Ahmednagar	14 0	14 4	14 6	...	...	...	9 5	9 9	9 11	12 4	12 11	15 0	26 4	27 4	26 13	19 12	20 6	23 11	15 6	15 6	15 6	16 2	16 2	18 6	68 0	68 0	76 0	15 4	15 4	14 11	15 0	15 0	14 7	Ahmednagar	
	Poona	13 13	14 15	13 13	9 4	9 4	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	21 12	23 15	23 15	18 6	18 6	19 11	24 14	24 10	25 9	23 2	23 3	20 3	98 0	98 0	98 0	13 8	13 8	13 12	13 0	13 0	13 8	Poona	
	Sholápur	14 8	14 8	15 6	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 5	11 5	11 5	27 10	31 8	33 10	25 8	27 2	27 9	19 6	19 8	19 8	18 3	18 3	16 4	129 7	129 7	137 1	13 13	13 13	14 9	13 2	13 2	13 2	Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	20 8	20 8	22 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	12 8	12 8	9 8	31 0	31 0	34 0	29 8	29 8	31 0	28 6	28 6	30 0	21 0	22 0	21 11	79 12	79 12	91 5	14 14	14 14	14 7	14 10	14 10	14 5	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara	13 6	13 6	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 11	11 7	11 7	11 7	20 0	20 0	28 0	19 6	19 6	23 4	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	18 6	68 0	68 0	76 0	15 4	15 4	14 11	15 0	15 0	14 7	Satara	
	Belgaum	19 8	19 0	19 0	13 4	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 14	23 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	21 14	24 10	25 9	98 0	98 0	98 0	13 8	13 8	13 12	13 0	13 0	13 8	Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	26 1	28 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 5	13 0	12 9	12 0	12 8	12 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri	12 0	12 0	11 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	10 0	16 4	16 4	16 15	20 13	20 13	20 13	14 11	14 11	19 10	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	16 4	129 7	129 7	137 1	13 13	13 13	14 9	13 2	13 2	13 2	Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 4	15 0	15 8	15 8	20 0	...	...	16 0	29 0	31 0	35 0	16 8	16 0	16 8	75 0	75 0	70 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Páuch Mahális (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	12 5	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 13	22 13	26 10	16 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 3	10 3	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Páuch Mahális (Godhra)	
	Aden	9 5	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 3	11 3	9 5	21 2	21 2	23 8	15 6	15 6	15 6	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 8	13 0	13 0	12 12	12 12	12 8	Aden	
	Asirgarh	14 14	15 5	16 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 5	11 8	14 0	14 0	13 4	20 13	22 11	31 0	22 3	23 0	32 0	19 4	21 0	22 0	13 12	14 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Asirgarh	
	Baroda	10 0	10 2	10 14	16 0	13 11	13 11	8 14	9 7	8 9	11 7	11 12	11 7	17 2	16 0	16 0	13 11	14 11	17 0	26 10	26 10	23 0	22 13	22 13	26 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Baroda	
	Disa	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 6	19 5	19 0	19 0	18 5	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa	
	Nimach	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	12 0	12 0	12 12	Nimach	
	Nasirabad	16 0	15 5¾	17 2¾	23 11	23 0	23 10¾	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 3	11 3	11 0	14 0	14 14	16 14	16 9	16 9	14 9	80 0	80 0	85 0	14 15	14 15	14 5	14 13	14 14	14 5	Nasirabad	
	Rájkot	14 8	14 14	13 10	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	18 4	18 8	16 0	14 10	14 12	16 0	17 5	17 0	18 4	18 14	18 8	18 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	Rájkot	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 12	14 4	15 0	24 4	22 8	26 0	13 0	13 0	12 5	20 0	20 0	22 12	30 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	20 8	20 8	18 8	18 0	18 0	18 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	11 0	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Karachi	13 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	24 9½	24 5½	25 0	24 5	25 0	25 0	83 5½	90 0	90 0	16 2*	16 2*	*16 6¾	15 12*	15 12*	16 0*	Karachi	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	17 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	18 12	18 12	18 12	22 0	22 0	22 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	78 0	60 0	55 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Shikarpur	13 0	13 0	13 8½	25 8	26 0	26 10	12 0	12 0	12 13	19 0	19 0	15 4	28 4	28 0	23 0	28 4	27 4	26 10	22 8	22 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	Shikarpur	
	Sukkur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 8	20 0	21 4	240 0	240 0	290 0	13 12	13 14	13 8	13 9	13 12	13 6	Sukkur	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	14 2	13 0	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	12 13	12 0	10 11	12 13	12 0	10 11	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Western Districts.																												Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	
	Burdwan	16 0	15 7	16 0	24 0	26 4	30 0	19 0	18 12	29 0	24 0	24 12	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 10	26 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	R a. p. 3 9 0	R a. p. 3 0 6	R a. p. 2 12 0	R a. p. 12 0a	12 0	13 5	Burdwan	Bengal.
	Bancoorah	14 0	14 0	13 12	19 0	19 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	25 0	24 8	24 8	35 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 3 6	3 3 6	3 2 0	12 0b	12 0	12 12	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 3	3 4 0	3 3 6	12 0c	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	17 0	17 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	13 0d	13 0	13 0	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	15 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	13 9e	13 9	13 0	Hooghly	
	Howrah	13 4	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	17 8	18 12	20 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Culna and Cutwa 13-4 seers and Raneegunge 12-14 seers.
b Retail price of salt at Onda, Mejia, and Bishenpore 13 seers, and at Sonamukhi 12 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 11-12 to 16 seers.
d In Ghattal retail price of salt 12-8 seers.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
* Sambhaur Salt. † In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1883 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Marhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
																											Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Retail.							
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																																	*Central Districts.*	BENGAL—*continued.*
	Calcutta	15 6	15 5	14 9	21 5	23 2	32 0	11 8	10 12	10 0	17 12	16 0	20 0	23 2	24 8	32 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	18 13	20 0	24 10	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	12 8	13 5	13 5	16 0	20 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	...	20 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 8 0	13 5*f*	13 5	11 0	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	14 8	15 3½	16 7	24 9½	...	32 0	16 7	16 13	20 0	17 4	18 4½	21 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 15	24 9½	26 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	11 10½*f*	11 10½	12 13½	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	180 0	180 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	11 0*k*	11 0	...	Khoolna	
	Jessore	20 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 4	22 8	29 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 12*i*	11 4	11 8	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	32 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	12 4*j*	12 4	10 0	Moorshedabad	
	Dinagepore	15 10	15 12	15 9	14 0	14 8	27 8	18 0	18 0	25 8	20 0	20 0	32 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	11 0*k*	11 12	...	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	18 0	18 0	16 0 to 20 10	37 8	37 8	48 12	13 8 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	19 11 to 21 0	17 4 to 18 12	18 0 to 28 12	24 0 to 26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 6	26 4	27 3 to 28 2	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 13 0	3 8 9	...	10 8*l*	11 4	12 0	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	110 0	110 0	125 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 14*m*	11 14	11 8	Rungpore	
	Bogra	13 8	15 0	19 14	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	18 0	21 0	22 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	19 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 2 8	10 8	11 4	12 0	Bogra	
	Pubna	18 12	18 6	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	9 0	10 0	19 0	18 12	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 5 3	3 4 0	3 0 0	11 4*n*	11 4	13 5	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	8 0*o*	8 0	6 0	Darjeeling	
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	12 0*p*	11 0	11 0	Jalpáiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																																	*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	14 8	14 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	16 0	16 4	25 0	19 4	19 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 13	25 0	80 0	80 0	91 4	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 15 0	12 4*q*	12 4	13 5	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	24 0	24 0	22 0	37 0	37 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	3 2 0	3 1 3	12 0*r*	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	3 11 0	13 0*s*	13 0	10 9	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	13 4	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 2 0	12 0*t*	11 12	12 8	Mymensingh	
	Tipperah	13 4	12 4	13 4	...	...	...	20 4	21 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	15 8	20 0	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	12 4*u*	12 4	11 0	Tipperah	
	Chittagong	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	60 0	80 0	80 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 11 0	9 0*v*	9 0	13 0	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 4 0	10 0*w*	9 0	9 0	Noakholly	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	17 14	17 14	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	...	4 8 0	4 0 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																																	*Behar.*	
	Patna	17 8	17 8	19 8	32 0	32 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	29 8	36 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 15 0	10 8	10 8	9 1	Patna	
	Gya	20 0	20 0	21 0	24 8	24 8	30 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	27 8	180 0	180 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 0*x*	12 0	12 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	16 8 to 17 0	16 0 to 18 0	15 8 to 17 0	25 0 to 26 0	26 0 to 35 0		10 8 to 11 0	11 0 to 11 8	20 0 to 22 0	16 8 to 16 0	18 0 to 18 8	23 8 to 26 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	30 0	...	85 0	40 0	40 0	28 0 to 29 0	28 0 to 29 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	12 8*y*	12 8	12 0	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	14 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	44 0	28 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 0	33 0	32 0	24 0	20 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	11 0*z*	11 0	12 0	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	19 0	21 0	19 0	32 0	35 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	11 0*z*1	12 0	12 0	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	17 0	16 8	15 8	28 0	30 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	19 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	11 0*z*2	11 0	11 0	Sarun	
	Chumparun	17 0	16 0	18 8	40 0	40 0	43 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 0	38 0	32 0	26 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	3 6 6	3 5 0	3 8 0	11 8*z*3	11 0	10 8	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	19 11	19 10	20 0	29 6	33 9	27 12	13 9	13 9	16 12	16 12	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 14	27 14	33 9	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 2 6	11 13*z*4	12 1	10 8	Monghyr	
	Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	17 1	26 8	25 4	34 0	16 6	15 12	18 15	18 15	18 15	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 4	25 4	32 2	126 8	151 8	138 6	3 0 6	3 0 6	3 3 0	12 10*z*5	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
	Purneah	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	...	10 0*z*6	10 0	10 0	Purneah	
	Maldah	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	28 0	28 0	140 0	160 0	120 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	Maldah	
	Southal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	11 0*z*7	11 0	10 0	Southal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.																																	*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	15 12	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	14 7	26 4*	26 4	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	22 5	23 10	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Cuttack	
	Pooree	13 2	13 2	13 8	...	...	...	26 4	26 9	28 0	32 8	32 8	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	18 6	18 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	2 11 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	14 0*z*8	11 4	11 0	Pooree	
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 2 0	10 8*z*9	10 8	13 0	Balasore	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																																	CHOTA NAGPUR.	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																																	*South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribágh	18 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 7 3	11 0*z*10	11 0	11 0	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	17 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	39 0	15 0	17 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	4 2 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	38 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	15 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	30 0	...	18 0	18 0	23 8	27 0	27 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	10 8*z*11	10 8	11 0	Manbhoom	

* In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 31-9 to 42 seers per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Dum-Dum 12 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, and Barrackpore 12-12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea 12-12 seers, and Meherpore, Chooadanga, and Ranaghat 12 seers.
h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Satkhira 12 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.
i In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jhenidah, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Laibagh 11 seers, Jungipore 10-14 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
k Retail prices of salt at Raigange 11-8 seers and Nitpore 12 seers.
l In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nattore 12 seers and Nowgong 11-4 seers.
m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers, Kurigram 10 seers, and Gaibanda 14 seers.
n In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
o Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and Silligori 10 seers.
p Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers per rupee.
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Munshigunge 10-10 seers and Narainguuge 13-4 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 10-8 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, Bhauga 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-13 seers.
s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.
t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Nasrokona 12-5 seers.

* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Brahmunberriah 12-4 seers and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
v Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and at Hathazaree and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
w In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-4 seers.
x In the interior retail prices of salt 10 seers per rupee.
y In Nowada retail price of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers and Bhabooah 11 seers.
z In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt 12 seers per rupee.
z In Madhubani and Tajpore sub-divisions retail price of salt range from 8 to 13 seers.
*z*1 In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sewan 11-4 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
*z*2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12-8 seers.
*z*3 In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 10-4 seers and Jamui 11 seers.
*z*4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka and Soopole 10 seers and Muddehpoora 10-8 seers.
*z*5 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (in Raneegunge) 12 seers.
*z*6 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt 10 seers per rupee.
*z*7 In Godda retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.
*z*8 In Khoorda retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
*z*9 In Bhadrak retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
*z*10 Retail price of salt at Khurruckdiha 12 seers per rupee.
*z*11 Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore 11-8 seers and at Burratazar and Govindpore 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1883—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*R a.* per maund.	*R a.* per maund.	*R a.* per maund.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 0	24 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 8	3 4	3 4	11 6	12 4	12 0	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	9 8	10 10	9 2	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	21 5	22 12	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 4	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 4	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4	3 4	3 8	13 0	12 0	10 2	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	8 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 8	3 8	3 9	11 8	11 8	10 8	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 10	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	7 3	9 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	Lakhimpur	
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	7 5	...	...	6 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	3 0	3 0	2 11	Nága Hills	
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 8	18 8	19 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	11 4	26 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 8	15 4	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
	Saháranpur	21 8	21 8	21 8	40 13	40 13	30 2	9 11	9 11	10 12	13 7	13 6½	12 14½	32 4	32 4	24 11½	27 15	27 15	25 13	...	...	...	14 8	15 4	16 0	120 0	120 0	132 0	12 10	12 15	12 6	12 6	12 7	11 13½	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	20 4	21 0	37 10	23 0	33 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	14 5	36 12	36 4	30 4	26 6	26 6	28 10	...	...	...	31 3	31 3	27 6½	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 10	11 10	11 2	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	20 0	18 8	19 0	31 0	33 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	28 8	25 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	30 4	28 11	25 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	19 8	20 0	20 12	29 0	30 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 4	10 11	27 0	27 0	26 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	23 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	17 8	17 4	19 8	26 8	26 8	24 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	16 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 8	130 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	...	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	11 8	12 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	18 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	27 0*	30 0*	35 0*	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	20 4	19 11	18 9	32 6	32 1	28 2	11 4	11 4	11 11	13 12	13 12	12 15	31 8	32 6	27 0	22 8	22 8	20 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	21 14	21 4	20 10	31 14	31 14	28 2	10 10	10 10	8 2	13 12	15 0	14 6	31 4	31 4	27 8	19 6	20 10	23 2	...	...	...	27 0	25 14	22 8	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 6	10 4	Moradabad	
	Budaun	21 4½	21 4½	20 0	31 12½	32 6	27 9½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	13 12½	16 3	15 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	24 4	21 14	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 8	12 8	12 8	Budaun	
	Bareilly	19 6	19 10	20 10	28 12	28 12	27 8	7 8	7 8	8 2	18 12	15 0	15 10	28 12	28 12	23 12	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	25 3	24 0	21 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 6	11 6	12 0	Bareilly	
	Sháhjáhánpur	21 8	20 12	21 8	33 0	33 0	29 8	9 12	9 12	9 4	18 12	18 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 3	24 0	21 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	11 14	11 6½	11 14	11 9	10 6	Sháhjáhánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 0	20 0	23 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	30 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	24 6	25 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	18 8	17 4	18 8	27 8	27 8	24 0	7 0	7 0	...	13 0	14 8	15 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	Muttra	
	Agra	18 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	23 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	11 4	12 8	13 0	12 8	Agra	
	Farukhabad	19 3½	18 1	19 7	27 7	27 5	26 8½	6 7	7 5	8 3	14 6½	14 6½	15 5½	25 10	25 15	...	23 0	22 2	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	19 8	19 8	20 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 11	24 15	22 14½	156 8	156 8	156 8	11 0	11 8	11 9	11 9	11 6	10 14	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	18 0	17 0	19 8	23 8	23 8	24 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	24 0	24 0	22 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	25 0	22 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Etáwah	
	Etah	21 0	20 5	22 0	27 5	26 13	27 0	8 2	8 0	6 0	14 5	14 5	13 0	24 0	23 0	...	21 5	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	12 0	9 8	11 0	12 0	11 0	Etah	
	Jalaun	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	26 0	27 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	26 0	24 12	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	23 0	22 2	24 4	38 13	38 1	35 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	36 13	35 8	30 14	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	33 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	23 0	21 8	26 0	42 0	40 0	39 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	41 0	40 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	30 8	33 5	34 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	19 0	19 4	21 0	27 8	28 0	28 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	14 8	15 0	16 8	34 0	35 0	32 0	26 0	27 8	27 0	...	...	...	31 9½	33 5	31 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	17 6	17 14	18 12	26 0	27 0	26 12	11 4	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	30 0	32 0	...	24 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	35 0	33 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 8	12 8	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	23 0	22 0	22 0	37 0	29 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	17 8	16 0	37 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	29 0	29 0	27 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	11 0	9 10	10 12	10 12	9 6	Bánda	
	Allahabad	17 12	18 4	19 8	28 8	30 0	28 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	15 8	18 0	32 0	32 8	33 0	31 0	30 8	31 0	...	...	...	28 4	28 4	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	19 0	18 0	20 0	...	20 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	37 0	39 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	19 13	20 8	21 3	31 12	30 5	33 2	7 12	7 12	8 7	15 8	15 8	14 2	...	...	...	25 6	25 6	22 9	...	...	...	30 8	31 0	30 4	130 0	135 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	20 11	18 0	21 9½	30 9½	28 12½	36 0	14 6½	14 5½	16 3	18 0	16 11½	21 9½	36 0	36 0	21 9½	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	28 4	28 4	28 4	148 12	148 12	169 8	10 12	10 12	9 2	10 10	10 10	8 15	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	20 8	19 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	42 0	15 8	15 8	17 0	17 8	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 4	28 4	29 0	150 0	140 0	140 0	11 11	11 11½	...	11 3	11 9¼	9 9½	Basti	
	Azamgarh	18 7	19 3	20 10	25 1	26 1	31 0	10 5	10 5	10 5	14 12	14 0	16 4	29 8	29 8	41 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 5	32 5½	32 6½	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	18 0	17 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	15 0	15 8	18 0	28 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	30 0	24 0	29 0	150 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 3	11 15	9 8	9 4	9 4	Mirzapur	
	Benares	17 14	16 8	18 2	26 8½	25 0	27 10	11 6	11 6	13 0	17 1	17 1	20 1	29 4	27 10	28 11½	29 4	29 4	27 10	...	...	...	22 14	23 8	23 10	147 8	147 8	147 8	10 8	9 3	11 15	9 8	9 3	9 4	Benares	
	Gházipur	19 5	19 5	18 10	27 0½	26 6½	28 9	10 5	10 5	10 11	16 1½	16 1½	21 8½	32 3	32 3	36 1	27 11	27 11	27 11½	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Gházipur	
	Balia	19 6	18 12	16 4	27 8	27 8	27 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	18 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 12	25 8½	26 0	140 0	130 0	140 0	10 2	10 2	9 9	10 11	...	...	Balia	
	Pilibhít	21 8	20 7	21 13	35 6½	36 4	35 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 4	17 8	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 5	28 5	23 13½	128 12	128 12	103 0	10 15½	10 15½	9 10	10 5	10 5	9 10	Pilibhít	
Oudh.	Lucknow	18 14½	18 13½	19 9½	28 10	31 3	29 2	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 10	14 12	14 13½	29 10½	25 0½	27 8	24 2½	24 12½	25 2	...	...	...	30 0	28 12	27 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 10	11 4	9 6	10 10	11 4	...	Lucknow	Oudh.
	Unáo	19 0	19 0	20 8	28 0	28 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	26 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	Unáo	
	Bára Banki	18 8	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	34 0	36 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	24 7½	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Bára Banki	
	Sitapur	21 3	20 12	20 14	26 0	25 12	27 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 8	19 0	33 0	33 4	23 4	27 10	27 8	21 4	...	...	...	21 2	20 10	22 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 7	8 7	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 7	Sitapur	
	Hardui	18 12	17 13	20 6	30 0	30 0	27 11	5 10	5 10	5 10	11 4	11 4	13 3	...	23 0	...	...	23 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	22 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Hardui	
	Kheri	19 12	19 12	20 0	36 0	36 0	29 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	44 0	49 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Kheri	
	Fyzabad	18 8	18 8	19 4	27 0	29 8	31 0	10 12	11 4	11 8	17 0	17 12	16 0	36 0	37 8	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad	
	Bharaich	20 0	18 0	17 0	40 0	40 0	37 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	40 0	45 0	38 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	32 12	31 4	30 4	200 0	200 0	240 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 12	11 12	11 0	Bharaich	
	Gonda	22 8	21 6	23 8	40 8	38 8	38 12	15 0	15 8	15 12	16 10	17 4	20 0	46 8†	46 8†	43 0†	27 0	28 8	26 0	...	...	...	25 12	25 8	21 4	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	11 0	Gonda	
	Rai Bareli	19 6	20 0	20 12	29 0	29 8	27 8	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	...	30 8	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 12	Rai Bareli	
	Sultánpur	21 8	22 0	23 0	33 0	36 0	34 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 4	27 12	26 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 14	10 12	9 3	Sultánpur	
	Partábgarh	20 14	21 1	22 3	33 2	33 9	33 2	15 14	16 9	16 10	17 4	17 11	17 14	...	31 0	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Partábgarh	
Punjab.	Delhi	19 8	19 8	17 8	30 0	30 0	24 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	31 0	30 0	28 8	21 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	22 4	80 0	80 0	85 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	Delhi	Punjab.
	Gurgáon	20 12	21 0	18 8	29 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	23 8	24 8	22 0	...	...	...	25 4	25 0	22 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgáon	
	Karnál	19 0	19 0	19 8	34 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	33 0	32 0	31 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 6	12 6	11 12	12 4	11 8	11 8	Karnál	
	Hissar	21 8	20 8	20 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	32 0	33 0	36 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	33 0	34 0	29 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	11 8	Hissar	
	Rohtak (*a*)	21 0	18 8	21 0	34 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	31 0	28 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 8	10 15	12 0	12 0	10 10	Rohtak (*a*)	
	Sirsa	23 0	20 0	23 0	47 0	48 0	41 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	43 0	45 0	34 0	34 0	33 12	...	...	...	...	43 0	44 0	35 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	Sirsa	
	Umballa	24 8	24 8	25 0	38 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	42 0	42 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	...	32 0	35 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 14	14 14	14 6	14 8	14 8	14 4	Umballa	
	Ludhiána	25 8	25 8	26 0	47 0	47 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	44 0	47 0	38 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	37 8	39 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 5	10 12	10 10	10 0	10 1	Ludhiána	
	Simla	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	21 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 4	14 0	Simla	
	Jullundur (*a*)	24 0	24 8	23 8	50 0	55 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	43 0	41 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...	36 0	34 0	31 0	110 0	110 0	105 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	13 12	13 12	13 8	Jullundur (*a*)	
	Hoshiárpur (*a*)	26 0	26 0	24 0	40 0	45 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	38 0	38 0	35 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	29 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 8	Hoshiárpur (*a*)	
	Kángra	22 0	22 0	21 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	12 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	Kángra	

* Mandwa. † Maize.

(*a*) Barley rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1883—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*). Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*). Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murhwa, Nugeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murhwa, Nugeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murhwa, Nugeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Punjab—*continued*.	Amritsar	25 0	25 0	24 4	44 0	44 0	49 0	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	12 8	43 0	42 0	33 4	26 8	26 8	25 8												Amritsar	Punjab—*continued*.
	Siálkot (*a*)	26 0	27 0	23 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	37 0	37 0	28 0	39 0	39 0	23 0												Siálkot (*a*)	
	Gurdáspur	28 0	28 0	32 0	45 0	45 0	35 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	32 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0												Gurdáspur	
	Lahore	24 0	24 0	23 0	48 0	48 0	39 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	48 0	48 0	35 0	28 0	30 0	26 0												Lahore	
	Ferozepore	23 0	24 0	22 0	45 0	46 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	50 0	50 0	38 0	36 0	38 0	32 0												Ferozepore	
	Gujránwála (*b*)	25 8	26 12	21 4	50 0	50 0	38 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	36 0	40 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	20 0												Gujránwála (*b*)	
	Ráwalpindi (*c*)	21 0	22 0	19 8	40 0	44 0	33 0	...	...	...	14 12	15 4	9 8	38 0	37 0	26 0	46 0	43 0	23 12												Ráwalpindi (*c*)	
	Jhelum (*d*)	27 8	27 8	19 0	42 0	42 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	40 0	39 0	28 0	49 0	45 0	23 0												Jhelum (*d*)	
	Gujrát	30 8	31 0	23 0	49 8	48 0	39 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	47 0	47 0	21 0	47 0	47 0	29 0												Gujrát	
	Shahpúr (*e*)	26 0	23 0	19 0	50 0	55 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	42 0	42 0	22 0	48 0	48 0	20 0												Shahpúr (*e*)	
	Mooltan	16 8	16 12	16 8	33 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	24 0												Mooltan	
	Jhang (*f*)	20 0	20 0	19 0	37 8	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	40 0	35 0	18 0	32 0	35 0	22 0												Jhang (*f*)	
	Montgomery	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												Montgomery	
	Muzaffargarh	19 0	18 8	19 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	20 0												Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Ismail Khán	21 12	20 3	18 7	33 12	34 3	32 12	...	...	...	9 8	9 11	8 12	41 4	41 4	25 5	35 10	33 12	22 13												Dera Ismail Khán	
	Dera Gházi Khán (*d*)	17 8	16 14	17 8	35 0	35 0	26 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	40 0	40 0	23 2	37 8	33 12	24 6												Dera Gházi Khán (*d*)	
	Bannu (*g*)	29 6	28 2	23 2	52 8	59 6	47 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	27 8	45 0	41 4	20 0												Bannu (*g*)	
	Pesháwar	17 10	17 12	13 14	41 4	42 0	37 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 8	36 11	36 11	24 4	33 0	33 2	14 0												Pesháwar	
	Kohát (*h*)	19 2	17 14	13 11	33 2	31 14	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	10 13	12 2	38 4	36 15	20 6	38 4	36 15	16 9												Kohát (*h*)	
	Házára	...	...	...	43 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	14 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	...												Házára	
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	18 8	18 8	19 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 8	18 4	18 4	17 4	29 12	29 12	28 12	...	...	...	23 12	19 12	24 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 8	12 8	11 4	12 4	12 4	11 0	Nágpur	Central Provinces.
	Bhandára	22 8	22 8	24 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 12	20 0	22 8	20 8	35 0	35 0	23 8	...	...	...	26 4	30 0	34 4	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	10 0	11 8	11 0	9 12	Bhandára	
	Chánda	20 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	36 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 0	Chánda	
	Wardha	19 0	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	14 0	16 0	12 12	30 0	30 0	34 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	22 12	155 0	155 0	135 0	13 0	10 8	10 12	12 8	10 0	10 8	Wardha	
	Bálaghát	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 8	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	32 0	35 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	Bálaghát	
	Jubbulpore	20 8	19 8	20 0	26 0	19 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	21 0	20 0	18 8	28 0	30 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Jubbulpore	
	Saugor	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	30 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	32 0	...	32 0	...	...	26 0	30 0	28 0	30 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	8 4	Saugor	
	Damoh	29 0	31 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	14 8	15 8	12 12	15 8	16 4	13 12	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	41 0	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	8 4	Damoh	
	Seoni	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	28 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 4	11 8	7 0	11 0	11 4	6 8	Seoni	
	Mandla	28 0	28 12	27 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	16 0	19 0	20 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	Mandla	
	Betúl	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	35 0	30 0	32 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 8	11 0	9 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	18 8	15 0	18 8	17 0	17 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára	
	Hoshangabad	15 2	16 9	18 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 0	10 11	10 11	11 4	21 0	21 0	24 0	19 4	19 4	27 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 8	11 8	8 12	10 12	10 12	7 0	Hoshangabad	
	Narsinghpur	19 8	19 8	20 4	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 14	23 14	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	10 8	10 8	8 4	Narsinghpur	
	Nimár	16 10	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	12 8	22 4	25 1	33 11	22 4	25 1	31 8	26 0	26 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	12 12	12 12	13 0	Nimár	
	Raipur	22 0	24 0	38 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 4	32 0	34 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	21 13	23 15	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 4	Raipur	
	Sambalpur	22 0	18 8	27 0	...	...	...	38 0	37 0	38 0	52 8	52 8	52 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	33 0	39 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	11 8	11 4	9 4	11 0	11 0	9 4	Sambalpur	
	Biláspur	36 0	36 0	50 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	40 0	50 0	40 0	49 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Biláspur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																			120 0	150 0	200 0	42 0	42 0	56 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0		British Burma.
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												Akyab	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	27 7	26 13	26 13	33 9	...	...	...	...	...	...				469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	39 0	Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																														*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town	15 5	15 5	16 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 2	15 4	12 3	13 2	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	19 7	18 1	320 0	320 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	12 2	12 2	18 3	...	...	...	13 7	14 15	16 12	17 2	17 2	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...												Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																			15 9	12 7	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	32 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Hénzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	14 5	17 14	15 10	19 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...												Henzada	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	15 8	18 8	12 11	17 13	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...				183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Bassein	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	16 12	14 11	14 11	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...				265 7	241 5	142 4	28 9	28 9	39 0	23 1	23 1	28 6	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	13 6	11 8	12 1	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	11 11	13 13	13 13	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 12	147 10	147 10	147 10	35 7	35 7	47 5	33 12	33 12	44 5	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																			14 15	14 15	13 7	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 6	18 15	18 15	18 15	*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 5½	13 14	13 14	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	15 13	13 14	220 0	220 0	220 0	32 5	32 5	50 6⅝	22 12	22 12	22 6⅝	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 12	13 12	19 6	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	11 1	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	17 5	21 12	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...				428 0	428 0	423 0	30 6	30 6	36 8	14 7½	14 7½	29 3	Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 5	18 3	18 3	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...				24 0	24 0	24 0	28 3	28 3	32 0	18 12	18 12	18 12	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	15 15	13 13	13 13	17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	12 9	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	32 3	27 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16 5	16 12	17 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 2	9 13	9 13	9 13	23 14	24 14	24 14	...	29 9	27 0												Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum	18 15	18 15	19 5	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	7 12	9 9	9 9	9 5	25 11	25 11	28 4	...	...	...	28 4	27 0	33 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 14	11 1	10 14	10 6	10 8	10 6	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	9 8	7 0	8 0	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 12	Chudderghat	
	Amraoti	16 0	17 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	28 0	29 0	16 0	17 0	26 0				80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8	Amraoti	
	Akola	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	27 0				64 0	64 0	70 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	21 0				64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldána	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	23 0	23 0	30 0				64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Buldána	
	Wún	20 0	21 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	15 8	16 0	10 8	35 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...				300 0	300 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 8	8 0	9 0	Wún	
	Básim	22 8	21 8	23 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...				64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	Básim	

* No whole sale salt sold. (*a*) Firewood falling. (*b*) Jowar rising and gram falling. (*c*) Barley and firewood rising and gram falling. (*d*) Bajra falling. (*e*) Barley rising and gram falling. (*f*) Jowar falling. (*g*) Barley rising and bajra falling. (*h*) Rice and gram falling and salt rising.

Memo.—In return for fortnight ending 15th April, the figures against Raipur in column "Present fortnight" under the following heads, should be altered as below :—

	Retail.
Rice common	34 seers.
Gram	33 ,,
Firewood	70 ,,

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1883 —*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenaj Coraloo, Murnwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenaj Coraloo, Murnwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenaj Coraloo, Murnwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
MYSORE.	Bangalore	12 2	11 13	11 15	12 15	12 12	14 5	10 2	10 2	10 0	11 2	11 2	11 11	30 5	30 14	26 11	...	...	...	32 5	33 5	27 0	34 7	35 1	31 3	96 0	96 0	96 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 4	Bangalore	MYSORE.
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 7	12 15	12 15	12 14	13 8	14 0	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 2	37 2	30 0	38 7	40 12	34 3	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	13 3	13 3	13 3	12 14	Kolar	
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	28 0	40 0	48 0	38 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Túmkúr	
	Mysore	12 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	13 0	14 4	10 8	14 4	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	31 0	20 0	32 0	35 0	28 8	78 0	78 0	84 0	9 0	10 0	9 4	8 8	9 12	9 0	Mysore	
	Hassan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hassan	
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	14 11	15 12	15 12	15 4	12 1	12 10	10 8	14 11	16 13	12 10	36 12	37 13	27 5	...	...	...	37 4	37 4	28 6	29 6	34 10	27 5	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 9	11 9	10 0	10 8	10 8	9 7	Shimoga	
	Kadur	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	36 0	22 0	31 0	32 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Kadur	
	Chitaldroog	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chitaldroog	
COORG.	Coorg	9 13	9 5	9 8	10 3	10 3	10 8	14 14	16 13	11 3	19 9	20 10	14 11	...	..	...	...	...	...	27 5	28 0	22 2	29 11	31 8	24 15	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 11	11 10	11 2	11 0	11 11	9 8	Coorg	COORG.
RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore	16 8	15 8	16 0	23 4	23 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 6	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 0	14 4	14 4	14 8	Jeypore	RAJPOOTANA.
	Kishengurh	15 0	15 0	16 12	24 0	24 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	25 4	25 4	28 0	19 0	19 0	20 8	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	19 10	18 12	18 0	28 12	27 8	21 8	13 12	13 12	13 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 12	28 12	21 0	25 10	25 8	18 8	...	...	...	28 12	28 12	21 8	...	...	...	13 12	14 6	13 2	13 2	13 7	14 0	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	19 15	20 0	18 11	27 15	27 10	23 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	28 8	28 8	24 0	22 8	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	27 11	28 6	23 4	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 13	15 4	15 4	15 8	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	21 0	18 11	17 8	30 0	30 4	25 8	8 0	8 2	6 8	11 9	11 4	11 0	28 4	28 4	27 0	26 0	25 8	21 0	...	...	...	29 8	29 10	24 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 8	12 8	12 12	13 8	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	15 8	15 0	15 8	22 8	22 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	24 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	17 15	16 4	17 3	25 4	23 4	23 2	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	24 14	24 6	23 13	19 2	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	26 3	25 6	24 1	...	...	...	14 15 *R a. p.*	14 14 *R a. p.* per md.	... *R a. p.*	14 0	14 0	13 4	Deoli Cantonment	
	Erinpura	17 4	17 1¼	18 1¼	29 0	28 2	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	20 2	21 0	26 6	...	...	...	20 5	21 6	21 6½	160 0	160 0	170 0	2 13 9	2 13 9	3 1 2	13 0	13 0	12 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	15 0	16 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 5 4	12 5	12 5	11 7	Sirohee	
	Abu	13 8	14 0	16 4	21 0	21 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 4	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	Abu	
	Anadra	15 4	15 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	7 12	8 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	22 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	Anadra	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	19 0	23 0	28 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	28 0	*	*	*	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14½	12 14½	15 10	18 12	18 5½	21 7½	10 15	10 15	11 11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 9½	17 15½	17 9½	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch *R a. p.* 10 8¾	S. Ch. *R a. p.* per md. 10 15	S. Ch. *R a. p.* 9 12½	10 2½	10 8½	9 4½	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	14 8½	15 12½	19 11	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	9 1	12 13	14 1	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	22 8	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 6	...	...	18 9	18 9	11 4	Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 15	15 12½	15 8	21 14	21 4	23 12	6 4	6 4	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	20 0	20 0	25 0	18 7	18 2	21 4	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	20 0	...	...	...	2 10 0 S. Ch.	2 10 0 S. Ch.	2 8 0 S. Ch.	15 5	15 5	15 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
	Bikaneer	12 0	12 0	12 15	...	...	...	3 8	3 4	3 1	6 10	6 10	6 12	...	...	...	19 14	19 14	20 6	...	...	...	18 0	18 6	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 6	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	20 0	18 8	20 0	30 0	27 0	30 0	10 0	10 12	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	29 0	27 0	30 0	29 0	27 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	13 4	12 12	13 12	13 0	12 8	13 6	Boondee	
	Kotah	19 0	18 0	19 4	22 0	19 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	24 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 8	Kotah	
	Tonk	19 0	17 11	16 13	28 0	26 0	23 1	8 0	8 2	7 0	9 12	9 11	10 0	29 8	29 4	23 6	21 8	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	27 0	28 8	23 1	160 0	160 0	130 0	14 8	14 10	13 0	14 4	14 5	...	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	18 6	17 3	17 0	23 10	22 14	23 14	...	...	...	11 3	8 14	8 13½	24 6	24 6	18 9½	18 6	18 6	14 10	...	...	...	26 9	26 9	21 10	..	....	...	10 2	10 14	9 15	9 14	10 10	9 11½	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	17 4	16 0	17 12	24 0	20 6	22 4	13 0	13 4	10 4	15 2	16 12	15 0	22 12	21 1	21 8	17 1	17 1	20 0	...	...	...	22 4	20 12	22 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 3	14 4	14 0	14 0	14 1	... *	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	17 8	16 15	18 1	28 2	28 15	25 6	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 8	12 6	12 6	26 7	26 8	23 8	24 10	25 2	22 0	...	...	...	27 7	28 11	23 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 15	12 10	12 10	12 3	Dholpur	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	15 8	15 0	17 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 9	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	22 14	20 0	20 0	20 13	...	...	...	17 7	16 13	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 6	10 14	9 0	Indore	CENTRAL INDIA.
	Gwalior	17 5	17 8	...	22 9	22 13	22 7	7 5	6 14	7 7	9 12	10 1	9 10	25 9	24 14	22 7	20 2	21 1	17 13	...	...	...	23 9	24 0	21 0	118 10	118 10	109 8	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	11 7	Gwalior	
	Goona	24 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 10	10 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	35 0	35 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	30 0	34 0	32 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 12	22 1	23 0	41 5	42 8	35 5	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 4	22 0	23 0	42 0	40 0	40 0	33 10	32 0	25 15	...	...	...	36 13	36 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 7	12 7	12 8	11 11	11 10	10 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first month of the official year 1883-84, and of the twelve preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

YEAR.	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.			SIND.			BRITISH BURMA.			TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.
1871-72	92	5,56	1,70	1,65	1,02	1,65	89	2,13	49	10	5	11	10	40	3,98	2,27	9,16	11,43	7,93	1,36
1872-73	96	5,33	2,04	1,43	1,19	1,59	44	3,05	53	5	8	37	35	47	4,00	2,12	10,12	12,24	8,37	20,61
1873-74	85	4,62	1,27	1,24	92	1,02	44	2,46	46	6	3	12	37	46	6,31	2,12	8,49	10,61	9,40	20,01
1874-75	86	5,04	1,26	98	1,24	1,24	50	1,65	50	10	3	10	38	67	4,69	2,10	8,63	10,73	7,53	18,26
1875-76	98	7,18	1,58	1,22	1,24	1,24	66	2,79	1,10	15	12	32	39	40	7,12	2,49	11,73	14,22	11,34	25,56
1876-77	1,06	5,65	63	62	1,03	1,03	55	2,83	17	10	3	4	48	40	4,88	2,67	9,94	12,61	6,34	18,95
1877-78	1,19	5,61	1,13	21	81	2	92	4,11	20	24	8	7	52	51	4,64	3,44	11,12	14,56	6,25	20,81
1878-79	1,16	6,43	84	44	89	4	82	4,27	28	22	5	4	90	65	5,13	3,67	12,29	15,96	6,73	22,69
1879-80	90	6,13	76	37	71	4	1,01	3,47	27	21	4	4	73	48	6,74	3,25	10,83	14,08	8,18	22,26
1880-81	1,27	4,2	50	92	92	4	97	4,35	29	51	7	4	52	62	5,94	3,76	10,38	14,14	7,69	21,83
1881-82	1,19	4,60	71	84	81	6	96	3,78	35	58	9	6	74	73	5,83	3,86	10,01	13,87	7,79	21,66
1882-83	1,24	—2*	71	43	...	9	1,01	—24*	29	36	...	...	83	2	7,75	3,83	—24*	2,59	9,27	12,86
1883-84	1,25	—1*	1,61	56	...	6	1,06	5	15	53	...	...	87	1	7,89	4,16	5	4,21	10,27	14,48

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 25th May 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22nd MAY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in varying quantities throughout the Madras Presidency, and in several districts of the Bengal Presidency it has been very heavy. In British Burma and Mysore and Coorg the rainfall has been general, and in the Sylhet and Cachar districts of Assam has been disastrously and unprecedentedly heavy. Slight rain has also fallen in four districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in two districts of the Bombay Presidency. Elsewhere there has been little or none to report.

In the Madras Presidency standing crops are in good condition, and agricultural operations are progressing. Preparations for *kharif* are in general progress in the Bombay Presidency, and sowing has commenced in places. In the Bengal Presidency cultivation is well in hand, *aus* rice and jute have been sown, and sugarcane planted in several places; the harvesting of *boro* rice and millet is still in progress.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh *kharif* operations are going on, and *sawan* and sugarcane are being irrigated in Partabgarh. In the Punjab the *rabi* harvest is almost completed, except in the extreme north-west; prospects are generally good. In the Central Provinces land is being prepared for *kharif* in several districts, and threshing and winnowing of the *rabi* continue in others. In Cachar and Sylhet great damage, though not as yet precisely ascertained, has been done by floods, which are now abating. In Mysore and Coorg standing crops are in good condition, and in the Nizam's territories preparations for *kharif* are general.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 23rd)		
Bellary ...	·1 (average of two stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest of paddy and sugarcane, outturn average.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops good; harvest second crop paddy, outturn twelve annas; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts, the latter more general.
Ganjam ...	·62 (average of two stations).	Standing crops cotton and *ragi* thriving; fever, small-pox, and cholera continue, the last in parts; cattle-disease slight.
Kistna ...	·31 (average of three stations).	Fever, guinea-worm, and small-pox in parts, the last more general; cattle-disease almost disappearing.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops good under larger tanks; harvest of *kar* paddy and *ragi*, outturn one-fourth to three-fourths; small-pox and cattle-disease slight in parts.
Coimbatore ..	·88 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops good; harvest of paddy in one taluk, outturn average five; small-pox and cholera continue in parts.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops good; harvest of paddy and flax, outturn below average; cholera slight.
Madura ...	·91 (average of five stations).	Standing crops fair; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	1·36 (average of twelve stations).	Sowing of first crop almost over in several taluks; harvesting of third crop in parts; fever and small-pox continue, latter in all taluks.
Travancore ...	1·46	Cultivation fairly progressing; fever and small-pox continue.
		General Remarks.—No rain in Chingleput, Kurnool, and Tanjore; general prospects good.
Bombay—(May 23rd)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	Weather sultry; 6 cases of small-pox in Kurrachee, in villages 82 fresh cases; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in Shahbandar; river at Kotri on 21st 8 feet 1 inch, against 8 feet 5 inches last year; estimated area of past *rabi* in excess of last year, average realisations about 13 annas in the rupee, might have been better but for blight; prices of wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 36, in Dadu 32, 32 and 48, in Sakro 16, 34 and 48, and in Sujawal 26, 34 and 42 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River low; weather sultry; small-pox in eight, fever in four, and cattle-disease in two talukas; prices of wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *juari* 50, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Preparations for *kharif* continue; 4 cases of cholera; prices—wheat 26½ and *bajri* 29½ lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Preparations of land for ensuing season in progress; public health good; weather windy; *bajri* 28 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Preparations for *kharif* continue; small-pox in Surat abating, average death 1; prices—*juari* 42 and *nagli* 49 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	.....	Cholera in all talukas, except Nandgaon, Chandwad, and Igatpuri, deaths 267; locusts have appeared in Igatpuri, Násik, and Yeola talukas; prices—wheat 27, *bajri* 30, and rice 22½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Drops of rain on 22nd	Average abnormal temperature 1° warm from 16th to 21st; on 22nd vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly on 17th and 18th, southerly and strong on 22nd; wind normal on all other days.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Poona ...	.....	Cholera continues, 238 cases, 124 fatal; small locusts appearing in Junar; prices—*bajri* 40 and *juari* 48 lbs. per rupee, in Poona city *bajri* 34 and *juari* 41 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Preparation of land for the next season in progress; cholera throughout the district, except Nagar, Jamkhed, and Akola, 80 deaths from cholera; small-pox in some parts of Jamkhed; slight damage by locusts in Sangamner taluka.
Sholapur ...	.....	Cholera in twenty villages, ont of 110 cases, 41 fatal; prices—*juari* 59¼ and *bajri* 51 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain at Gadag and Mandargi.	Paddy being sown in four talukas; scarcity of drinking-water in eight villages of Nargund; small-pox and fever in one taluka; prices—rice minimum 24 and *juari* 20 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Preparing ground and sowing seed for monsoon crop in low grounds in Karwar and Honore; small-pox in three and fever in two talukas; prices—rice 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 14 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; days hot, nights cool; strong wind, west and south-west, in Rajkot; small-pox in Junagad and Gadka talukas; cholera continues in Ambaran; prices—*bajri* 29 and *juari* 33 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Preparation for *kharif* in general progress; scarcity of drinking-water in parts of taluka Nargund in Dharwar district, continues; locusts in Belgaum, Dharwar, Satara, Poona, Ratnagiri, Tanna, and Násik; cholera in Belgaum, Kaladgi, Satara, Poona, Sholapur, Khandesh, Tanna, and Násik; small-pox and fever in a few places.
Bengal—**(May 23rd)**		
Chittagong ...	·61	Weather hot, but stormy; prospects of *aus* crop bad; prices high cholera continues; a few cases of small-pox reported.
Dacca ...	2·32	Harvesting of *boro* paddy almost completed; sowing of paddy and jute and planting of sugarcane going on.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·04	Sowing of *amun* paddy on low lands and of early paddy and jute and planting of sugarcane commenced; more rain wanted; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	2·08	Rain very beneficial to crops; sowing of *bhadoi* crops still going on mango crop has suffered from recent storms; except isolated cases of cholera, health of district generally good.
Rajshahye ...	.....	More rain needed; paddy crops coming up; health generally good.
Burdwan ...	·3 Kulna, 1·1; Kutwa, ·23; Raniganj, ·19.	Rain in Kulna done much good, wanted elsewhere; health fair.
Rungpore ...	6·69	Transplanting of winter rice commenced in some places; weeding of *aus* rice prevented by continual rain; general health good.
Bhagálpur ...	·30	Prospects good; young sugarcane and paddy doing fairly; public health good, though sporadic cases of small-pox and cholera reported.
Purneah ...	·98	Crops doing well; sowing and weeding progressing; a few cases of cholera and small-pox reported; general health fair; rivers rising.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Strong east wind still prevailing; collection of cotton and castor going on; sugarcane looks well; cholera reported from Barrh and Behar sub-divisions; outbreak of small-pox reported from thana Silao.
Durbhunga ...	1·14	Cool east wind; prospects of crops good; storm on 20th damaged mangoes; prices stationary; cholera in town and district.
Hazáribágh ...	·15	Weather hot and sultry; no crops on the ground; cholera and small-pox still prevail in certain parts of the district, otherwise general health good.
Cuttack ...	.....	Weather hot; sky overhanging with clouds; ploughing in progress; sowing commenced in some places; public health good.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain in most districts during this week, also the rain has been rather excessive in some parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal, but no great harm has been done, except in Chittagong where prospects of *aus* rice are reported to be bad, and prices are high in consequence; cultivation is progressing, but in many places more rain is still much required; in several places sowing of *aus* rice and jute and planting of sugarcane have been done, and the young plants are growing well; sowing of *amun* rice has commenced in a few districts; harvesting of *boro* rice and *cheena* is still going on; mango has been considerably injured by frequent storms, nevertheless it is expected to yield an abundant crop in several places; in Darjeeling many tea gardens are said to have been infested by red spiders; cholera continues to be reported from several districts; small-pox from some and fever from a few; general health fair; the whole province is, however, fairly good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (May 22nd)	No rain	Strong easterly winds; crops good, except mustard; no sickness of men or cattle; prices steady; markets well supplied.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	Excessive heat; wind easterly; not much sickness; water scarce in places; prices rising slightly.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Hot west winds for most part of the week, change since yesterday, cloudy and storms; health of people fair, but fever and small-pox continue to be reported; markets well supplied; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Gorakhpur (May 20th)	.....	Weather unbroken; harvest completed; a few cases of cholera and some sporadic cattle-disease; prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 22nd)	No rain	Small-pox diminished in town, extended to district; *rabi* crops harvested; cattle-disease reported in four parganas; prices almost stationary.
Jhánsi („ 21st)	.....	Weather exceedingly hot and dry; harvesting over; prices fluctuating; health good; cattle-disease disappearing.
Agra („ 22nd)	No rain	Hailstorm in two or three villages in Firozabad on 17th; fever in four and small-pox in five parganas; sporadic cholera in three parganas; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	Slight shower	Prices stationary; health good, with some local exceptions.
Meerut („ „)	·3 on 21st at Sadr	Heavy duststorms; health good; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ „)	Good rain	*Kharif* operations still going on; general health good; prices same as last week; cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Heat intense, wind easterly; prices stationary; occasional reports of cholera and small-pox; general health good.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	*Sawan* and sugarcane being irrigated; slight small-pox at Kunda; prices stationary; general health good.
Rae Bareli ...	No rain	Weather seasonable; cholera continues; small-pox and fever abating; prices stationary.
Sitapur (May 22nd)	Slight rain in one or two places.	Small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Small-pox still reported in three tahsils, and cattle-disease in tahsils Bikapur and Akbarpur.
		General Remarks.—The weather continues hot and dry, but slight showers have fallen in Sitapur, Bareilly, Aligarh, and Meerut, and several districts report hail and dust storms; in Moradabad and Kumaun rain has fallen more heavily; a few cases of cholera are reported from Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Agra, and Aligarh; prices remain stationary as a rule.
Punjab—**(May 22nd)**		
Delhi ...	·5	Health fair; a few cases of cholera; prices steady.
Hissar ...	.....	Small-pox in four tahsils of the Hissar district; harvesting completed, yield at the average; prices rising.
Umballa ...	.....	Health fair; harvesting completed, yield reported to be below the average; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good; crops being winnowed; prices slightly rising.
Sialkot ...	.....	Measles of a mild type prevalent; crops being threshed; prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	No report received.
Lahore ...	.....	Weather cloudy and threatening; health good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	.....	Cattle-disease in Attock, and slight fever in the Kahuta tahsil; harvesting completed, yield above the average; prices falling.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good; harvesting continues; preparations being made for *kharif* sowings; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices slightly falling.
Peshawar ...	.....	Strong winds prevailing; health good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—No rain reported, except a slight fall in the Delhi district; health and harvest prospects generally good.
Central Provinces—**(May 23rd)**		
Nagpur (May 23rd)	.....	Weather very hot and cloudy; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather clear, hot and stormy; threshing and winnowing continue; prices stationary; small-pox continues; prices—wheat 22 and rice 16 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	.....	Weather very warm, with hot winds and occasional clouds; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; prices easy.
Seoni (May 22nd)	.....	Unusually hot, cloudy, with occasional duststorms; fields being prepared for *kharif* sowings; prices—wheat 24 and rice 17 seers per rupee; large exports of *pissi* wheat.
Hoshangabad ...	·04	Weather hot and windy; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue; 2 deaths from cholera; prices—wheat 14 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue; 15 deaths from small-pox; prices—wheat 16, rice 16, and *juari* 20 seers per rupee.
Raipur (May 19th)	.....	Very hot and cloudy; small-pox in some parts.
Sambalpur („ 17th)	.....	Intense heat; sugarcane doing fairly well; health good; common rice 56 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather very hot and close; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; threshing and winnowing continue in some districts; cholera in Wardha; prices easy.
British Burma—**(May 12th)**		
Akyab ...	6·20	Total rainfall 12·34 inches; 2 cases of cholera in town, of which 1 proved fatal, and 1 case in district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in one township.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Rangoon ...	2·48	Total rainfall 7·13 inches; 5 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; price of paddy from Rs. 90 to Rs. 92 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	4·50	Total rainfall 4·65 inches; 2 deaths from cholera in district, otherwise public health good; 58 deaths of cattle in two townships.
Prome ...	2·23	Total rainfall 3·39 inches; public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	·45	Total rainfall 6·66 inches; public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle-disease in three townships, and 310 deaths of cattle in Wagarro township.
Toungoo ...	1·77	Total rainfall 6·94 inches; 1 death from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; sharp cattle-disease in Amherst; moderate rain pretty general; price of paddy slightly fallen.
British Burma—(May 19th)		
Akyab ...	2·90	Total rainfall 15·24 inches; 1 death in town from small-pox, and 7 from small-pox and 4 from cholera in district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in three townships, severe in Menhya.
Rangoon ...	·49	Total rainfall 7·62 inches; 2 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; price of paddy from Rs. 89 to Rs. 91 per 100 baskets, with a downward tendency.
Bassein ...	·02	Total rainfall 4·67 inches; 31 deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; 64 deaths of cattle in one township.
Prome ...	·49	Total rainfall 3·88 inches; public health good; slight cattle-disease in two townships, 10 deaths of cattle in district.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	·95	Total rainfall 7·61 inches; public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle-disease in two townships.
Toungoo ...	·26	Total rainfall 7·20 inches; public health good; 6 deaths of cattle in one township.
		General Remarks.—Sharp attack of cholera in one township of Bassein, otherwise public health good; fairly heavy rain in Akyab, slight elsewhere; great heat in Rangoon; price of paddy has a downward tendency; cattle-disease sharp in parts of Akyab and Amherst.
Assam—(May 17th)		
Gauhati ...	8·54	Heavy rain throughout the week, fears entertained for the *ahu* rice crops; public health indifferent; cattle-disease still prevalent.
Sylhet ...	16·44	Heavy rainfall in north and north-east of district; floods still continue; cultivation in north and north-east at a standstill; public health indifferent.
Cachar ...	.....	No report received.
Dibrugarh ...	0·71	Weather rainy; prospects of *ahu dhan* good; cholera and cattle-disease still reported.
Assam—(May 23rd)		
Gauhati (May 22nd)	4·11	Weather hot; fever and cholera in the district; *aus* crops doing well, but fear about the crops in low lands on account of inundation; cattle-disease still reported from the interior.
Sylhet („ 23rd)	8·07	The floods have been unprecedented for years, especially at this season; fine weather now prevails; damage, it is hoped, not so serious as might have been expected; public health indifferent.
Cachar („ „)	8·67	Rains abated since 20th; river rapidly flowing; stagnant water in low lands slowly decreasing; rice not available; fever and small-pox at Katigora, number of deaths not reported.
Dibrugarh ...	6·33	Weather warm; ploughing for *sali dhan*; prospects of *aus dhan* good; cholera and small-pox abating.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 23rd)		
Bangalore ...	·83	Standing crops thriving; prospects good.
Mysore ...	2·62	Rain general throughout the district; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	·11	Prospects of season continue to be favourable; no changes to report.
		General Remarks.—Rain in all districts, except in Shimoga; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health generally good; prices stationary.
Berar & Hyderabad—(May 23rd)		
Amráoti ...	.....	Weather hot; preparations for *kharif* sowing continue; prices—wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Weather hot; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings.
Hyderabad ...	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(May 23rd)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather alternately hot and cool, with occasional clouds; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health good; heat intense; small-pox still lingers.
Sutna ...	.....	Health good; weather hot.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather very hot, high winds; public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Weather very warm; health fair; price of wheat 24 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather seasonable; crops and public health good.
Agar ...	.....	Weather hot; a few cases of cholera at Mandesar and Jeora.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather excessively hot; public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 23rd)	·11	High wind with dust last night; heavy wind with rain and thunder; weather cloudy.
Sirohi („ 20th)	.....	Water in wells diminishing; health good; very hot, hot winds frequent.
Marwar („ 18th)	.....	Water obtained with great difficulty; small-pox decreasing; crops all gathered; heat intense, hot winds blowing; prices rising.
Meywar („ „)	.....	Tanks and wells fair; health very good; crops harvested; cloudy and windy.
Harowti („ 19th)	.....	Great heat, fierce hot wind; health good; prices fallen.
Jhallawar („ 16th)	.....	Weather sultry; health fair.
Ajmere („ 22nd)	.....	Hot winds; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Windy and duststorms; health good; prices stationary.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur ...	.....	No report received.
Nepal—(May 17th)		
Katmandu ...	·46	Agricultural prospects good; weather warm; thunder and lightning constant towards evening.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROCEDURE REGULATING THE SUBMISSION BY PUBLIC BODIES OF ADDRESSES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

No. $\frac{20}{697-713.}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 21st May 1883.

Read—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 12—408-424, dated the 16th March 1883, laying down rules for the submission by public bodies of addresses to the Government of India, the first of which is as follows:—

I.—An address, the sole or principal object of which is to promote or oppose a measure of Imperial legislation, or one which bears immediately upon general questions of Imperial policy, may be submitted direct to the Governor General in Council.

RESOLUTION.

The foregoing Rule must be read with, and be held to be subject to, Rule 14 of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council, which relates to Bills actually pending before the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, and is as follows:—

Communications on matters connected with any Bill before the Council may be addressed either in the form of a petition to the Governor General in Council, or in a letter to the Secretary, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary. Ordinarily such communications will not be answered.

Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communications from courts, officials, or public bodies *shall ordinarily be sent through the Local Government.*

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted for information and guidance; that a copy be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India for information; and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

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

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 22.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1883.

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 INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

Nos. 154-170 T., dated Simla, May 15, 1883.

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

Read:—

Letter No. 596T., dated 6th January 1883, from the Director-General of Telegraphs, together with its enclosure, the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1881-82.

RESOLUTION.—The year under review has been marked by several important changes, more especially in the inland telegraph tariff.

2. In July 1881, a tariff of two annas a word for each word in excess of the minimum group of six words for the rupee was introduced.

3. This was followed in January 1882, by the raising of the minimum group to eight words for the rupee; and at the same time, in order to admit of messages being dealt with as far as possible in order of urgency instead of entirely in order of receipt, an "urgent" tariffat double rates and a "deferred" tariff at half rates were introduced.

4. It was further ruled that in order to clear the lines during the busy hours of the day and to utilise the lines by night, all "State" messages should be classed as "deferred" unless specially marked "urgent" by the sender.

5. These latter changes have only taken effect during the last three months of the year under review, but it is already evident that the result has been

beneficial. Of the private traffic, 22·03 per cent. was tendered at the cheaper "deferred" rate, but the increase in number of messages which resulted nearly counterbalanced the reduction in tariff; in fact, the net revenue from this source is slightly in excess of that for the previous year, owing to an increase in foreign message revenue.

6. The total net revenue is, however, considerably less than that for the previous year: there was a reduction in number of State messages to the extent of 67,853, chiefly accounted for by the cessation of military operations in Afghanistan; and owing to the order above referred to, under which the State traffic is classed as deferred, the falling off in revenue is considerably greater proportionately than the reduction in numbers. But the loss is nominal not real, and, on the other hand, the gain by freeing the wires for remunerative traffic during the day time is real and substantial.

7. The Government of India has declared the policy that the Telegraph Department must be self-supporting, and the effects of these changes will be carefully noted during the present year. So far as information has reached the Government, there is a fair probability that the growth of traffic under the new conditions will be sufficient before long to warrant a further reduction in tariff, without risking a burden on the general revenues of the country.

8. The operations of the Department have increased considerably during the year; the length of lines was increased by 923 miles, and the length of wires by 3,903 miles: the number of departmental offices was increased by 38; and the number of Railway offices under the supervision of the Department was increased by 114.

9. The importance of increasing the number of offices was dwelt upon in a previous Resolution;* and the utilisation of postal or other agency for working branch offices in places where the traffic would not warrant the employment of highly paid signallers was indicated as the best method of economically securing the extension of operations. The report under review does not show clearly to what extent it has been found practicable to employ such agency, and the Government of India desires that this point may be attended to in future reports.

* Nos. 169-90T., dated 31st May 1881.

10. During the year under review it was decided that private companies should be allowed to undertake telephone operations in cities and towns, and licences for the establishment of telephone exchanges were granted to the Oriental Telephone Company for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon.

11. The present report shows that the maintenance of the lines and the working of the Department have been continued in a high state of efficiency; the speed of transmission on the trunk lines has in almost every case been increased; complaints against the Department have decreased, and interruptions have been fewer both in number and duration.

12. Before the report for the current year is submitted, the present Director-General, Colonel R. Murry, will have relinquished the charge of the Department which he has so ably administered, and in acknowledging the testimony borne by him to the officers of all grades and subordinates of the Department, the Government of India desires to place specially on record once more its appreciation of the value of the services rendered by Colonel Murray throughout his service, and more especially as Head of the Department during the Afghan war and the recent years of rapid progress and development.

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 on the margin, and to the Government of Ceylon and the Commissioner in Sind.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Hydrabad, Central India and Rajputana.

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*.

By order,

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1881-82.

DURING the year 1881-82 the Department has continued to work at a satisfactory profit, and has yielded to the Government the net revenue of ₹6,18,568; this being the difference between the total earnings and working expenses during the year, the former amounting to ₹38,54,212, and the latter to ₹32,35,644. The above result, satisfactory as it is, shows a less profit than that of the last two years; this being accounted for by the fall of message revenue on the cessation of war in Afghanistan. Notwithstanding this, however, the net profit of 1881-82 is in excess of that of 1878-79, excluding from the latter ₹57,151, the value of free copies of Government and Press messages, which was credited to Revenue up to and including that year, but omitted from the accounts since 1880-81.

2. The number of paid messages was 1,613,375, against 1,642,777* for the previous year; but this slight decrease is more than accounted for by a falling-off in State messages to the extent of 67,853. Private messages show an increase of 38,451.

3. The length of lines was increased from 19,679 to 20,602 miles, and of wire from 54,433 to 58,336 miles. In addition to this, 1,233 miles of wire, not the property of Government, were maintained, as against 1,655 during the previous year; this decrease in the mileage of non-departmental wire being due to the transfer from the Railway to the Departmental posts of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway wires between Mooltan and Lahore, subsequent to the dismantlement of that section of the Company's lines.

4. The number of Departmental Offices increased from 254 to 292, and at the close of the year 794 Railway Telegraph Offices were technically supervised by the Department, as compared with 680 during the previous year.

5. The speed of transmission on the trunk lines has been in almost every case enhanced, as will be seen from the details given in paragraph 27.

* Excluding 13,453 sent from Ceylon.

Complaints from the public on account of non-delivery, errors and delays, show (*vide* paragraph 26) a decrease of 6·37 per cent.

6. The following Summary gives a clear idea of the annual progress made since 1871-72, and Diagrams A, B and C, attached to this Report, show respectively the number, value, and speed of transmission of the messages disposed of year by year:—

Heads of Financial Results.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Total expenditure per message	3·69	3·69	3·44	3·15	3·11	2·48	2·30	2·24	1·93	1·93	2·00
Total receipts per message	2·55	2·67	2·69	2·66	2·62	2·48	2·44	2·68	2·77	2·73	2·39
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	153·72
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	183·10
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	54·31
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	64·70
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	90·84
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	41·07
Number of messages per office (*paid* and *pro formâ*)	3,310	3,396	3,341	3,752	4,095	4,774	5,711	5,520	5,690	6,530	5,530
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	84·37
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	187·18
Average cost to sender per message — Inland — State	3·78	3·33	3·26	3·33	3·07	3·24	3·86	3·55	4·09	4·13	2·85
Average cost to sender per message — Inland — Private	1·77	1·82	1·72	1·63	1·58	1·56	1·51	1·49	1·48	1·35	1·27
Average cost to sender per message — Foreign (Indian Share) — State	13·30	10·07	9·35	8·47	9·10	15·08	15·86	13·17	15·04	13·80	9·42
Average cost to sender per message — Foreign (Indian Share) — Private	5·75	6·56	6·24	5·73	5·69	4·90	4·51	4·30	4·24	3·82	3·52

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

7. The total net capital expenditure of the Department during the year, shown in Diagram B, amounted to ₹13,97,110, and the capital account now stands, at the close of the year 1881-82, at ₹2,73,65,377.

8. The following is an abstract Revenue account for 1881-82, with the corresponding figures for 1880-81:—

Expenditure.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Receipts.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Repairs of Lines	2,46,756	1,82,110	Message Revenue earned	38,71,179	32,11,001
Direction	1,79,148	1,66,082	Receipts from State Railways for interest, maintenance of lines and offices, &c.	4,08,336	4,21,177
Accounts	48,208	39,351	Receipts from Guaranteed Railways	95,096	97,714
Superintendence	6,31,314	6,33,778	Claims from Guarantors	45,090	55,202
Line Maintenance	1,37,985	1,50,880	Sales of Books, Gazettes, &c.	16,978	16,171
Check Office	44,679	45,657	Miscellaneous	18,465	9,210
Signalling	16,90,818	17,39,681	News-free and other *pro-formâ* Message Revenue	46,498	43,737
Minor Undertakings	12,032	14,680	Total	45,01,637	38,54,212
Non-Departmental Offices	1,51,056	1,81,776			
Telegraph Stamps	6,665	9,432			
Other Items	22,809	22,207			
Total	31,71,470	32,35,644			
Net Profit	13,30,167	6,18,568			

9. From the above it will be seen that the Net Profit for the year amounts to ₹6,18,568, as remarked in paragraph 1, which also explains the falling-off as compared with the previous year.

10. A summary of the financial results obtained in working the Department during the year 1881-82 is given in Appendix A, together with the results of the operations for the last five years.

TRAFFIC.

11. The percentage of Inland and Foreign messages under the sub-heads of 'State' and 'Private' was as follows:—

Class.	Inland.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
State	15·24	21·75	0·26	1·23	15·50	22·98
Private	64·16	41·02	20·34	36·00	84·50	77·02
Total	79·40	62·77	20·60	37·23	100·00	100·00

Full details are given in Appendix B, the following summary of which gives the actuals and percentage of increase as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

Class of Messages.	ACTUAL. Increase. Inland. No.	Inland. Amount. ₹	Inland. Amount. a.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Amount. ₹	Foreign. Amount. a.	Net. No.	Net. Amount. ₹	Net. Amount. a.	Decrease. Inland. No.	Inland. Amount. ₹	Inland. Amount. a.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Amount. ₹	Foreign. Amount. a.	Net. No.	Net. Amount. ₹	Net. Amount. a.
State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,812	5,99,053	5	41	19,408	11	67,853	6,18,462	...
Private	2,427	...	...	36,024	38,442	11	38,451	...	...	...	75,131	2	...	...	...	...	56,668	7
Total	2,427	...	...	36,024	38,442	11	38,451	...	...	67,812	6,74,184	7	41	19,408	11	29,402	6,55,150	7

Class of Messages.	PERCENTAGE. Increase. Inland. No.	Inland. Amount.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Amount.	Net. No.	Net. Amount.	Decrease. Inland. No.	Inland. Amount.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Amount.	Net. No.	Net. Amount.
State	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·62	46·16	0·95	32·53	21·34	45·56
Private	0·23	...	12·33	3·44	2·90	...	...	5·39	...	...	...	1·46
Total	0·23	...	12·33	3·44	2·90	...	21·62	25·07	0·95	32·53	1·78	16·94

12. The number and value of *paid* messages, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:—

Year.	State. No.	State. Value. ₹ a.	Private. No.	Private. Value. ₹ a.	Total. No.	Total. Value. ₹ a.
1880-81 (excluding Ceylon, 3 months)	3,17,959	13,57,178 12	13,24,818	25,08,972 7	16,42,777	38,66,151 3
1881-82	2,50,106	7,38,716 12	13,63,269	24,72,284 0	16,13,375	32,11,000 12

It will be observed that the net falling-off is almost entirely due to a decrease of State telegrams, and that the Private message traffic shows a numerical increase. On analysing the slight falling-off in the *value* of Private messages, it is found that Foreign Traffic exhibits a satisfactory increase, while the diminished value of Inland private telegrams, amounting to ₹75,131-2-0,

is fully accounted for by a decrease in Sind, the Punjab and Beluchistan, these being the Divisions most affected by the cessation of military operations in Afghanistan, and in the Indore Division where the opium trade is stated to have been unusually dull.

Inland Tariff.

13. During the year under review, important changes were sanctioned in the rules and rates for inland messages.

Local Tariff.—From the 9th April 1881, a tariff of 4 annas for every six words, with free delivery within a radius of one mile, was experimentally introduced in Calcutta, and this system was on the 4th July extended to the other Presidency towns and to all places having a central and branch telegraph offices.

Charge by the word in excess of the initial group.—From the 1st July 1881, the system of charging by groups of six words was altered in favour of a rate of 2 annas per word for any excess over the minimum charge of one rupee for the first group of six words, but Press and Indo-Ceylon messages continued to be charged by the group.

Introduction of the Urgent, Ordinary, and Deferred classification of State, Private, and Press Inland messages.—With effect from the 1st January 1882, the Government of India sanctioned my proposal to enhance the carrying power of the wires by accepting, at half the ordinary rate, messages to be transmitted when the lines are unoccupied, such 'deferred' messages to be delivered on the morning following their despatch; also to give priority of transmission to telegrams paid for at a higher rate than 'ordinary' traffic. Under this system the tariff adopted was as follows:—

LOCAL messages,—*i.e.*, those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for transmission in ordinary course within a radius of six miles of a Central Government Telegraph Office.		DEFERRED messages,—*i.e.*, those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for transmission at night and to be delivered at destination early on the following morning.		ORDINARY messages,—*i.e.*, those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for transmission and delivery in ordinary course.		URGENT messages,—*i.e.*, those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for immediate transmission with precedence over ordinary messages.	
First eight words or groups of three figures.	Each additional eight words or groups of three figures.	First eight words or groups of three figures.	Each additional word or group of three figures.	First eight words or groups of three figures.	Each additional word or group of three figures.	First eight words or groups of three figures.	Each additional word or group of three figures.
℞ a.	℞ a.	℞ a.	℞ a.	℞ a.	℞ a.	℞ a.	℞ a.
0 4	0 4	0 8	0 1	1 0	0 2	2 0	0 4

As the Ceylon Government was not prepared to introduce such differential rates, it was decided to treat Indo-Ceylon traffic as *Foreign*, and to apply to it the international system of a word charge.

During the three months of the year under review that this system was in operation, the percentage of traffic disposed of in the several classes was as follows:—

	Private.	State.	Total.
Local	0·43	0·65	0·52
Deferred	22·03	62·70	29·04
Ordinary	72·64	7·12	61·32
Urgent	4·90	29·53	9·12

The figures for the period in question show—

I.—That a numerical increase accrued in Private traffic.

II.—That the mean product per message exhibits a falling-off.

III.—That a slight increase of revenue accrued on Private messages.

IV.—That the order issued by the Government, that all State messages not classed 'Urgent' by the senders should be treated and charged as 'Deferred,' resulted in a slight decrease in the earnings on account of telegrams on the public service.

V.—That 'Urgent' messages had not been numerous enough to decrease the speed of transmission of 'Ordinary' messages.

VI.—That as the 'Urgent' and 'Deferred' systems become appreciated, there is a small but steady increase in the respective proportions of these special classes of messages.

VII.—That the 'Deferred' system has undoubtedly met a public want, and is largely resorted to, while it is an evidence of the differential tariff presenting no difficulty or complication, that this system was at once extensively resorted to by native senders.

Inland Traffic.

14. The following tabular statement shows at a glance the growth of Inland traffic, State and Private, during the last ten years:—

YEAR.	STATE.						PRIVATE.						TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.					
	Number.	Value.	PERCENTAGE OF *number* COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.		PERCENTAGE OF *value* COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.		Number.	Value.	PERCENTAGE OF *number*, COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.		PERCENTAGE OF *value* COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.		Number.	Value.	PERCENTAGE OF *number* COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.		PERCENTAGE OF *value* COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.	
		℞	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		℞	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		℞	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1872-73	57,448	1,91,213	9·39	...	...	3·47	548,846	9,96,150	4·93	...	7·96	...	606,294	11,87,363	5·35	...	5·91	...
1873-74	65,339	2,13,093	13·73	...	11·44	...	592,243	10,18,210	7·90	...	2·21	...	657,582	12,31,303	8·45	...	3·70	...
1874-75	77,226	2,57,315	18·19	...	20·75	...	658,522	10,73,835	11·19	...	5·46	...	735,748	13,31,150	11·89	...	8·10	...
1875-76	89,111	2,73,183	15·38	...	6·16	...	707,136	11,17,213	7·38	...	4·03	...	796,247	13,90,396	8·23	...	4·46	...
1876-77	99,003	3,21,472	11·10	...	17·68	...	874,348	13,61,173	23·64	...	21·84	...	973,351	16,82,645	22·25	...	21·02	...
1877-78	123,834	4,48,206	25·08	...	39·42	...	1,046,120	15,85,891	19·64	...	16·51	...	1,169,954	20,34,097	20·20	...	20·89	...
1878-79	209,544	7,44,177	69·21	...	66·03	...	964,307	14,34,297	...	7·82	...	9·55	1,173,851	21,78,474	0·33	...	7·10	...
1879-80	290,022	11,86,035	38·69	...	59·45	...	1,037,330	15,32,853	7·57	...	6·87	...	1,327,952	27,19,488	13·13	...	24·84	...
1880-81	314,370	13,98,222	*8·64	...	*9·59	...	1,044,107	14,08,582	*4·82	...	...	*3·64	1,358,477	37,06,804	*5·69	...	*2·33	...
1881-82	346,630	9,99,492	...	*21·62	...	*28·52	1,035,197	12,16,681	*0·82	...	...	*3·66	1,380,375	30,15,331	...	*1·69	...	*23·07

* Excluding Ceylon.

The decrease in number and value of State messages observable in the year under review is traceable to the cessation of military operations in Afghanistan, and this cause has also affected in a lesser degree the figures for Private messages (see paragraph 12).

Foreign Tariff.

15. There was no change in the international rules and rates during the year, so far as the correspondence between India and Europe is concerned; but the laying of an additional cable across the Atlantic in September 1881, by the new 'American Telegraph and Cable Company' at a reduced tariff of Frcs. 1·90 per word, induced the other Companies to lower their rates to Frcs. 1·25 per word.

As already mentioned, Indo-Ceylon traffic was brought under the Foreign Message Rules from the 1st January 1882, and from the 25th of the same month a revised tariff for Press messages between India and Ceylon was introduced.

16. The following is a calendar of the principal extensions of foreign lines and alterations in tariff:—

August 1881.—Tariff to North America by the Anglo-American, Direct United States, and new French-American Companies' cables, reduced from Frcs. 2·50 to 1·25 per word.

September 1881.—A new cable laid from Penzance to Nova Scotia by the American Telegraph and Cable Company, and opened for traffic at Frcs. 1·90 per word.

1st January 1882.—Foreign Telegram Rules and a charge by the word adopted for Indo-Ceylon messages, the rates being:—

From stations west of Chittagong to Ceylon, 3 annas per word.
" east " 4½ "

25th January 1882.—The following charges were adopted for Indo-Ceylon *Press* messages :—

	First 32 words.	Each additional four words.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
From stations west of Chittagong to Ceylon	1 8 0	0 3 0
„ east „ „	2 4 0	0 4 6

February 1882.—Chinese land line opened from Shanghai to Nankin and Tientsin.

March 1882.—A new cable laid by the Eastern Telegraph Company from Trieste to Corfu.

17. In the number and value of combined State and Private foreign message traffic, there has been an increase, the percentage of which, as compared with previous years, is as follows :—

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*
1881-82	12·14*	1·62*

* Excluding Ceylon.

18. Appendix C shows the percentage of number of messages between India and places to the westward, by each route, since 1871-72. The comparative results for the last six years are shown in the following table :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Viâ Suez	60·22	79·10	75·04	74·88	74·44	66·91
„ Teheran	37·57	17·72	23·07	22·64	23·52	31·62
„ Turkey	2·21	3·18	1·89	2·48	2·04	1·47

The decrease in the proportion *viâ* Suez, and the corresponding increase *viâ* Teheran in 1881-82, is due to the Eastern Company's cables, Bombay to Aden, having been broken in July and August 1881.

Details of the number and value of messages to, from, and through India by each route will be found in Appendix B.

19. 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.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.		Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.		Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		₹						₹						₹				
1872-73.	1,211	12,196	...	32·46	...	48·80	76,883	5,03,919	....	0·9	16·64	...	78,094	5,16,115	...	1·65	13·22	...
1873-74.	1,203	11,251	...	0·66	...	7·75	86,083	5,40,877	12·72	...	7·33	...	87,886	5,52,128	12·54	...	6·97	...
1874-75.	1,305	11,053	8·47	...	...	1·75	100,338	5,74,675	15·75	...	6·24	...	101,643	5,85,728	15·65	...	6·09	...
1875-76.	1,875	17,076	43·67	...	54·48	...	109,247	6,21,876	8·87	...	8·21	...	111,122	6,38,952	9·32	...	9·09	...
1876-77.	1,914	28,807	2·08	...	69·06	...	133,771	6,55,074	22·44	...	5·34	...	135,685	6,83,941	22·10	...	7·05	...
1877-78.	2,259	36,827	18·02	...	24·11	...	184,801	8,33,778	38·14	...	27·28	...	187,060	8,69,605	37·86	...	27·14	...
1878-79.	3,307	43,568	21·60	...	46·39	...	194,563	8,37,345	0·42	...	5·28	...	197,870	8,80,913	5·78	...	1·30	...
1879-80.	3,272	49,232	...	1·05	13·00	...	231,237	9,79,809	18·87	...	17·01	...	234,509	10,29,041	18·56	...	16·82	...
1880-81.	4,334	59,807	34·42*	...	22·65*	...	293,419	11,22,629	29·45*	...	17·20*	...	297,753	11,82,436	29·52*	...	17·47*	...
1881-82.	4,270	40,237	...	0·95*	...	32·53*	328,132	11,55,432	12·33*	...	3·41*	...	332,402	11,95,669	12·14*	...	1·62*	...

* Excluding Ceylon.

The slight decrease in value of State Foreign messages is partially due to their diminished length on the cessation of operations in Afghanistan, and partially to the use of the *Word Code* which was in use for the three last months of the year.

20. 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.

21. Appendix D is a classified abstract of signal offices, according to the amount of traffic originating at each, for the past nine years.

22. Appendix E shows the number of offices, according to their classification, in each Division, open at the end of the year 1881-82. The following were opened and closed during this year :—

Opened.	Date.	Closed.	Date.
Ruthtollah	26th April.	Abdool Rahman	24th April.
Chiplun	26th May.	Kandahar	19th April.
Rajapur	Ditto.	Togh	1st April.
Ratnagiri	Ditto.	Kochali	13th May.
Gundikunduff	13th May.	Hangu	30th June.
Kushdil	24th May.	Chaman	18th October.
Allanmyo	1st May.	Killa Abdulla	20th October.
Meesa	1st June.	Junagad	1st January.
Hukitollah	3rd June.		
Vepery (Madras)	1st July.		
Hoshangabad	5th July.		
Rangoon (Kemmendine)	1st August.		
Rangoon (Poozoondoung)	17th August.		
Dehra	7th September.		
Patna City	5th October.		
Agra City	10th October.		
Lovedale (Ootacamund)	28th October.		
Naini Tal Cantonment	24th October.		
Ranikhet Cantonment	12th October.		
Jutogh	10th October.		
Dum-Dum Cantonment	26th November.		
Rangoon Cantonment	12th November.		
Fort St. George (Madras)	1st November.		
Sharigh	4th December.		
Barsi	14th December.		
Thatone	30th December.		
St. Thomas' Mount (Madras)	1st December.		
Rayapuram (Madras)	Ditto.		
Perambur (Madras)	Ditto.		
Triplicane (Madras)	Ditto.		
Adyar (Madras)	20th December.		
Madura	27th December.		
Cotton Exchange, Colaba (Bombay)	3rd January.		
Devalla	12th January.		
Trichinopoly	17th January.		
Doom Dooma (Upper Assam)	17th February.		
Hubli	20th February.		
Segowlie	2nd February.		
Ruksoul	11th February.		
Allahabad Cantonment	14th February.		
Allahabad Fort	24th February.		
Dhar	1st February.		
Tanjore	20th February.		
Sudya	1st March.		
Beejapur	16th March.		
Tavoy	25th March.		

Number of permanent offices on 31st March 1881	254
Deduct—Number of offices closed during 1881-82	8
Add—Number of offices opened during 1881-82	46
	38
Number of permanent offices open on 31st March 1882	292

Complaints.

23. In Appendix F is given a synopsis of all the complaints received from the public during the year regarding telegrams, showing separately those affecting this Department only, and those in which Railway or Foreign Telegraph lines were alone concerned. To facilitate comparison with the results of the previous year, the figures for 1880-81 are also given in Antique type.

24. Of complaints affecting this Department only, 446 were received, 294 being admitted, and 152 rejected as groundless. The bulk of the rejected complaints were in respect of alleged non-delivery of messages, the senders erroneously supposing, in default of receiving replies, that their messages had miscarried. The number of admitted complaints during 1880-81 was 314. The year under review, therefore, shows a decrease in the cases of non-delivery, delay, errors, &c., so far as these formed the subject of complaint from the public.

25. The number of complaints received, in which Railway and Foreign Telegraph administrations were concerned, was 352 against 328 in the previous year; of the former number, 206 were admitted, 63 rejected, and 24 were still under investigation at the close of the year.

26. In Departmental complaints admitted, there is a net decrease for the year under review of 6·37 per cent.; in those chargeable to Railways and Foreign Telegraphs, there is an increase of 33·77 per cent.

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 five previous years, was as follows :—

	1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Calcutta to Kurrachee	0	47	0	41	0	55	1	10	1	22	0	55
Kurrachee to Calcutta	0	44	0	26	0	29	0	45	0	59	0	41
Calcutta to Bombay	1	13	1	14	0	57	1	13	1	6	1	1
Bombay to Calcutta	1	13	1	15	0	59	1	4	1	1	1	3
Calcutta to Madras	1	51	2	28	1	22	1	27	1	14	1	9
Madras to Calcutta	1	56	2	20	1	25	1	27	1	15	1	13
Bombay to Madras	0	46	1	16	0	33	0	40	0	45	0	44
Madras to Bombay	0	48	1	8	0	38	0	48	0	49	0	45
Bombay to Kurrachee	0	47	0	43	0	41	0	43	0	53	0	45
Kurrachee to Bombay	0	47	0	28	0	31	0	37	0	48	0	40
Rangoon to Calcutta	11	49	7	41	2	32	3	15	2	9	1	28

NOTE.—The speed of transmission for the last fifteen years is shown in Diagram C.

News-free Messages.

28. The number and value of news-free messages, as compared with the previous year, have been as under:—

	No.	Value. ₹
1880-81	2,417	43,558
1881-82	746	42,193
Decrease	1,671	1,365

The decrease in number is due to the withdrawal from the free list of the Meteorological Reports of the Bengal Government, those of the Government of India having been similarly transferred to the paying list during the preceding year. The fact that, notwithstanding the numerical decrease, there is no appreciable diminution in value, is traceable to the fact that mail steamer reports being transmitted under the *precedence* signal have, during the last three months of the year, been valued under the "urgent" tariff.

Traffic with Railway Telegraphs.

29. Appendix G shows the number and value of messages exchanged with State and Guaranteed Railways during the past 9 years. A comparison of the figures of the period under report with those of the preceding 4 years shows the following result:—

PARTICULARS.	1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.			1880-81.			1881-82.		
	No.	Value. ₹	a.	No.	Value. ₹	a.	No.	Value. ₹	a.	No.	Value. ₹	a.	No.	Value. ₹	a.
Total exchanged with State Railways	28,985	32,339	14½	37,783	43,322	5 1/12	40,994	56,188	5½	72,135	77,528	15⅔	107,664	1,10,934	9½
Total exchanged with Guaranteed Railways	96,225	93,372	15	94,453	95,952	0	99,213	1,40,554	9	98,510	1,31,898	9⅓	78,640	83,005	4⁵
TOTAL TRAFFIC EXCHANGED WITH RAILWAYS	125,210	1,25,712	13½	132,236	1,39,274	5 1/12	140,207	1,96,742	14½	170,645	2,09,427	8 11/12	186,304	1,93,939	14 1/12

The falling-off in 1881-82 under Guaranteed Railways is due to the transfer of the East Indian Railway to the State. There is a corresponding increase under State Railways, plus the increment due to growth of traffic.

Press Messages.

30. Appendix H is the statement of the number and value of paid News messages sent at the reduced Press rates, month by month, during the year. As compared with the previous year, there is a falling-off in number of 257, and in value of ₹ 5,797-11-0. This decrease must be ascribed to the cessation of the military operations in Afghanistan, which, during their continuance, gave an abnormal impetus to lengthy News messages.

Undelivered Messages.

31. The number of undelivered messages during 1881-82 was 4,963, against 5,220 in the previous year. The causes of non-delivery were as follows :—

	No.
1. Not found, address insufficient	1,239
2. Not found at address given	1,539
3. Address changed in transmission	60
4. Left address given, new address unknown	336
5. Left India	105
6. Left for original station	1,048
7. Returned by Dead Letter Office	287
8. Addressee, or address given, not known	91
9. Refused	106
10. Other reasons	152
TOTAL	4,963

The percentage of undelivered messages was 0·27, against 0·28 of the previous year. It will be observed that the causes of the non-delivery in the great majority of the cases were such that the Telegraph Department could not guard against, notwithstanding the careful endeavours invariably made to trace out the addressees.

Interruptions on Departmental Lines.

32. From the following tabular statement it will be seen that there has been a decrease in the total number, average duration, and percentage of interruptions, as compared with previous years :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Total number of interruptions	386	350	310	300	285
Aggregate duration, *hours*	5,790	4,910	3,900	3,200	2,736
Average duration, *hours*	15	14	12·6	10·7	9·6
Interruptions per every 100 miles of wire	0·92	0·80	0·59	0·54	0·51

33. The above figures include the following *interruptions due to extraordinary causes:*—

June 1881.—Between Bassein and Diamond Island, lasting 295 hours. Several trees fallen on line during heavy gales, and wire broken in many places. Impossible to get down the river by boat owing to heavy sea; a steam launch had eventually to be hired.

July 1881.—Between Sibi and Gundikunduff, lasting 96 hours. Line washed away by heavy floods, and river for some days was impassable. Two men of working party died of sunstroke.

August 1881.—Between Gundikunduff and Hurnai, lasting 184 hours. Two interruptions: many miles of line washed away. Weather during August was unprecedented.

August 1881.—Between Bassein and Diamond Island, lasting 120 hours. Heavy weather, many posts fallen on line, and wire buried in mud in several places.

August 1881.—Between Bassein and Diamond Island, lasting 157 hours. Wire connections in the Kaboungmhan Cable House maliciously changed.

August 1881.—Between Shoaygheen and Tonghoo, lasting 99 hours. Heavy weather, trees fallen on line in several places, post broken, and wire submerged in a nullah.

September 1881.—Between Ngathineyoung and Bassein, lasting 92 hours. Several trees fallen on line and wire under water in several places. River risen very high, and country on either side flooded for miles inland.

September 1881.—Between Shoaygheen and Moulmein, lasting 97 hours. Wire maliciously cut.

September 1881.—Between Bassein and Diamond Island, lasting 258 hours. Line on ground by fall of a number of large trees; also by interference with Cable Houses at Ngapootan by swarms of ants building nests in the Lightning Dischargers.

January 1882.—Between Dalhousie and Bukloh, lasting 176 hours. Line broken at large span; heavy fall of snow at Dalhousie; heavy rain all the way from Amritsar up to foot of hills; roads blocked, travelling impossible.

February 1882.—Between Dalhousie and Bukloh, lasting 120 hours. Line broken at large span owing to heavy fall of snow.

February 1882.—Between Mussooree and Chakrata, lasting 192 hours. Line broken in several places owing to heavy fall of snow.

Signalling Establishment.

34. There were 970 Departmental and 167 Military Telegraph Masters and Signallers on the strength of the establishment on the 31st March 1882, as compared with 942 and 181, respectively, on the 31st March 1881. Of the Military Telegraph Masters and Signallers, 114 were employed in Departmental and 53 in purely Military Offices. In addition, 109 soldiers were trained in telegraphy during the year, and 62 were under instruction at the close of the year.

Deaths	10
Dismissals	12
Resignations	12
Struck off strength of establishment	3
Transferred to other Departments	2
TOTAL	39

35. The casualties among Departmental Telegraph Masters and Signallers have been 39, as per margin, against 25 during the previous year, a percentage of 4·02 against 2·65.

36. It having been found that the use of the sounder instrument in training classes and signal offices had gradually resulted in a considerable deterioration in the style of signalling, and that the absence of periodical compulsory examinations in this essential qualification of a telegraph operator had led to a falling off in the rate at which a large number of the signalling staff could send and receive messages, recording instruments have been supplied to all training classes, and every Telegraph Master and Signaller is further required

to show annually that he is up to the required standard in transmitting and reading Morse symbols; failing which, stoppage of promotion or reduction in grades, according to circumstances, is ordered. Detailed instructions have also been drawn up for the guidance of instructors in telegraphy, and the steps thus taken to improve the style and speed of signalling show a very favourable result.

Electrical.

37. Mr. C. L. Schwendler was compelled by severe illness to leave India on the 2nd July 1881; from this illness—an affection of the brain—he never recovered, and he died in Germany on the 6th January 1882. Mr. Schwendler's scientific acquirements, and the valuable services he rendered to this Department for a period of nearly fourteen years, are well known to the Government. In his death the Indian Telegraph Department has sustained the loss of an officer whose abilities in his profession were perhaps second to those of no Electrician in the world.

Mr. W. P. Johnston who had previously, on several occasions, ably officiated as Electrician, and who was again acting in that post at the time of Mr. Schwendler's death, has held the appointment to the end 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 Burmah on the 31st March 1882. The following are the total mileages of line, wire and cable, contrasted with those existing on the same date in 1881:—

	Line miles.	Wire miles.	Cable miles.
1880-81	19,679	54,318	115
1881-82	20,602*	58,219*	117 5*

39. In addition to the above, the Department maintained 448 miles of line and 1,233 miles of wire, the property of Railway Companies, particulars of which are given in Appendix J.

40. The following are the principal works which were carried out in each Division during the year 1881-82:—

Arakan Division.

41. The only new construction work done in this Division was the erection of new telephone lines for Messrs. Mohr Brothers and Bulloch Brothers at Akyab; the former in lieu of the wire previously rented to them, which was suspended on the same posts as the Rangoon main line Morse wires. The length of new line erected is 3·29 miles, and of wire 4·99 miles. The substitution of old pattern Prussian porcelain for iron-hooded insulators was effected from Rue to Tounghoop. The usual annual repairs were carried out, including the clearing of heavy tree jungle; 9 masts and 292 posts (of iron wood), were erected in place of a corresponding number which had become decayed and unserviceable.

Assam Division.

42. The line has been extended from Dibrugarh to Doom Dooma, 44·5 miles, and thence to Sudya, 20·5 miles.

A branch telephone line from Samaguting to Nichuguard and Dimapur, length 13 miles, has been constructed. Extensive repairs and additions were effected to the cable across the Brahmapootra, opposite Dhubri, having been necessitated by the serious erosion of the banks of the river during the monsoon. The erection of a wire for the Assam Railway and Trading Company on the posts of the existing departmental line from Dibrugarh to Doom Dooma, with a branch thence to Makum coal-field, was commenced, and completed along the site of the Railway to the point up to which the earthworks had progressed, *viz.*, 14 miles.

* Including 311 miles of line, 494 miles of wire, and 1·6 miles of cable in telephone circuits.

Bellary Division.

43. The lines from Arkonam to Mysore and from Auspree to Hyderabad, were transferred during the year from the Bellary to the Madras Division. The former section includes the line from Bangalore to Mysore, the reconstruction of which along the Mysore State Railway has been finished. The construction of the line from Kolhapur to Ratnagiri, with branches to Chiplun and Rajapur, has been completed; as also that of a third wire in the section Satara to Kolhapur. The annual repairs included, besides jungle cutting and clearing, &c., reinsulation and the removal of ingot joints; the last-mentioned work has yet to be completed by the removal of the remaining ingot joints in the Bangalore-Bellary Section of No. 7 line.

Bengal Division.

44. The chief works undertaken and completed were the construction of a line from Mozufferpore to Hutwah, 124 miles in length; the addition of two Railway wires to, and the strengthening of, the departmental lines, Khana to Sahebgunge, 143·75 miles; doubling the carrying capacity of the line, by replacing single by double coupled posts, between Sealdah and Raneegunge, 119·853 miles; (56 miles of this were completed at the close of the official year); laying two cables across the River Hooghly; and erecting two wires from Calcutta to Baidyabati, 20·75 miles. A span, 1,890 feet in length, was erected across the River Gunduck, between Hajeepore and Sonepore, the iron masts for which were manufactured at the Telegraph workshops at Alipore (Calcutta). The East Indian Railway lines, besides undergoing the usual maintenance repairs, were strengthened by the addition, in each mile, of six (iron-rail) posts, from near Dumraon to Luckeeserai, 133·5 miles.* Ingot joints were cut out of all the lines between Dinapore and Allahabad, with the exception of the branch from Moghal Sarai to Benares; also between Cawnpore and Agra. **An additional wire from Moghal Sarai to Allahabad, 96·5 miles, was erected; and the line from Khana to Sahebgunge, 144 miles, was dismantled.** On the Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway Extension, the line from Sonarpur to Mugrah station, 15 miles, was constructed; as also a line from Durbhunga to Peepra Ghât, 24·366 miles, on the Tirhoot State Railway Eastern extension. The line from Mozufferpore to Bettiah was entirely reconstructed, being brought from the road to the Railway route, and an additional wire, 77 miles in length, was erected. The suspension of an extra wire from Calcutta to Barrackpore, 17·25 miles, in connection with that under erection in the Dacca Division (paragraph 47), was commenced, but not completed before the end of the year. Besides petty constructions of lines within towns and their suburbs, ten telephone lines were erected during the year, comprising 16·6 miles of wire.

Bombay Division.

45. The section of line from Bombay to Dadar, 7·376 miles, was completely reconstructed, double-coupled posts (Hamilton standards), to carry all the wires connecting Bombay with the rest of India, having been erected along the route of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Between Dadar and Kalyan, along the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, that part of the line which traverses salt-water swamps, was reconstructed with double rail-posts. A new line was constructed from Pali to Godhra, 16·971 miles of line and 18·621 of wire. The existing line was transferred from the old to the new Nerbudda bridge. All iron-hooded insulators were replaced by porcelain ones, old pattern Prussian, on the section of No. 9 line between Kalyan and Satara; and the reinsulation of Nos. 11 and 12 lines from Surat to Baroda was nearly completed. The town of Barsi was connected with Sholapur by a line of telegraph, branching off from the main route at Barsi road, 20·61 miles distant from Barsi. A new line was constructed from Hotgi to Beejapur, 59·05 miles, and

* In this and other Divisions, old rails, wherever procurable, from the Railway admiministrations, have been largely used as Telegraph posts, with success both as regards efficiency and economy.

an extra wire, 9 miles, was erected to place Beejapur in communication with Sholapur. Besides petty constructions in towns and their suburbs, additional telephone lines, amounting to 21·755 miles of line and 57·793 miles of wire, were erected.

British Burma Division.

46. The construction of the line connecting Moulmein with Tavoy, 199·75 miles, of which 69 miles of line and 109 of wire were put up in 1880-81, was completed. The construction of the Rangoon-Tonghoo line along the Sittang Valley Railway was commenced at Rangoon and completed up to Pegu, 45 miles. Amongst town line constructions and reconstructions may be mentioned the alterations of the lines in Rangoon, where telephone lines have been erected, comprising 13·294 miles of line and 65·717 of wire; the departmental main lines having been transferred to a new and direct route, and the ABC and telephone wires separated from one another. New cables were laid across the rivers Kemmendine and Irrawaddi at Rangoon and Prome respectively, and an old cable across the latter river was lengthened, and the cable house moved back in consequence of the erosion of the bank. The following lines have been insulated:—Prome to Thyetmyoo; Poungdeh to Myanoung; and Moulmein to Thyethamine. The No. 8 wire Rangoon to Prome, was reinsulated on the result of tests made by the insulator detector.

Dacca Division.

47. A single wire line from Kaunia to Kurigram, 17 miles, was constructed for the use of the Kaunia-Dhurla State Railway. A temporary line was erected between Sultanpur on the Northern Bengal State Railway and Serajgunge, 63 miles; and a similar line from Nattore on the same railway to Rampore Bauleah, 25·25 miles. A private telephone line, 1·75 miles in length, was put up on the Lizziepur Tea Estate at Kurseong. The erection of an additional wire from Barrackpore was in progress; in connection with which cables were laid across the Pudda, Dhullessary and Booragunga rivers. In addition to ordinary maintenance repairs, the alignment was altered for 8 miles of the section, Goalundo to Pangsa; 12 miles remain to be finished; and **all insulators other than porcelain (old or new Prussian pattern) were removed from the two Government wires, Poradaha to Jalpaiguri, and replaced by those** of the above patterns.

Ganjam Division.

48. The first local wire from Midnapore to Cuttack has been reinsulated; as also that from Madras to Bezvada. A second local wire has been erected from Raneegunge to Cuttack, 280·6 miles; and a similar wire from Madras to Bezvada, 261·604 miles. The construction of the line from Jumboo to Hukitollah, which was in progress at the end of 1880-81, was completed.

Indore Division.

49. The erection of a second wire from Morar to Indore, 300·577 miles, was commenced, and completed with the exception of 10·25 miles between Shajapur and Dewas, which section was in progress at the close of the year. An additional wire, for departmental use in connection with the above, was erected from Indore to Khandwa, 86·5 miles. A single wire line was constructed from Mhow to Dhar, 32·7 miles. The erection of a third wire from Khandwa to Nusseerabad, 381·14 miles, for the railway, was commenced, a portion of which between Rutlam and Nusseerabad remained at the end of the year to be completed. An alteration of the alignment of the railway for three miles from Khandwa necessitated the reconstruction of the telegraph lines for that distance.

Madras Division.

50. A line of two wires was constructed from Negapatam to Tanjore, 48·25 miles, and a single wire thence to Trichinopoly, 31 miles; total length, including town lines at Tanjore and Trichinopoly, 82·45 miles of line and

132·4 of wire. The old line from Shiyali to Karikal, 29 miles, was dismantled. An extra wire was erected from Shiyali to Tuticorin, 256·55 miles, necessitating an addition of 1·7 miles of line. From Ootacamund to Devalla a line of 19·32 miles and 38·8 miles of wire was constructed. The Madras Town Local Office lines, comprising 14·55 miles of line and 33·84 of wire, were constructed. The reconstruction of the line along the Mysore State Railway from Bangalore to Mysore, including the suspension of two extra wires between those places, which was in progress at the close of 1880-81, was completed. The maintenance repairs of the line from Bangalore to Vellore included the cutting-out of all ingot joints from that section.

Malabar Coast Division.

51. The reconstruction of the line from Tellicherry to Mercara, which was in progress at the close of last official year, was completed. The other works executed in this Division have been confined to maintenance repairs. The cutting-out of ingot joints between Tellicherry and Palamcotta, and the testing of the line from Cochin to Tellicherry with the insulator detector, with a view to reinsulating the line, were commenced.

Nagpur Division.

52. The extension of the line along the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway was completed up to Musra, 135·2 miles from Nagpur. Public lines (worked by telephone) were constructed at Warora and Nagpur; the former 1·25 miles of single-wire line for the Wardha Coal State Railway; the latter 1·25 miles of lines and 2·5 of wire for the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway. The insulation of the main line between Bhusaval and Sconi (*viâ* Nagpur) has been improved by the replacement of all half or whole-hooded insulators by old pattern Prussian porcelain, or perforated hood insulators; and on the local line No. 5 between Bhusaval and Nagpur, 25 per cent. of the whole-hood insulators have been replaced by porcelain ones, old pattern, Prussian.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Division.

53. Lines were constructed from Gopalpore to Nanu, 32 miles, and from Gopalpore to Jeyra, 6·3 miles, for the Irrigation Department, the latter worked by telephone. A line of 1·7 miles was constructed connecting Naini Tal with the Naini Tal Cantonment Office. At Cawnpore a telephone line was constructed for the Provincial State Railway, 2·86 miles of line and 3·14 miles of wire, and another wire was erected for the Cawnpore and Farukhabad State Railway for 1·4 miles from the Bilhaur Station to the Esun Nuddee Bridge. The maintenance repairs included the re-erection of the Kosi river span mast and the substitution of steel strand for iron wire.

Punjab Division.

54. The line from Tarnaul to Peshawar was under reconstruction along the Railway and was near completion at the close of the official year under report. A temporary line from Tarnaul to Attock, 50·64 miles, was constructed, by which Rawal Pindi, Hasan Abdal, Haji Shah, and Attock, were connected. 5·5 miles of wire was erected on the line from Rawal Pindi to Tarnaul. The line, Peshawar to Jamrud (10 miles of line and wire), was constructed, and the temporary line dismantled. Telephone lines connecting the several offices of the Punjab Northern State Railway staff at Rawal Pindi were constructed, comprising 2·71 miles of line and 7·22 of wire; and the Rawal Pindi Railway Station and workshops were connected by a line one mile in length. The whole of the lines in the Lahore Station were reconstructed with wires of uniform gauge (450 lbs. per mile). The line from Miani to Bhera, 8 miles, was reconstructed, and from Bhera to Lala Musa, 62·7 miles, was doubled. The line between Lahore and Mooltan, 207·44 miles, was reconstructed, and the wires of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway telegraph transferred to the posts of the new line: new supports were erected, including 63·12 miles of rail posts; and the old wooden line was dismantled. The

railway line, Amritsar to Lahore, 33·28 miles, was also reconstructed (with ¾ standards), and the old wooden posts dismantled. The old bully-line from Lahore to Ferozepore, 52 miles, and the section of Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway line from Muzaffarabad to Sher Shah, 3 miles, were dismantled. The Guggur river was crossed by seven strand steel wire in three spans of 1,200 feet each, with supports specially secured to withstand the hill torrents. A system of Government telephone lines was established at Lahore, by which ten public offices intercommunicate through the Government Telegraph Office as an exchange; in addition to which, four Police Offices are similarly connected with the District Superintendent of Police and with one another. A separate private system includes nine Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Offices connected for exchange and four other private telephone offices. The various telephone circuits comprise 10·102 miles of posts and 49·152 miles of wire. In Simla, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was placed in telephonic communication with the Quartermaster-General's Office and the Intelligence Branch by a flying line composed of 1·9 miles of wire supported on trees.

Rajputana Division.

55. A temporary single-wire line was constructed from Rewari to Dadri, 34·5 miles: a third railway wire was erected on the line from Bandikui to Delhi, 134·5 miles. On the Ajmere-Nusseerabad line, 13·4 miles, a second wire was erected; and the suspension of a third wire on the same section of line was commenced, and was about to be completed at the close of the year. At Ajmere, telephone lines were constructed, one for the railway and one for the Commissioner, comprising 3·34 miles of line and 5·13 of wire. In addition to the ordinary maintenance repairs, the Morar No. 3 wire was reinsulated with porcelain insulators, old pattern, Prussian, from Syeean to Dholpur. Alterations were effected to the Morar Railway Station lines; and the Sojat Quarry line was dismantled.

Sind Division.

56. A line was constructed from Koombri to Badani, 4·4 miles of posts and 6·8 of wire. A single-wire field telegraph line (40 miles) was constructed during the Waziri expedition, which was dismantled on the retirement of the troops, its object having been fulfilled. Improvements were made in the insulation of the Jungshahi-Hyderabad departmental lines; the railway train-wire, Ruk to Sibi; and the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway lines, Kiamari to Kotri. The last-named section of line was also strengthened. The line over the Bagatora Hill on the Indus Valley State Railway was reconstructed: 50 miles of the section, Jacobabad to Sibi, was cross-stayed. Twenty-five miles of the old road line, Sukkur to Hyderabad, was dismantled.

Beluchistan Sub-Division.

57. The semi-permanent line which was last year constructed up the Hurnai route was extended from Kochali to Sharigh, a distance of 45·5 miles. A semi-permanent line was also constructed from Killa Abdulla to Kushdil Khan, 28 miles, through the heart of the Pisheen Valley. Subsequently, on our troops leaving Killa Abdulla, Kushdil Khan was connected with Gulistan by a slight alteration of the line. The semi-permanent Pir Chowkey loop was made permanent with iron standards. On the evacuation of Kandahar on the 22nd April 1881, the wire was dismantled as far as Chaman, as the troops marched stage by stage. In the following October, on the withdrawal of our troops from Chaman and Killa Abdulla, the line between those places, 15 miles, was dismantled.

STATE AND GUARANTEED RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

58. A return showing the number of Telegraph Offices and the extent of line and wire maintained for State and Guaranteed Railways, together with the capital expended by this Department on behalf of each railway, is included in Appendix J of this report.

STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

59. The following are the items of expenditure under this head during the year:—

	R
Purchase of stores in India	1,95,869
London stores, including freight and landing charges	5,10,941
Workshop and Press	2,16,591
Store-keeping	77,653
Superintendence	32,029
Stationery received from the Superintendent, Government Stationery, and value of printing done by the Superintendent, Government Printing, without charge	44,010
TOTAL	10,77,093

60. The value of the outturn from workshops was R3,69,800 and from Press R35,976 against R3,01,276, and R40,921 of the previous year.

61. On the 3rd June 1881, the charge of the Store Department was relinquished by Major Eckford, R.E., who was obliged to proceed on leave in consequence of illness, which resulted in his death on the 19th August 1881.

By the death of Major Eckford, whose services, extending over a period of 13 years, were principally in connection with the Stores and Workshops, the Department has lost a most talented and energetic officer.

On the 21st June 1881, Mr. C. H. Reynolds was appointed to the charge of the Stores and Workshops, which he continued to hold throughout the year. Under his administration substantial improvements were made in the general working of this, one of the most important branches of the Department.

PERSONAL.

62. Mr. A. J. L. Cappel proceeded on furlough on the 28th March 1881, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. Mallock officiated as Deputy Director-General throughout the year under report; Mr. W. R. Brooke during the same period officiated as Director, Construction Branch.

To the officers associated with me in the Direction, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Mallock, Officiating Deputy Director-General; Mr. J. H. Lane, Director, Traffic Branch; and Mr. W. R. Brooke, Officiating Director, Construction Branch; also to Mr. F. G. Teale who, during the absence of Mr. Lane on privilege leave, acted as Director, Traffic Branch, my best acknowledgments are due for the loyal and able assistance I have invariably received from them, and for the efficient and zealous manner in which the important duties respectively entrusted to them have been carried out.

It also affords me much gratification to place on record my appreciation of the ability and zeal evinced by the majority of the officers of all grades; and to bear testimony to the general good conduct of the members of the subordinate establishment.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th November 1882.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Director-General.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Summary of Financial Results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1881-82.

			To end of previous year.	1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.	
			Miles.		Miles.	
INDIAN TELEGRAPH.						
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.						
MILEAGE	Line	Departmental	12,343·21	551·92	12,895·13	
		Railway	7,421·39	314·04	7,735·43	
		Guaranteed	581·57	**162·53**	419·04	
		TOTAL	20,346·17	703·43	21,049·6	
	Wire	Departmental	36,772·09	2,421·92	39,194·01	
		Railway	18,400·21	1,151·62	19,551·83	
		Guaranteed	800·87	**94·85**	706·02	
		TOTAL	55,973·17	3,478·69	59,451·86	
	Cable	Departmental	109·61	1·41	111·02	
		Railway	4·88	...	4·88	
		Guaranteed	...	1·6	1·6	
		TOTAL	114·49	3·01	117·5	
			₹	₹	₹	
OUTLAY	Lines	Departmental	1,63,01,216	13,65,678	1,76,66,894	
		Railway	27,31,540	1,66,564	28,98,104	
		Guaranteed	3,55,966	9,606	3,65,572	
		TOTAL	1,93,88,722	15,41,848	2,09,30,570	
	Buildings	Signal Offices	29,94,255	1,45,857	31,40,112	
		Quarters for officers	12,240	...	12,240	
		Cable-houses and Tanks	27,969	...	27,969	
		Store-houses	2,93,245	**1,21,096**	1,72,149	
		Workshop and Press buildings	1,38,577	19,303	1,57,880	
		TOTAL	34,66,286	44,064	35,10,350	
	Tools and Plant	First fitting of offices	*6,22,973	1,88,754	8,11,727	
		Other Tools and Plant	2,05,618	**77,361**	1,28,257	
		TOTAL	8,28,591	1,11,393	9,39,984	
	Stores		21,26,692	**2,43,315**	18,83,377	
	Suspense heads		85,843	**30,210**	55,633	
	Charge for Exchange paid in England		72,133	68,398	1,40,531	
		TOTAL PRESENT CAPITAL	2,59,68,267	14,92,178	2,74,60,445	
	Temporary Telegraphs for Military purposes		...	**95,068**	**95,068**	Recoveries from Lines charged to Afghan War.
		TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	2,59,68,267	13,97,110	2,73,65,377	
REVENUE ACCOUNT.						
			No.	No.	No.	
NUMBER OF	Divisions		17	...	17	
	Signal Offices		322	**3**	319	
	Messages	Private	10,554,869	1,363,269	11,918,138	
		State	1,546,276	250,106	1,796,382	
		Free	127,438	1,290	128,728	
		TOTAL	12,228,583	1,614,665	13,843,248	
			₹	₹	₹	
REVENUE	On Messages	Private	2,94,09,623	24,72,284	3,18,81,907	
		State	76,04,416	7,38,717	83,43,133	
		Free	18,70,851	43,737	19,14,588	
		TOTAL	3,88,84,890	32,54,738	4,21,39,628	
	Railway Telegraphs		20,89,826	5,18,891	26,08,717	
	Guaranteed		2,17,225	55,202	2,72,427	
	Miscellaneous		5,68,375	25,381	5,93,756	
		TOTAL	4,17,60,316	38,54,212	4,56,14,528	

	To end of previous year.		1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.
	Indian Telegraphs.	Ceylon Telegraphs.		
Working expenses	*5,06,68,166	2,04,711	32,35,644	5,41,08,521
Net charge (difference between Revenue and Working expenses)	89,07,850	2,04,711	**6,18,568**	84,93,993
Charge for interest on Capital	1,84,07,709	18,653	12,02,146	1,96,28,508
Working expenses, plus charge for interest	6,90,75,875	2,23,364	44,37,790	7,37,37,029
Net charge, plus interest on Capital	2,73,15,559	2,23,364	5,83,578	2,81,22,501
Per mile of line — Revenue	2,052·49	...	183·1	2,167·
Per mile of line — Net charge	437·81	10·06	**29·38**	403·52
Per mile of line — Net charge, plus interest	1,342·54	10·97	27·72	1,336·01
Percentage on Capital Outlay. — Revenue	160·81	...	14·08	166·68
Percentage on Capital Outlay. — Net charge	34·3	·79	**2·26**	31·04
Percentage on Capital Outlay. — Net charge, plus interest	105·19	·86	2·13	102·76
Value of unused balance of stores at end of year	21,26,692	...	**2,43,315**	18,83,377
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, CAPITAL AND REVENUE	7,66,36,433	2,04,711	46,32,754	8,14,73,898
DEFICIT ON TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,48,76,117	2,04,711	7,78,542	3,58,59,370

* ₹ 4,72,837 for value of Instruments, Batteries, Fittings and Furniture on 31st March 1881 have been transferred from Revenue to Capital Account.

Appendix A—*continued.*

APPENDIX TO SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Review of Telegraph Accounts for the last five years.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	MESSAGE REVENUE. Paid Messages.	Free Messages.	Total.	Claims from State Railways.	Claims from Guaranteed Railways.	Claims from Guarantors.	Saleable Books, Forms, and Maps.	TELEGRAPH GAZETTE. Calcutta.	Rangoon.	Moulmein.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
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
1881-82	32,11,001	43,737	32,54,738	4,21,177	97,714	55,202	2,432	10,883	1,956	900	9,210	38,54,212

REVENUE CHARGES.

YEAR.	LINE MAINTENANCE. Repairs: By Telegraph Department.	By Public Works Department.	Establishment.	Share of Direction Accounts and Superintendence.	Profit and Loss.	Total.	SIGNALLING. Repairs: By Telegraph Department.	By Public Works Department.	Check Office.	Signal Offices: Departmental.	Non-Departmental.	Share of Direction Accounts and Superintendence.	Saleable Books, Forms and Maps.	Telegraph Gazette: Calcutta.	Rangoon.	Moulmein.	Telegraph Stamps.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1877-78	2,80,248	597	1,51,771	4,62,237	875	8,95,728	3,550	31,131	36,300	15,21,995	40,257	4,62,240	5,381	4,313	762	...	5,299	2,274	21,13,502
1878-79	2,77,414	660	1,47,174	4,26,054	197	8,51,499	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	1,61,385	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
1880-81	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
1881-82	1,82,148	2,575	1,63,698	4,44,605	225	7,93,251	1,716	32,336	45,667	17,11,954	1,81,776	4,44,606	10,426	2,262	1,715	277	9,432	226	24,42,393

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 of Wire.	Number of Signal Offices.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES. Inland.	Foreign.	Total.	VALUE OF MESSAGES. Inland.	Foreign.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	₹	₹	₹
1877-78	3,30,13,602	32,20,882	30,09,230	2,11,652	12,18,923	10,07,271	17,600·23	42,115·96	249	1,109,050	182,509	1,291,559	19,59,099	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	17,971·13	43,890·63	265	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	15,22,454	1,81,000	20,519·93	52,914·19	303	1,273,884	228,859	1,502,743	26,47,970	10,10,755	36,58,725
1880-81	2,59,68,267	45,01,637	31,71,470	13,30,167	11,28,611	2,01,556	20,346·17	56,087·66	310	1,346,358	296,419	1,642,777	26,92,610	11,78,569	38,71,179
1881-82	2,73,65,377	38,54,212	32,35,644	6,18,568	12,02,146	5,83,578	21,049·6	59,569·36	319	1,280,973	332,402	1,613,375	20,15,331	11,95,670	32,11,001

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages "Sent" and of Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1881-82, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year.

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1881-82.

DIVISIONS	INLAND. State. No.	State. Value. ₹	a.	Private. No.	Private. Value. ₹	a.	FOREIGN. State. No.	State. Value. ₹	a.	Private. No.	Private. Value. ₹	a.	TOTAL. State. No.	State. Value. ₹	a.	Private. No.	Private. Value. ₹	a.	GRAND TOTAL. No.	Value. ₹	a.
Arakan	1,974	3,151	14	16,801	23,041	12	1	3	0	1,185	3,655	5	1,975	3,154	14	17,986	26,697	1	19,961	29,851	15
Assam	15,629	35,451	2	28,190	37,469	0	10	50	7	226	659	13	15,639	35,501	9	28,416	38,128	13	44,055	73,630	6
Bellary	5,109	8,800	6	22,268	27,460	14	1	17	8	387	737	13	5,110	8,817	14	22,655	28,198	11	27,765	37,016	9
Bengal	33,347	92,299	11	207,833	2,72,470	0	405	5,623	6	42,760	1,38,814	3	33,752	97,923	1	250,593	4,11,284	3	284,345	5,09,207	4
Bombay	29,894	93,665	10	216,809	2,68,469	9	989	8,668	8	118,557	4,39,164	6	30,883	1,02,334	2	335,366	7,07,633	15	366,249	8,09,968	1
B. Burmah	10,503	22,040	2	79,712	1,07,074	10	22	224	11	13,304	42,229	9	10,525	22,264	13	93,016	1,49,304	3	103,541	1,71,569	0
Dacca	4,535	6,881	2	19,858	24,111	11	4	33	3	110	298	4	4,539	6,914	5	19,968	24,409	15	24,507	31,324	4
Ganjam	5,997	6,667	10	65,867	84,840	12	3	9	0	1,588	3,816	14	6,000	6,676	10	67,455	88,657	10	73,455	95,334	4
Indore	6,007	15,672	7	38,114	41,890	8	1	6	8	87	278	6	6,008	15,678	15	38,201	42,168	14	44,209	57,847	13
Madras	8,943	17,904	15	71,310	90,556	3	1,435	3,549	14	101,077	3,25,007	13	10,378	21,454	13	172,387	4,15,564	0	182,765	4,37,018	13
Malabar	4,691	9,303	5	48,311	63,129	8	52	441	12	4,499	12,273	6	4,743	9,745	1	52,810	75,402	14	57,553	85,147	15
Nagpur	6,329	10,690	3	22,283	23,599	1	...	...	...	85	277	8	6,329	10,690	3	22,368	23,876	9	28,697	34,566	12
Oudh and Rohilkhand	10,469	20,936	4	40,654	45,686	3	3	17	9	447	1,419	13	10,472	20,953	13	41,101	47,106	0	51,573	68,059	13
Punjab	57,549	1,78,772	0	92,674	1,20,095	6	634	11,495	6	1,090	3,848	1	58,183	1,90,267	6	93,754	1,23,943	7	151,937	3,14,210	13
Rajputana	5,421	12,098	11	13,940	16,794	14	6	78	3	37	125	5	5,430	12,176	14	13,986	16,920	3	19,416	29,097	1
Sind	39,436	1,64,144	5	50,504	70,161	8	704	10,018	2	42,703	1,82,826	2	40,140	1,74,162	7	93,207	2,52,987	10	133,347	4,27,150	1
TOTAL	245,836	6,98,479	11	1,035,137	13,16,851	7	4,270	40,237	1	328,132	11,55,432	9	250,106	7,38,716	12	1,363,269	24,72,284	0	1,613,375	32,11,000	12
CEYLON* 3 months only in 1880-81.	722	689	8	11,397	16,599	4	23	161	5	1,311	5,638	14	745	850	13	12,708	22,238	2	13,453	23,088	15
TOTAL INDIA & CEYLON	314,370	12,98,222	8	1,044,107	14,08,581	13	4,334	59,807	1	293,419	11,22,628	12	318,704	13,58,029	9	1,337,526	25,31,210	9	1,656,230	38,89,240	2

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1880-81.

DIVISIONS	INLAND. State. No.	State. Value. ₹	a.	Private. No.	Private. Value. ₹	a.	FOREIGN. State. No.	State. Value. ₹	a.	Private. No.	Private. Value. ₹	a.	TOTAL. State. No.	State. Value. ₹	a.	Private. No.	Private. Value. ₹	a.	GRAND TOTAL. No.	Value. ₹	a.
Arakan	2,086	4,032	12	15,682	24,063	2	...	...	...	1,002	3,142	1	2,086	4,032	12	16,684	27,205	3	18,770	31,237	15
Assam	13,988	42,712	4	23,949	33,650	2	...	...	...	141	415	10	13,988	42,712	4	24,090	34,065	12	38,078	76,778	0
Bellary	5,255	11,052	8	23,255	28,858	4	2	12	15	371	939	9	5,257	11,065	7	23,626	29,797	13	28,883	40,863	4
Bengal	31,625	1,21,267	10	186,743	2,62,970	12	462	8,527	8	39,629	1,43,807	11	32,087	1,29,795	2	226,372	4,06,778	7	258,459	5,36,573	9
Bombay	36,253	1,37,941	4	211,002	2,67,210	13	1,021	9,401	6	119,468	4,75,147	5	37,274	1,47,342	10	330,470	7,42,358	2	367,744	8,89,700	12
B. Burmah	8,806	23,774	12	75,757	1,12,846	2	16	94	14	13,359	47,026	10	8,822	23,869	10	89,116	1,59,872	12	97,938	1,83,742	6
Dacca	4,130	6,315	4	15,527	18,935	1	1	2	9	66	289	10	4,131	6,317	13	15,593	19,224	11	19,724	25,542	8
Ganjam	6,000	8,591	14	61,063	84,682	5	...	...	...	1,403	2,978	13	6,000	8,591	14	62,466	87,661	2	68,556	96,253	0
Indore	5,494	14,834	3	59,351	64,621	14	...	...	...	60	162	0	5,494	14,834	3	59,411	64,783	14	64,905	79,618	1
Madras	7,633	18,099	4	63,926	89,003	3	939	2,187	10	84,744	2,86,049	11	8,572	20,286	14	148,670	3,75,052	14	157,242	3,95,339	12
Malabar	5,293	12,440	0	47,109	68,000	15	44	217	12	4,378	12,477	6	5,342	12,657	12	51,487	80,478	5	56,829	93,136	1
Nagpur	6,096	11,382	3	24,978	25,727	1	...	...	...	67	186	14	6,096	11,382	3	25,045	25,913	15	31,141	37,296	2
Oudh and Rohilkhand	11,272	24,826	6	37,405	43,794	0	...	...	...	321	984	13	11,272	24,826	6	37,726	44,778	13	48,998	69,605	3
Punjab	107,781	5,04,056	13	100,393	1,55,798	3	929	24,420	2	1,361	7,920	3	108,710	5,28,476	15	110,754	1,63,727	6	219,464	6,92,204	5
Rajputana	4,203	10,328	4	14,912	17,179	7	...	...	...	28	118	14	4,203	10,328	4	14,940	17,298	5	19,143	27,626	9
Sind	57,638	3,45,877	11	62,658	94,641	5	897	14,781	0	25,710	1,35,333	12	58,535	3,60,658	11	88,368	2,29,975	1	146,903	5,90,633	12
TOTAL	313,648	12,97,533	0	1,032,710	13,91,982	9	4,311	59,645	12	292,108	11,16,989	14	317,959	13,57,178	12	1,324,818	25,08,972	7	1,642,777	38,66,151	3
CEYLON* 3 months only in 1880-81.	722	689	8	11,397	16,599	4	23	161	5	1,311	5,638	14	745	850	13	12,708	22,238	2	13,453	23,088	15
TOTAL INDIA & CEYLON	314,370	12,98,222	8	1,044,107	14,08,581	13	4,334	59,807	1	293,419	11,22,628	12	318,704	13,58,029	9	1,337,526	25,31,210	9	1,656,230	38,89,240	2

NOTE.—This Return includes 544 messages on the Service of French and Portuguese Government and of His Highness the Khan of Khelat, the value of which, *viz.*, ₹1,543-9, has not been credited to Revenue.

* From the 1st July 1880 Ceylon ceased to form a part of the Indian Telegraph Administration.

TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.		No.	Value. ₹	a.
Inland	Departmental	1,095,064	18,25,050	8
	Railway	185,909	1,90,280	10
Foreign	Departmental	332,007	11,94,969	8
	Railway	395	700	2
	TOTAL	1,613,375	32,11,000	12

TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.		No.	Value. ₹	a.
Inland	Departmental	1,187,832	25,34,424	9
	Railway	170 645	1,72,379	12
Foreign	Departmental	297,468	11,81,893	9
	Railway	285	542	4
	(a) TOTAL	1,656,230	38,89,240	2

(a) Includes No. (13,453) and value (R23,088-15) of Ceylon Messages for April, May and June 1880.

Appendix B—*continued.*

RETURN of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages "Sent" and of "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1881-82, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year.

DIVISION.	INLAND.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.			
	State.		Private.		State.		Private.		State.		Private.					
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
INCREASE.																
Arakan	...	...	1,119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	1,902 4
Assam	1,641	...	4,241	3,818 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,201 2
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	3,851 4
Bengal	1,722	...	21,090	9,499 4	...	...	3,131	...	...	...	24,221	9,499 4	25,943	9,499 4	57	36,865 9
Bombay	...	...	5,807	1,258 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,807	1,258 12	5,807	1,258 12	7,302	80,991 7
B. Burmah	1,697	...	3,955	...	6	129 13	...	...	1,703	129 13	3,955	...	5,658	129 13	55	12,303 3
Dacca	405	565 14	4,331	5,176 10	3	30 10	44	8 10	408	596 8	4,375	5,185 4	4,783	5,781 12	...	... ...
Ganjam	...	...	4,804	158 7	3	9 0	185	898 1	3	9 0	4,989	906 8	4,992	1,005 8	93	1,924 4
Indore	513	838 4	...	...	1	6 8	27	116 6	514	844 12	27	116 6	541	961 2	21,237	22,731 6
Madras	1,310	...	7,384	1,553 0	496	1,362 4	16,333	38,938 2	1,806	1,362 4	23,717	40,511 2	25,523	41,873 6	...	194 5
Malabar	...	...	1,202	...	8	224 0	121	8 ...	233	224 0	1,323	...	1,331	224 0	...	607 8,212 2
Nagpur	233	...	...	...	...	...	18	90 10	233	...	18	90 10	251	90 10	2,695	2,820 0
Oudh and Rohilkand	...	...	3,240	1,892 3	3	17 9	126	435 0	3	17 9	3,375	2,327 3	3,378	2,344 12	803	3,890 2
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,527	67,527 3,77,993 8
Rajputana	1,221	1,770 7	...	...	6	76 3	9	6 7	1,227	1,846 10	9	6 7	1,236	1,855 1	963	384 9
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,993	47,492 6	...	...	16,993	47,492 6	16,993	47,492 6	18,395	1,96,496 4 12,154 24,479 13 30,549 2,10,976 1
TOTAL .	8,742	3,174 9	67,182	23,357 2	537	1,915 16	37,271	88,703 11	9,279	5,090 8	1,04,453	1,12,060 3	1,13,732	1,17,150 11	77,132	6,23,552 8 1,46,748 10 133,134 7,72,301 2
NET INCREASE AND DECREASE ON THE PREVIOUS YEAR.	...	...	2,427	...	...	...	36,024	38,442 11	...	...	38,451	...	...	...	67,853	6,18,462 0 ... 36,688 7 29,402 6,55,150 7

NOTE.—This Return does not include Collections other than those belonging to

Appendix B—*concluded.*

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the year 1881-82.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. WEST. VIA TEHERAN. No.	Indian Value. R a.	VIA TURKEY. No.	Indian Value. R a.	PERSIAN GULF. No.	Indian Value. R a.	VIA SUEZ. No.	Indian Value. R a.	EAST. VIA AMUR. No.	Indian Value. R a.	VIA MADRAS. No.	Indian Value. R a.	VIA RANGOON. No.	Indian Value. R a.	NATIVE BURMAH. No.	Indian Value. R a.	VIA PAMBAN. No.	Indian Value. R a.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value. R a.
INDIAN.																				
Sent . .	23,534	93,539 2	945	3,732 1	497	2,503 9	52,431	1,69,869 1	166	387 14	9,220	27,330 13	1,760	5,376 7	3,309	4,520 14	21,634	18,760 14	113,496	3,52,027 1
Received . .	22,162	1,15,703 7	1,183	4,318 0	682	2,387 10	47,907	1,81,820 2	259	719 2	9,433	27,950 4	2,236	7,019 15	...	... ...	21,776	31,603 13	102,938	3,74,045 5
TOTAL .	45,696	2,09,243 9	2,128	8,050 1	1,179	4,897 3	97,338	3,51,689 6	425	1,107 0	18,653	51,281 1	3,996	12,396 6	3,309	4,520 14	43,410	82,854 11	216,434	7,26,072 6
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Received. *Vid* Madras	6,788	28,147 1	11	40 8	160	452 10	45,885	1,92,004 3	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	52,844	2,21,544 6
Vid Rangoon	9	31 11	1	1 8	2	4 8	288	1,262 14	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	300	1,300 12
Vid Lainggha	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	1	6 12	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	1	6 12
Vid Pamban	802	2,773 12	8	21 7	9	59 10	4,740	14,628 9	4	11 15	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	5,563	17,495 5
From West to East—																				
Sent. *Vid* Madras	14,152	55,149 4	531	1,920 3	95	308 9	37,069	1,51,767 0	126	324 4	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	51,973	2,09,469 4
Vid Rangoon	8	21 12	...	... ...	...	... ...	229	864 1	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	237	888 13
Vid Lainggha	3	25 11	...	... ...	...	... ...	15	95 14	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	18	121 9
Vid Pamban	1,451	5,107 14	49	134 13	6	23 4	2,279	8,215 14	13	22 5	57	230 15	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	3,849	13,735 1
From West to West—																				
Vid Bombay and Kurrachee.	...	... ...	12	103 1	23	97 11	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	35	201 2
Vid Kurrachee and Bombay.	1	1 8	9	31 2	16	67 8	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	26	100 2
From East to East—																				
Vid Madras	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	372	1,758 9	372	1,758 9
Vid Rangoon	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	5	17 14	1	2 15	6	20 13
Vid Pamban	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	722	2,885 10	22	69 2	...	... ...	...	... ...	744	2,954 12
TOTAL .	23,217	91,269 12	612	2,252 17	311	1,013 15	90,506	3,69,745 3	143	358 8	779	3,116 9	22	69 2	5	17 14	373	1,761 8	115,968	4,69,597
GRAND TOTAL .																			332,402	11,95,669 1

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea Routes for the year 1881-82.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT) To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	22,462	23,534	45,996	32·44	30·40	31·37
	Vid Turkey	1,183	945	2,128	1·71	1·22	1·45
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	682	497	1,179	0·99	0·64	0·80
RED SEA	*Vid* Suez	44,907	52,431	97,338	64·86	67·74	*66·38
TOTAL		69,234	77,407	146,641	100·00	100·00	100·00

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

APPENDIX F.

Synopsis of Complaints in which this Department is concerned for the year 1881-82.

Nature of Complaints.	Number of Complaints received.				Admitted.				Rejected.				Percentage of Messages which formed the subject of Complaints.			
	Being Groundless.			Not investigated for want of documents.												
	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total received.	Total admitted.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total rejected.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.
Non-delivery	155	25	38	5	...	...	218	97	121	...	...	121	.014	.013	.011	.013
	140	37	24	7	...	...	201	99	102	...	...	102	.012	.021	.008	.012
Delay	50	10	13	...	...	...	63	45	18	...	...	18	.003	.005	.004	.004
	56	10	7	...	...	...	73	58	15	...	...	15	.005	.003	.002	.004
Error	104	18	34	2	...	...	158	144	12	...	...	12	.010	.006	.012	.010
	121	10	35	3	...	1	169	148	20	...	...	20	.010	.010	.002	.001
Miscellaneous	2	2	6	...	...	...	10	8	2	...	...	2	.000	.001	.002	.001
	5	2	5	1	...	...	13	11	2	...	...	1	.000	.001	.002	.001
Total	301	54	91	5	...	...	446	346	152	...	...	152	.027	.029	.007	.028
	322	59	71	8	...	...	452	314	138	...	...	138	.027	.024	.024	.027

Increase and decrease in number of admitted complaints—

Increase	{ Departmental	8·94 per cent.
	{ Railway	11·64 ,,
	{ Foreign	6·75 ,,
Decrease	{ Railway	2·44 ,,
	{ Foreign	14·81 ,,
Net decrease		0·37 ,,

Increase of Traffic . { Railway . . . 1·23 per cent.
{ Foreign . . . 2·44 ,,
Decrease . . { Departmental . . . 14·81 ,,
{ Net . . . 0·37 ,,

* This includes 13,453 Ceylon Messages for April, May, and June 1880.

Synopsis of Complaints in which other Telegraph Administrations are concerned for the year 1881-82.

Nature of Complaints.	Number of Complaints received.			Transferred to other Telegraph Administrations.				Not transferred to other Telegraph Administrations.				Number of Paid Messages.				Percentage of Messages which formed the subject of Complaints.			
				Disposed of.				Disposed of.											
				Admitted.				Rejected.				Not being supported by prescribed documents.		Transfer forbidden by Convention.					
								Being groundless.											
	Railway.	Foreign.	Total received.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.	Total rejected.	On technical grounds.				Railway.	Foreign.	Railway.	Foreign.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	
								Railway.	Foreign.	Railway.	Foreign.								
Non-delivery	57	89	146	38	32	70	76	21	39	7	7	...	5	...	5	...	.031	.027	.028
	74	92	166	32	44	76	76	26	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	.043	.031	.035	
Delay	35	36	71	28	22	50	50	39	7	...	...	...	2	...	2	.019	.011	.014	
	32	23	55	24	15	39	39	7	...	1	2	3	90	170,645	90	.008	.008	.012	
Error	23	24	47	23	26	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	.012	.022	.019	
	23	52	75	10	8	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38	.013	.017	.016	
Miscellaneous	3	28	32	3	28	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.002	.009	.007	
	4	28	32	4	17	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.002	.009	.007	
Total for the year	118	234	352	90	116	206	206	34	52	8	9	...	13	...	13	.004	.071	.068	
	133	195	328	70	84	154	154	29	47	...	...	...	13	...	13	.077	.065	.070	
Balance from last year.	2	29	31	2	21	23	23	4	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	
	2	10	12	2	7	9	9	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	
Total	120	263	383	92	137	229	229	38	58	8	9	...	15	...	15	.004	.079	.073	
	135	205	340	72	91	163	163	31	49	1	2	...	15	...	15	.079	.069	.073	

Increase in the number of admitted complaints { Railway . . . 28·67 per cent.
{ Foreign . . . 38·09 ,,
{ Net . . . 33·77 ,,

N. B.—The figures in Antique are those for the last year.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. V of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 11th February 1882.		Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 10th February 1883.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 11th February 1882.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 10th February 1883.		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.		
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
28th April 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	84,598	492	193	1,00,722	522	47,04,491	603	51,76,447	637	4,71,956	...
28th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,15,531	211	547	85,206	156	45,31,717	183	42,27,307	171	...	3,04,410
28th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,01,045	297	676	1,88,239	278	82,38,410	269	85,02,546	278	2,64,136	...
28th ditto	Madras	858	1,28,496	150	861	1,28,805	150	54,77,771	141	59,72,563	154	4,94,792	...
28th ditto	South Indian	655	64,658	99	655	61,222	93	32,48,423	109	32,77,146	111	28,723	...
28th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	9,07,574	627	1,458	8,24,593	566	2,92,18,051	446	2,87,37,598	437	...	4,80,453
28th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,88,467	424	461	2,17,357	471	81,84,322	407	85,98,163	413	4,13,841	...
	TOTAL	4,799	16,90,369	352	4,851	16,06,144	331	6,36,03,185	293	6,44,91,770	295	8,88,585	...
	State.												
28th April 1883	East Indian	1,504	11,07,022	736	1,507	9,74,356	647	4,05,20,354	595	3,87,12,899	568	...	18,07,455
28th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	3,475	124	43	4,325	101	1,31,688	104	1,88,437	123	56,749	...
28th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,555	57	27	1,668	62	57,532	47	61,879	50	4,347	...
28th ditto	Northern Bengal	233	39,775	171	230	40,207	214	16,59,151	158	19,13,082	184	2,53,931	...
28th ditto	Tirhoot	85	13,840	163	159	15,261	96	5,14,342	134	5,63,238	145	48,896	...
28th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	12,626	222	...	(a)	...	4,58,090	177	(a)	...	...	...
28th ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,650	91	29	1,851	64	1,14,072	87	1,07,237	82	...	6,835
28th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	8,756	101	87	8,493	98	2,93,005	104	2,97,296	76	4,291	...
28th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	768	64	12	1,076	89	35,607	66	39,677	73	4,070	...
28th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,68,300	240	1,116	2,42,475	217	83,91,821	166	90,85,245	180	6,93,424	...
28th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,134	270	45	11,700	260	4,42,805	217	5,17,471	255	74,666	...
28th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	16,066	164	149	28,253	190	3,01,230	107	5,92,675	120	2,91,445	...
28th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	36,777	228	161	55,684	346	11,69,622	160	12,62,623	174	93,001	...
28th ditto	Sindia	75	6,933	92	75	6,533	87	2,79,272	82	2,67,735	79	...	11,537
28th ditto	Punjab Northern	368	56,172	153	422	51,396	122	26,54,633	161	25,27,291	137	...	1,27,342
28th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,09,227	165	660	1,05,233	159	45,01,154	151	44,86,560	151	...	14,594
28th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	969	42	23	1,580	69	(b)13,468	44	58,541	57	45,073	...
28th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	2,033	64	32	3,422	107	(c)47,848	79	86,786	59	38,938	...
	TOTAL	3,137	5,92,056	189	3,270	5,88,157	179	2,10,65,340	151	2,20,55,773	155	(d)14,48,523	...
	Native States.												
28th April 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	19,339	100	193	15,051	78	6,77,394	90	7,01,469	80	24,075	...
28th ditto	Nizam's	121	17,305	143	121	18,920	156	6,78,815	124	7,54,897	138	75,582	...
28th ditto	Mysore	58	1,886	33	86	5,472	64	1,29,469	49	2,60,367	67	1,30,898	...
28th ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	624	33	...	...	(e)20,036	32	20,036	...
	TOTAL	372	38,530	104	419	40,067	96	14,85,678	95	17,36,269	92	2,50,591	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,812	34,27,977	349	10,047	32,08,724	319	12,66,74,557	288	12,69,96,711	284	(d)7,80,244	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,34,11,374	144	6,10,93,608	137	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,32,63,183	144	6,59,03,103	147	(d)21,81,830	...

(a) Returns for 1883 have not been received.
(b) Total receipts from 12th November 1881 to 11th February 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 11th February 1882.
(d) Excluding Patna-Gya Railway figures.
(e) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 10th February 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 28th May 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1883.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. WEST. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	EAST. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Via Rangoon. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	Via Paumben. No.	Via Paumben. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.
INDIAN. Sent	3,738	15,959 15	116	315 8	38	143 7	3,626	10,861 12	...	...	849	2,488 12	228	749 15	517	685 14	1,795	3,376 13	10,907	34,582 0
Received	2,438	10,914 1	100	378 9	45	217 12	4,258	16,164 9	...	...	764	2,108 0	294	860 11	...	...	1,770	3,423 8	9,669	34,067 2
TOTAL	6,176	26,874 0	216	694 1	83	361 3	7,884	27,026 5	...	...	1,613	4,596 12	522	1,610 10	517	685 14	3,565	6,800 5	20,576	68,649 2
TRANSIT. From East to West—																				
Received. *Vid* Madras	264	1,801 8	9	29 4	2	3 12	4,280	16,423 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,555	18,259 2
Received. „ Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Received. „ Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Received. „ Paumben	257	795 13	2	14 6	...	...	227	657 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	486	1,467 8
From West to East—																				
Sent. *Vid* Madras	945	4,858 0	72	294 12	...	...	3,348	13,034 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,365	18,187 1
Sent. „ Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent. „ Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent. „ Paumben	102	540 12	10	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	573 12
From West to West—																				
Vid Bombay and Karachi.	...	...	...	...	3	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	c ...	...	1	2 11	251	934 12	255	955 7
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From East to East—																				
Vid Paumben	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	324 7	2	4 15	...	...	...	...	82	329 [illegible]
„ Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	279 9	73	[illegible]
„ Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2 7	...	...	1	[illegible]
TOTAL	1,508	7,996 1	93	371 6	5	21 12	7,835	30,115 4	...	...	80	324 7	2	4 15	2	5 2	324	1,214 5	9,909	40,053 4
GRAND TOTAL																			30,485	1,08,702 6

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1883.

ROUTE.	Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European { *Vid* Teheran	2,438	3,738	6,176	35·64	49·72	43·01
Indo-European { „ Turkey	100	116	216	1·46	1·54	1·50
Indo-European { Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	45	38	83	0·66	0·51	0·58
Red Sea *Vid* Suez	4,258	3,626	7,884	62·24	48·23	54·91
TOTAL	6,841	7,518	14,359	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1112, 1113, 1114 AND 1115 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26th MAY 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. S.	C.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight. S.	C.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S.	C.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight. S.	C.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight. S.	C.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S.	C.	Barley. Present fortnight. S.	C.	Barley. Past fortnight. S.	C.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S.	C.	Wheat. Present fortnight. S.	C.	Wheat. Past fortnight. S.	C.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S.	C.
BRITISH BURMA.	ARAKAN DIVISION.																								
	Akyab	9	8	11	6	18	0	12	8	12	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	6	10
	Northern Arakan	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	11	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	15	1	16	0	18	1	16	9	22	14	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	22	0	27	0	27	0	22	14	27	0	33	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PEGU DIVISION.																								
	Rangoon Town	11	6	12	0	15	4	12	0	12	0	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	15	5	16	4
	Tharrawaddy	12	8	13	7	16	12	15	4	17	2	19	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	12	2	18	3
	Prome	11	15	11	15	17	14	15	10	15	10	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	13	5	15	1
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.																								
	Henzada	10	13	10	10	14	4	13	9	12	11	21	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	10	4	10	12	13	11	13	13	14	11	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegua	11	11	11	11	11	11	13	13	13	13	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	13	6	15	1
	Thayetmyo	9	11	12	8	16	10	12	2	13	14	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.																								
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	12	6	12	6	13	12	19	6	19	6	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	12	2	10	0
	Tavoy	17	5	17	5	17	5	21	12	21	12	21	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	12	13	13	16	15	12	16	0	18	3	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	9	1	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BAJ-POOTANA.	Bánswára (Mewar Agency)	10	0	10	0	7	0	8	17	8	17	8	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	18	12	25	0

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. S.	C.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. S.	C.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S.	C.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. S.	C.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. S.	C.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S.	C.	Firewood. Present fortnight. S.	C.	Firewood. Past fortnight. S.	C.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S.	C.	Gram. Present fortnight. S.	C.	Gram. Past fortnight. S.	C.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S.	C.
BRITISH BURMA.	ARAKAN DIVISION.																								
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	40	0	32	0	50	0	50	0	210	0	200	0	469	11	180	0	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	4	0	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	39	0	39	0	39	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469	11	...	...	...	...
	PEGU DIVISION.																								
	Rangoon Town	25	0	22	10	22	10	25	0	32	0	32	0	324	0	324	0	320	0	324	0	320	0	420	4
	Tharrawaddy	16	8	18	10	18	10	16	4	21	4	25	4	139	11	139	11	139	11	139	11	139	11	924	4
	Prome	29	9	29	9	29	9	29	9	29	9	32	4	183	8	265	7	145	4	183	8	265	7	145	4
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.																								
	Henzada	29	9	29	9	29	9	29	9	29	9	32	4	183	8	265	7	145	4	183	8	265	7	145	4
	Bassein	28	9	39	0	17	9	23	1	30	1	44	5	147	10	147	10	147	10	147	10	147	10	147	10
	Thonegua	33	12	33	12	33	12	47	7	47	7	52	5	35	7	35	7	35	10	35	7	35	7	35	10
	Thayetmyo	18	15	18	15	18	15	25	6	25	5	25	5	25	0	25	0	245	0	25	0	25	0	245	0
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.																								
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	22	10	22	10	22	10	32	4	32	5	52	0	220	0	220	0	220	0	220	0	220	0	220	0
	Tavoy	14	18	18	10	18	10	16	5	29	9	32	4	139	11	399	3	399	3	399	3	399	3	399	3
	Mergui	29	9	29	9	29	9	29	9	29	9	32	4	139	11	424	0	428	0	424	0	428	0	428	0
	Toungoo	33	12	33	12	44	5	47	5	52	5	52	5	35	6	30	7½	30	6	35	6	30	7½	30	6
	Shwaygyin	18	15	18	15	18	15	18	15	18	14	18	14	25	0	29	0	28	0	25	0	29	0	28	0
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	0	250	0	250	0	250	0	250	0	250	0
BAJ-POOTANA.	Bánswára (Mewar Agency)	12	8	12	8	11	6	12	8	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verágoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight. S.	C.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight. S.	C.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S.	C.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. S.	C.	Bulrush Millet Past fortnight. S.	C.	Bulrush Millet Corresponding fortnight of last year. S.	C.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. S.	C.	Great Millet Past fortnight. S.	C.	Great Millet Corresponding fortnight of last year. S.	C.
BRITISH BURMA.	ARAKAN DIVISION.																		
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PEGU DIVISION.																		
	Rangoon Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.																		
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.																		
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BAJ-POOTANA.	Bánswára (Mewar Agency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29th MAY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen more or less throughout the country during the past week. In the Madras Presidency, in the Punjab, in Assam, in Mysore and Coorg, and in the Rajputana States it has been general, while in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central India States and British Burma there has been rain in many districts. In the Bombay Presidency it has been extremely slight.

In the Madras Presidency the second paddy crop in some districts is being harvested, and in the Punjab the *rabi* harvest still continues in a few districts. Standing crops are reported to be good or fair in the Madras Presidency, good in Bengal and in the Mysore State. Sugarcane is doing well generally in the Bombay Presidency, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in Bengal, but is said to be suffering from heat in Sambalpur in the Central Provinces. Early rice and jute are thriving in Bengal, and indigo prospects are good. The mango and melon crops have been somewhat damaged at Allahabad by the violent storms of the past week, and crops on the threshing floor in Sitapur in Oudh and in one or two places in the Punjab have also been injured by the recent rain.

Ploughing and sowing continue in parts of the Bombay Presidency, in the Punjab, and in Bengal, and have been resumed also in Sylhet and Cachar as fast as the floods abate. In the Bombay Presidency, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Punjab, in the Central Provinces, and in the Nizam's territories preparations for the *kharif* sowings are in general progress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 30th)		
Bellary ...	·15 (one station)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield average.
Kurnool ...	1·5 (one station)	Standing crops good; harvest second crop paddy, outturn twelve annas; small pox and cattle-disease in parts, latter more general.
Ganjam ...	·75 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops cotton and *ragi* thriving, fever, small-pox, and cholera decreasing; cattle-disease slight.
Kistna ...	·04 (average of three stations).	Small-pox continues in Guntur circle; fever and guinea-worm slight; cattle-disease decreasing in three taluks and disappearing in others.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·4 (one station)	Standing crops good where water available; harvest of *kar* paddy and *ragi*, yield three-quarter; small-pox and cattle-disease slight in parts.
Coimbatore ...	1·71 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, *cholum*, and *cumboo* in parts, outturn above average in one and average in two taluks; fever and small-pox in parts.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, gingelly seed and flax, outturn below average.
Madura ...	·24 (average of two stations).	Standing crops fair; cholera in parts; cattle good, except in parts of one taluk.
Malabar ...	·97 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop germinating, several taluks harvesting; third crop continues in parts; fever and small-pox continue, latter in all taluks.
Travancore ...	1·07	Cultivation progressing; fever and small-pox continue. *General Remarks.*—No rain in Tanjore; general prospects good.
Bombay—(May 30th)		
Kurrachee ...	*Nil*	Weather sultry; river at Kotri on 28th, 7 feet 6 inches, against 8 feet 5 inches on corresponding date last year; 5 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee from 13th to 25th, no deaths, remaining sick 7; total 483 cases, 120 deaths; disease in eight villages in districts, 71 fresh cases, 1 death, remaining sick 39; fever in six talukas; cattle-disease in Shahbander; *kharif* preparations going on; mango crop attacked by blight; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 32 and 36, in Sehwan 32, 40 and 40, in Ghorabari 20, 44 and 44, and in Mirpur Botoro 22, 32 and 34 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	In Moro ·35 on 23rd	River low; weather warm and close at night; small-pox in seven, fever in three, and cattle-disease in four talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *juari* 50, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	2·21	Preparation for *kharif* continues; cholera in Ahmedabad disappeared, the persons last reported have recovered; small-pox in Parantej; wheat 27 and *bajri* 28 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	Slight rain	Weather cloudy; sugarcane in good condition; health good; *bajri* 27¾ and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	·21	Preparation for *kharif* continues; small-pox in Surat, average death 1; *juari* 43 and *nagli* 49 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	Slight rain in Igatpuri and Niphad.	Land being prepared for next season; locusts in Násik, Igatpuri, Sinnar, Dindori, Niphad, and Chandor talukas; wheat 27, *bajri* 30, and rice 22½ lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain on 27th, 28th, and 29th; total of week, ·29.	Total since 1st January ·41, being ·12 below average; abnormal temperature 1° degree cool on 27th, *nil* on 28th, and 1° warm on all other days; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly from 23rd to 28th and rather strong on 23rd and 28th; wind normal on 29th; distant lighting on 29th.
Poona ...	.....	Cholera cases 636, fatal 278; locusts in seven talukas; *bajri* 37 and *juari* 44 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *juari* 41 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Cholera throughout the district, except Nagar, Karjat, and Jamkhed; cattle-disease in Parner; small-pox in Jamkhed; *juari*—maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 42 lbs. in Akola; *bajri*—maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 23 lbs. in Akola; locusts in Shrigonda and Akola talukas.
Sholapur ...	.....	Cholera in twenty villages, out of 117 cases, 47 fatal; *juari* 56½ and *bajri* 54 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	1·10 in Ron; slight in Nargund, Gadag, and Karajgi.	Rain wanted in other talukas; ground being prepared for early crops; paddy being sown in seven talukas; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in eight villages of petta Nargund; a flight of locusts passed through Hubli taluka; small-pox in Kod and fever in Mundargi; rice minimum 24 and *juari* 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Preparing ground and sowing seed for monsoon crop; sugarcane plants healthy; small-pox in three and fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 12⅔ seers per rupee, in district average 13¾ seers.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather hot and cloudy; cholera continues in Navanagar taluka; *bajri* 29 and *juari* 32 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Preparations for *kharif* in progress; slight rain in a few districts, much wanted in the Southern Mahratta country; locusts in Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, and Belgaum; cholera in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Kaladgi, and Tanna; small-pox and fever in a few places.
Bengal—(May 30th)		
Chittagong ...	2·11	Weather hot and oppressive; prospects of crops fair; prices risen; cholera and cattle-disease continue; fever reported.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Sowing of paddy, *sessamum*, and *moong* pulse and planting of sugarcane going on; prospects of standing crops not so good, owing to untimely rising of weather.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore, ·39	Sowing of *amun* crops on low lands and of early crops going on, but more rain wanted; price of common rice stationary; health of people generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	·84	*Bhadoi* sowing not yet over; *boro* paddy doing well, in some places it is being harvested; except a few cases of cholera here and there, public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	Rain very partial	East of district has had a good supply; crops doing well; *boro* paddy being harvested; health good.
Burdwan ...	2·4; Raneegunge, ·35; elsewhere, *nil*.	Rain wanted except at head-quarters; prospects of *aus* crop bad in Cutwa sub-division; health generally fair.
Rungpore ...	·10	Prospects of *aus* rice and jute generally good; *cheena* being cut; *kaon* in ear; *amun* being sown; cholera reported from some parts of district, especially from Nilphamari sub-division.
Bhagálpur ...	·44	Prospects of crops good; more rain wanted.
Purneah ...	·07	Crops doing well; weeding and sowing progressing; health fair; a little cholera reported.
Patna ...	*Nil*	No crop in the fields excepting *cheena*; collection of cotton continues; a few cases of cholera reported from Barrh and Behar sub-divisions, cholera epidemic in Behar town; small-pox prevalent in thana Silao.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Crops flourishing; prices stationary; cholera in town and district.
Hazáribágh ...	·95	Weather hot and close; fields being prepared; sowing of paddy commenced; cholera and small-pox still reported; general health good.
Cuttack ...	·80	Weather very hot; atmosphere cloudy; ploughing in progress; sowing of early rice commenced; public health good.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain this week in many parts of these provinces; agricultural prospects are generally favourable, though in several places more rain is still required, and in parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal too much rain has somewhat interfered with the cultivation of low lands in several places; early rice and jute have been sown and sugarcane planted, and the young plants are thriving well in Behar and other places; prospects of indigo crop now reported to be favourable; in Darjeeling tea outturn very uneven; sporadic cholera still reported from several places and small-pox from a few, and fever from two or three districts.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (May 29th)	Benares, ·30	Sugarcane being irrigated; health of men and cattle generally good; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 30th)	Rain in seven tahsils, averaging ·70.	Violent storms uprooting trees and damaged mango and melon crops on 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, weather still cloudy; cholera in two fresh localities; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Gorakhpur (May 28th)	.....	Local storms in the beginning of the week; sugarcane under irrigation; some scattered cases of cholera and cattle-disease; prices stationary.
Jhánsi („ „)	Mow, 1·10; Garotha, ·20.	Weather cloudy and stormy, with a very slight fall of hail; manuring of fields for *kharif* crops is going on; prices stationary; health good; no cattle-disease.
Agra („ 29th)	·20 to ·80 during week	Indigo and sugarcane being irrigated; fever in three and small-pox in five parganas; sporadic cholera in two parganas; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	Over 1·00 ...	Weather abnormally cold, cloudy, and damp, and shows signs of clearing; markets steady.
Meerut („ „)	Slight rain in all tahsils	Weather cloudy and cool during past week, wind easterly; health good, but slight cattle-disease in Meerut and Bagpat; supplies abundant; prices unchanged.
Kumaun („ „)	Good rain during week	Sun now required; some small-pox, otherwise general health good; prices easier.
Lucknow, („ „)	Lucknow, ·30; Malihabad, ·53.	Wind easterly; prices stationary; occasional reports of cholera and small-pox; general health good.
Partabgarh („ „)	·55 at Sadr; ·40 at Kunda; slight drizzle at Patti.	Prices have fallen slightly; general health good; small-pox still reported from Kunda.
Sitapur („ „)	Rain throughout district; 2·70 at Sadr.	Sugarcane sowings have increased; some damage to grain still in threshing floors in *ganjar* lands; small-pox much less; prices unchanged.
Fyzabad ...	.....	No report received.
Rae Bareli (May 28th)	·09	Weather cloudy; cholera increased and small-pox and fever continue; prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore („ 29th)	Light rain in six parganas.	Temperature lower; small-pox and fever diminished in town and district; *rabi* crops harvested; cattle-disease slight; prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	Occasional showers	Weather quite cool during week and cloudy; health of people good; markets well supplied; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen all over the province, most heavily in the northern districts; violent storms in Allahabad have damaged the mango and melon crops; cholera seems to be spreading in the Allahabad and Rae Bareli districts, and a few cases are reported from Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Agra, and Almora; prices remain steady.
Punjab—(May 29th)		
Delhi ...		Health fair; no fresh cases of cholera; prices steady.
Hissar ...	Rain throughout the district; 1·1 at Sadr.	Health good; prices fluctuating.
Umballa ...	1·4	Health fair; preparations being made for *kharif* and sugarcane sowing; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	·54	Health good; *kharif* ploughing commenced; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	1·3	Health good; wheat in field injured to some extent by rain; prices generally steady.
Sialkot ...	·1	Measles abating; crops on threshing floors damaged by rain; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	·2 at Sadr; 3·2 at Moga.	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Lahore ...	2·7	Health good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	·1	Health good; prices falling.
Mooltan ...	1·1 at Sadr	Health good; harvesting continues; preparations being made for *kharif* sowings; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·76	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	Slight rain	Health good; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen generally throughout the province; health and harvest prospects good.
Central Provinces—(May 30th)		
Nagpur (May 30th)	·39	Weather cloudy; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; small-pox continues; cholera in Kotal tahsil; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	·24	Weather cloudy; threshing and winnowing completed; prices stationary; small-pox continues; cattle-disease in some places; wheat 22 and rice 15½ lbs. per rupee.
Saugor (May 28th)	1·65	General weather pleasant latterly; ploughing proceeding; prices easy; health fair.
Khandwa („ 29th)	.....	Weather hot, occasional clouds; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue; 19 deaths from small-pox; wheat 16, rice 15, and *juari* 19 lbs. per rupee.
Seoni („ „)	·18 on 29th, with storm.	Twelve deaths from cholera; large exports of wheat; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	No report received.
Raipur (May 26th)	.....	Weather cool latterly; health good; cattle-disease in Sumga and Dhamtari; prices steady.
Sambalpur („ 24th)	·55	Weather hot, storm on 23rd evening; prospects fair; sugarcane suffering from intense heat; health good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rain in some districts; weather close and cloudy; ploughing proceeding; small-pox and cholera in some districts, but slight; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(May 26th)		
Akyab ...	·11	Total rainfall 15·35 inches; 10 deaths from cholera in three townships, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in one township; 13 deaths from cholera for week ending 19th May not reported.
Rangoon ...	1·50	Total rainfall 9·12 inches; 4 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; prices of *ngakyouk* paddy per 100 baskets 91 rupees with good demand, and of *ngatsain* 90 rupees with few buyers.
Bassein ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 4·67 inches; 5 deaths from cholera and 7 from small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good; 3 cattle mortality in one township.
Prome ...	1·28	Total rainfall 5·16 inches; 1 death from cholera in district, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	4·33	Total rainfall 11·94 inches; public health in Moulmein and district good; 67 deaths of cattle in Wagaroo township; ploughing commenced in district.
Toungoo ...	·88	Total rainfall 8·08 inches; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health on the whole good; cattle-disease in parts of the Akyab, Bassein, and Amherst districts; rainfall irregular, moonsoon not yet general; price of paddy fairly steady.
Assam—(May 30th)		
Gauhati (May 29th)	·53	Weather dry and hot; fever, cholera, and cattle-disease still prevalent in the interior and at the station; some damage to *ahu* paddy on low grounds reported.
Sylhet („ 30th)	0·32	Fine weather; water rapidly failing; cultivation generally resumed; cholera and small-pox reported.
Cachar („ „)	·15	Weather warm; ploughing for *dumahi* crops again commencing in those parts of the district not under water; common rice 11 seers per rupee; a few deaths from small-pox and cholera reported.
Dibrugarh („ „)	0·23	Weather warm; ploughing for *sali dhan;* prospects of *ahu* crops good; cholera reported.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 30th)		
Bangalore ...	·56	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	·29	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	1·94	Recent rain has been favourable for agricultural operations; paddy has been sown in the Mercara taluk, and is being reaped in the Surlabimut-nad; coffee berries are swelling; price of food-grains stationary; public health indifferent; fever common; small-pox prevalent in Yedar-nad and Gudinad.
		General Remarks.—1·60 at Chickmagalar; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health generally good prices have slightly fallen.
Berar & Hyderabad—(May 30th)		
Amráoti (May 30th)	.....	Weather hot and cloudy; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola („ „)	.....	Weather hot; cultivators busily engaged in preparing land for ensuing season.
Hyderabad („ 25th)	.....	Reaping of *tabi* crops nearly concluded; preparations for coming *kharif* crops continue; cholera and small-pox prevail in some taluks; no cattle-disease; prices—wheat 16¾, coarse rice 10¼, white *juari* 23½, yellow *juari* 29, and *tur* 21½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Hyderabad („ 31st)	.....	Reaping of *tabi* crops nearly concluded; preparations for coming *kharif* crops continue; cholera in mild form in four taluks; small-pox still prevalent; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10, white *juari* 23½, yellow *juari* 28½, and *tur* 25½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(May 30th)		
Indore ...	·37	Weather cloudy and cool; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1·0	Weather cool and cloudy; small-pox decreasing.
Sutna ...	·45	Dust-storms and thunder, weather cooler and cloudy; health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	2·51	High winds; public health good.
Goona ...	·94	Weather cloudy; health good; wheat 24 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...		No report received.
Agar ...	2·0	Eight admissions and 5 deaths from cholera reported from Mandsaur; prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Sehore ...	Slight shower	Storm on 25th; crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	·59	Weather cloudy; heavy dust-storms; public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 13th)	6·04	During nights storms with thunder and rain, weather now clear with occasional clouds.
Sirohi („ 27th)	1·10	Tanks nearly full; fair amount of water in wells; health good; hot on 21st and 22nd, from 23rd weather completely changed; storms from north-east with thunder and rain of daily occurrence, at intervals; weather cloudy and cool.
Marwar („ 25th)	1·18	About fifteen days water brought into tanks by recent rains; health comparatively good; crops have been harvested; change in temperature, two storms during nights of 22nd and 23rd, with good fall of rain; cool, hot winds ceased; prices falling.
Meywar („ „)	0·38	Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops harvested; weather monsoonish.
Harowti („ 26th)	Deoli, 1·07; Tonk, 1·52; Kotah, 1·57; Shapura, ·21.	Fierce dust-storm all Tuesday night, rain and high winds since; grain in fields damaged; weather cloudy and cooler; health good.
Jhallawar („ 23rd)	.....	Hot dust-storms; health good.
Ajmere („ 29th)	2·21	After unusually severe heat, constant storms and rains have fallen; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	2·05	Weather cloudy, with variable winds; health good; prices stationary
Ulwur („ „)	0·73	Cotton sowing progressing; cholera continues; prices steady.
Nepal—(May 24th)		
Katmandu (May 24th)	Drops	Prospects good; weather showery and rather close at times.

SUMMARY OF WEATHER CHARACTERISTICS FOR 6 MONTHS, NOVEMBER 1882 TO APRIL 1883, AND NOTES ON THE PRESENT PROSPECTS SUBMITTED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,—Meteorological, No. 48, dated Simla, the 31st May 1883.

Read the following :—

Memorandum on the chief weather characteristics of India during the six months, November 1882 to April 1883, and a Note on the present prospects submitted by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.

Memorandum on the chief weather characteristics of India during the six months, November 1882 to April 1883.

The early days of November were marked by the presence of a large shallow area of deficient pressure over the Bay of Bengal (a feature usually characteristic of the month of October), and the north-easterly and easterly winds which prevailed at this time on the Arakan coast and over the head of the Bay were a portion of the cyclonic circulation around this system. By the 10th, however, the normal distribution of pressure, &c., had set in; the barometer had risen both over the land and over the Bay; and the barometric readings became highest in the Punjab, while the area of deficient pressure slowly receded southward, and was followed by a gradual extension of the north-easterly current. On the 14th, 1½ inches of rain fell at Madras, and from that date onward, the north-east monsoon, now nearly a month late, blew on the Carnatic coast with average strength; within the week following over 6 inches of rain fell at Madras. From the 15th to the 20th, there was a large excess of pressure over the whole of India. This had the effect of pushing so far to the southward the baric minimum on which the Carnatic rainfall depends, as to place all parts of the country except the extreme south outside the area of precipitation. On the 22nd a well-marked cyclonic depression was formed near Ceylon,

and, gradually intensifying, passed over the land on the evening of the 24th, striking the coast between Madras and Negapatam. This centre advanced on a north-westerly course, across the peninsula, occasioning rain as far north as Bengal; and between November 21st and 27th the following amounts were registered :—

	Inches.		Inches.
Vizagapatam	... 8·10	Madras	... 9·89
Masulipatam	... 6·38	Negapatam	... 7·72
Colombo	... 6·97 inches.		

After the disappearance of this depression, the barometer rose; but subsequently a new disturbance appeared near Ceylon, and the distribution, at the close of the month, shewed a large area of high pressure in the north-west, with an area of deficient pressure over Madras, where heavy rain was falling.

The averages of the whole month shew that, notwithstanding the general excess of pressure which existed about the middle of the month, the average pressure was below the mean, except in Sind, Gujarat, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces, while the rainfall was above the average except in the same provinces. At Madras itself, the rainfall was remarkably heavy on the 15th and 16th.

On December 1st, the depression noticed at the close of the previous month lay near Masulipatam. During the next two or three days, it gradually spread out and broke up; and, as it disappeared, the rainfall ceased along the Carnatic coast, and the monsoon became unsteady. During the remainder of the month, the changes were generally unimportant, and little occurred worthy of note.

The returns of the whole month shew that pressure was below the mean in nearly all places, except Gujarat, Khandesh, and Burma; but that the deficiency was very uniform. Except in Madras, temperature was above the mean, while the total amount of rain was below the small average of the month even in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces.

In January, the pressure is usually highest in the Punjab and along the Himalayan range; almost equally high over the Central Provinces, slightly lower along the Gangetic valley, and lowest in the neighbourhood of Ceylon. In the month under review, the high pressure over the Punjab was less marked than usual, while, along the foot of the mountains, it was more pronounced, and extended so far eastward and south-eastward as to occasion a considerable excess of pressure over Bengal and Arakan. On the 10th the ordinary cold weather showers occurred in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces; and, on the 15th, a fall of snow commenced at Murree, which subsequently spread to other hill stations. From this date till the close of the month, snow-storms occurred at intervals all along the hill ranges, and the amount of snow at some hill stations was estimated at from 5 to 10 feet. During the greater part of this period, the pressure along the foot of the mountains was high; but, on the 25th, it fell over the Punjab, and the fall of rain and snow over Northern India was intensified. The mean temperature of the month was generally below the average, but the variation was not large, since the excessive temperatures which prevailed at the beginning of the month in a measure counterbalanced the deficiency at its close. The day of greatest cold below the average, over Northern India, was the 29th, when, at some stations in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, a deficiency of from 15° to 21° on the normal average of the month was registered. The following figures give the mean deficiency for the concluding days of the month in Northern India :—

25th	... 1° 8	29th	... 6° 6
26th	... 3° 5	30th	... 6° 4
27th	... 5° 0	31st	... 6° 3
28th	... 6° 3		

The rainfall was in excess over the greater part of the country, particularly in the north.

In Bengal, the rainfall of the three months, November, December and January, amounted to from 2 to 4 inches.

The February distribution of pressure was not, on the whole, very different from the normal average. During nearly the whole month, the highest pressures lay over the Punjab; and over Orissa on the one hand, and the Western Ghâts on the other, the barometer was relatively low; but on the 16th, 17th and 18th the pressure gave way over the Punjab, and a minimum was formed there. The weather then became generally unsettled, and at Darjeeling early in the month, and in the Punjab more or less throughout, snow falls occurred. The effect of this mass of snow on the slopes of the hills was to increase the difference of temperature, and consequently of pressure, between the hills and the plains, and to render the winds more northerly than usual over nearly the whole of Northern India.

As another consequence, there was a greater depression of temperature over the whole of Northern India, than even during the last fortnight of January, as the following figures, giving the average temperature anomalies of the stations north of the parallel of 24° N. lat., will shew :—

February 1st	... —9° 0	February 5th	... —5° 4
„ 2nd	... —7° 1	„ 6th	... —4° 9
„ 3rd	... —7° 2	„ 7th	... —3° 9
„ 4th	... —5° 9		

In Bengal, the weather, which was fine during the first part of the month, became unsettled at its close, and sharp thunderstorms occurred.

In March, as a general rule, an area of high pressure lies over Sind, the Indus Valley and Rajputana; and an area of low pressure extends from Mysore north-eastward to Nagpore, Orissa and Bengal. With some exceptions, these conditions were fulfilled during the present month. During the first six days, however, the distribution was anomalous, readings being highest in Arakan and lowest in the North-West; but from the 7th to the 16th there was very little departure from the average; and though between the 16th and 19th a low pressure area again appeared over the Punjab, &c., after the latter date the normal conditions became re-established, and lasted more or less decidedly till the close of the month. One principal feature of the month was the slight baric depression, which lay to the northward of Bengal, and apparently occasioned the formation of small thunderstorms, which passed across the province, and produced the somewhat [illegible] rainfall there [illegible] precipitation were also reported [illegible] Provinces, as well as in Bengal and Assam, west districts of the North-West [illegible] and elsewhere the departures were very irregular. Some snow fell at the hill stations and at Quetta. Temperature was below the average everywhere, the deficiency being between 2° and 5° in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, between 2° and 3° over the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, and about 0·5° in the south of Madras.

In April also, the average distribution of pressure was fairly well maintained; relatively high pressure having existed on the west coast, and in Arakan, with low pressures over the Gangetic valley and the Central Provinces. Oscillations and slight changes from day to day have occurred, and the centre of the low pressure area has been sometimes in the Punjab, at other times in Behar or the Central Provinces; but the main features noticed above have held throughout. In the south of Madras, however, there existed a slight anomaly in the shape of a persistent low pressure area, which was formed about the 7th, and lasted till close upon the end of the month.

This complication occasioned somewhat irregular winds in the south of the peninsula. In the west and north-west the general wind direction was between west and north-west, over the Bay between south and south-west, and in Assam east; but at times, notably from the 22nd to 24th and on the 28th and 29th, when the low pressure area was most pronounced over the Central Provinces, the east current extended right up the Gangetic valley. Turning to the averages of the month, we find that, except at a few [illegible] stations in the Punjab, and at a few isolated places elsewhere, the pressure was [illegible] below the average of the month, the deficiency being apparently most decided [illegible] Western Bengal and the adjacent parts of the North-Western Provinces. At the same time, temperature has shewn a considerable rise, and though the general deficiency existing during the previous month did not disappear from Arakan and parts of the peninsula and Bengal, the means generally were above the average. The greatest excess

was at Neemuch (5° 1), but Sirsa, Jhansi, Jacobabad and Rajkot shewed an almost equally high departure. Rainfall shewed a deficiency, except in Arakan and Eastern and Lower Bengal, where there was a slight excess; while the deficiency was as much as 6 or 7 inches in Assam, and between ½ and 2 inches in the Punjab and Madras.

Considering the results of the whole six months, the returns shew a slight excess of rainfall in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces (due principally to heavy falls in January) and a heavy excess (due to the November rains) in the north of Madras; but elsewhere, particularly in Assam, there was a deficiency. The past cold season will, however, be principally remarkable for the heavy fall of snow, which occurred along the Himalayan range, and the exceptional cold prevailing during January, February, and March over nearly the whole of India. What influence this mass of snow may exert on subsequent weather is at present problematical.

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. to Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Additional Note.

That the unusually dry weather now prevailing over the North-Western Himalaya, and that which, though less abnormal, characterises the whole of North-Western India at the present time, is an effect of the unusual accumulation of snow, is a conclusion justified by the experience of the last few years; and were it not that the snow is rapidly decreasing under the unobstructed radiation of the sun, there might be some reason, judging from the present limited experience, to anticipate some retardation of the rains in the Upper Provinces, and possibly even in Western India generally. But, on the other hand, the fact that during the months of April and May the atmospheric pressure over the greater part of the country has been below the normal average of the season, is one which, arguing from the same experience, portends favourably for the timely influx of the monsoon. In Bengal it may be said that the present prospects are wholly favourable.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

SIMLA; *18th May 1883.*

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Since the above note was written, there has been heavy rain for many days on the outer hills, and more or less on the plains of the Punjab, and apparently a very heavy fall of snow on the higher ranges. At the present time, as seen from Simla, the latter are white with snow down to a level of about 11,000 or 12,000 feet. And some 500 feet of the top of the Chor (11,982 feet) is also covered with a snow cap. If, therefore, the mountains of Lahoul, Spiti and other more distant ranges have shared this fall, if it is as extensive as it is apparently heavy on the visible ranges, and if the views which the experience of recent years seems to justify, *viz.*, that an unusual extent and thickness of snow on the Himalaya is productive of dry north-west and west winds in North-Western India, are valid, we must be prepared for a long spell of dry weather and a retarded rainfall in the Upper Provinces. The present season will serve as a test of the validity of the above view.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

SIMLA; *31st May 1883.*

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the papers be printed in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 30th May, 1883.

PRESENT:

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

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble D. G. BARKLEY took his seat as an Additional Member.

PANJÁB LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for Local Self-government in the Panjáb. He said:—

"MY LORD, this Bill is one of a series of measures for the development of local self-government, the first suggestion of which is to be found in the Resolution of the Financial Department, No. 8353, dated 30th September, 1881, on the subject of the further decentralization of finance.

"One of these, relating to the Central Provinces, has already become law, and others, relating to the North-Western Provinces, are now under the consideration of this Council. The present Bill is intended to provide for the better constitution of district committees and for the establishment of local boards in the Panjáb. The subject of municipalities and municipal taxation is reserved for separate treatment.

"It may be well to premise that this Bill is not the first attempt to associate the people of the Panjáb, outside of municipal towns, in the management of their own affairs. Before 1871 each district had its road and ferry fund committee, but these committees consisted entirely of officials, European and Native, and had in most cases very limited funds at their disposal. In 1871, financial reasons made it necessary for the Supreme Government, while partially decentralizing finance, to make assignments to Local Governments, falling short of the estimated expenditure of the departments, the charges of which were transferred to them; and one of the consequences of this was the withdrawal of the ferry fund income from local committees, while certain charges previously borne provincially were transferred to them. Further taxation for local purposes thus became necessary, and this was provided for by the Panjáb Local Rates Act, No. XX of 1871, which authorized the imposition of a local rate not exceeding six pies in the rupee of the annual value of land in the Panjáb, the annual value being, for the purposes of the Act, assumed to be double the land-revenue. The tax thus authorized, therefore, fell at the rate of one anna in the rupee, or 6¼ per cent. on the land-revenue; and this was in addition to cesses already imposed

in connection with the settlement of the land-revenue to provide for roads, schools and district-post, which usually amounted to 2½ per cent. more. To control the funds so raised, the Act enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint committees in each district, and this power was exercised by appointing committees, consisting both of official and non-official members, the former being generally appointed *ex officio*, by the name of their office, and the latter by nomination, for a term of two years at a time. In this way a considerable number of the more intelligent and influential inhabitants of districts have, for the last twelve years, been associated with the leading officials in the expenditure of the district funds, and have learnt to take some part in devising and carrying out measures for the general welfare. In some districts more progress has been made in this direction than in others, and indeed in some districts the poverty of the district funds or other local circumstances did not admit of much being done.

"This Bill must, therefore, be regarded, not as the first step towards the introduction of local self-government in the Panjáb, but as intended to facilitate further progress in a direction in which we have for some time been moving. It has been framed to give effect to the proposals for the extension of local self-government explained in the Resolution of the Panjáb Government, No. 1777, dated 7th September, 1882, by conferring upon district committees greater administrative and financial independence, by constituting local boards for areas smaller than districts, by improving the methods of appointing members of local bodies, and by providing for the transfer of additional services to local management and control.

"The Panjáb Local Rates Act, No. V of 1878, by which the corresponding Act of 1871 was repealed, increased the amount of the local rate from six pies to eight pies per rupee of annual value, the additional two pies, being one-fourth of the rate, being credited to the Local Government for the purpose of providing additional funds to be expended for the prevention or relief of famine, while the remaining three-fourths were left to be expended by district committees for the benefit of the districts in which the rate was levied. In addition to the funds thus supplied, other cesses, known as road, school and district-post cesses, are levied by a percentage on the land-revenue, under authority of arrangements made at the time of the settlement of the land-revenue in each district. The road and school cesses are usually levied at the rate of one per cent. each upon the land-revenue, and the district-post cess at the rate of ½ per cent.; but in several districts, and in parts of some other districts, the last of these cesses is not levied at all. The proceeds of the road and school cesses, in addition to three-fourths of the local rate, have hitherto been at the disposal of district committees.

"It has been considered advisable to amalgamate these cesses with the local rate, and to substitute the authority of the legislature for the settlement-arrangements under which they have hitherto been collected. It is, therefore, proposed to repeal Act V of 1878 so far as it affects all districts or portions of districts for which committees or boards may be constituted under the proposed Act; and the opportunity has also been taken to provide legal authority for the local rate now levied on the rates imposed under various names in respect of the improvement of land due to canal irrigation, when such improvement has been excluded from account in assessing the land-revenue. Amongst these rates are the owner's rate under the Northern India Canals Act, the water-advantage rate on the Bari Doab canal, and the proportion of the fluctuating revenue on lands irrigated from canals in the Montgomery district which is credited to canal-revenues. This has been done by amending the definition of annual value in section 2, and a definition of land-revenue has also been added to that section to authorize the levy of the local rate on the dues paid for grazing on Government lands which yield no land-revenue in any other form. These dues form a large item in the revenue realized from some of the districts of the Southern Panjáb, and the amount of the local rate and cesses has hitherto been deducted before the income was credited to Government. The provisions of the Bill now submitted are explained in some detail in the accompanying Statement

of Objects and Reasons, and it will, therefore, probably be most convenient that I should not travel over the same ground, but should confine my remarks to some of the more prominent features of the Bill.

"One of its most marked features is the extent to which, while laying down the general principles which should regulate the constitution and functions of district committees and local boards, it leaves details to be provided for by rules to be from time to time framed by the Local Government. This is rendered necessary by the varying circumstances and requirements of different parts of the province. The constitution of society fundamentally differs in different localities. In some, as amongst the Bilúches of the Deraját frontier, tribal chiefs possess great authority. In others, as amongst the Patháns, while a tribal organization prevails, the tribes are greatly divided into factions at feud amongst themselves, but for certain purposes recognize the authority of tribal councils. In the greater part of the province, the agricultural classes are associated into village-communities which have been compared to small republics; but in the Southern Panjáb and the Hill Districts, the village is often an artificial aggregate of small hamlets or scattered wells, with no natural bond of union. Again, no uniform system which could be devised would be suited at the same time to peaceful and populous districts, in all parts of which some men are likely to be found sufficiently educated and intelligent to take an active interest in promoting public improvements, and to less favourably situated districts, where the population is scattered and sometimes turbulent, and where few such men are likely to be found away from the large towns. To give districts of the latter class such measure of self-government as they are capable of, without unduly fettering the committees and local boards of more advanced districts, considerable latitude must be left to the Local Government to frame such rules as may appear most suitable, having regard to local conditions and requirements. Most progress is likely to be achieved under a system sufficiently flexible to admit of being thus adapted to varying circumstances.

"While we have long had district committees, the local boards proposed to be constituted by the Bill are new bodies, and the Bill provides that these boards should be ordinarily subordinate to the district committee in matters of finance and taxation, matters of common interest, and matters affecting the joint or conflicting interests of two or more boards in the district. In other respects, notifications, to be issued by the Local Government under section 11, will regulate the duties to be entrusted to the committee and the several boards, and the boards will not be under the control of the committee in respect of the matters thus specially made over to them. They may, however, be employed by the committee as its agents in the management of matters placed by such notification under the control of the committee (section 44). When, again, a first class board is considered fitted for greater financial independence, this may be conferred on it by a notification by the Local Government under clause (7) of section 37; and, while such a notification remains in force, the funds at the disposal of the board to which it relates will be treated as a separate district fund, to be accounted for, not to the district committee, but to Government (section 40).

"To admit of the road, school and district-post cesses being amalgamated with the local rate, it has been found necessary to increase the maximum limit of the local rate from eight pies to one anna per rupee (section 13). The local rate and cesses now amount in most districts to 10⅖ pies per rupee on the assumed annual value, which is equivalent to 10⅝ per cent. on the land-revenue. The proposed maximum rate equals 12½ per cent. on the land-revenue, which is 1⅞ per cent. in excess of the total of the present local rate and cesses, but no general increase of local taxation is contemplated. One anna has been adopted as the maximum, partly for the sake of simplicity, and partly because, in some districts, where the land-revenue is small and lightly assessed, it may be found advantageous to have the power somewhat to increase the rate in order to provide funds for purposes clearly for the benefit of the neighbourhood. In other places some reduction of the rate may be desirable, and section 14 enables committees specially empowered for the purpose, and, in the absence of such committees, the Local Government, either to increase or to reduce the rate, so

long as it neither exceeds one anna per rupee of the annual value, nor falls below so many pies per rupee as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

"The result may be explained by the following example. A village assessed at Rs. 600 land-revenue at present pays Rs. 65 on account of local rate and cesses. If the local rate were increased to one anna per rupee of annual value, it would pay Rs. 75, while if it were reduced to ten pies per rupee, it would pay Rs. 62-8, or if it were reduced to eight pies per rupee, it would pay Rs. 50. Under section 26, again, four-fifths of the rate would be credited to the district committee, and the remaining one-fifth, for reasons explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, to the Local Government. Leaving out of account charges for collection, the district committee would, in the case supposed, receive Rs. 52 at the present rate, Rs. 60 if the rate were increased to one anna per rupee, Rs. 50 if it were reduced to ten pies per rupee, and Rs. 40 if it were reduced to eight pies per rupee. The amount to be credited to the Local Government would similarly fluctuate as the rate was increased or diminished; and to this extent it would apparently be for the interest of the Local Government to keep the rates high. But that Government must apply the funds thus raised to similar purposes, though not necessarily in the same district, to those to which the district committee or local boards would be at liberty to apply them; and there would be no obstacle to its allotting the increased income due to the increase of the rate to the district which had found it necessary to increase its taxation. If the rate were decreased, the Local Government would simply have smaller funds available for expenditure in the province generally, or in particular districts, for the purposes contemplated by the Act, and it would be obliged to regulate its expenditure accordingly.

"The only other point which need be noted in connection with the subject of taxation is the new power, proposed to be given by section 18 to committees which have been empowered to determine the incidence of the local rate to impose other taxes, either for the purpose of supplementing the income from the local rate, or to enable the committee to reduce the local rate. It is thought that it may be desirable to have the power of taxing classes which at present bear no share of the local burdens, while they are largely benefited by improved communications and by expenditure from district funds for the support of educational and other institutions. But care has been taken to prevent taxation of an arbitrary, oppressive or injurious character, by providing that this power shall be exercised, subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may make on this behalf, and only by committees which have been entrusted with the power of determining the incidence of the local rate, for the proposals already specified, that the taxes imposed must be approved by the Local Government; and that the same procedure as to notice of the proposed tax, and disposal of any objections which may be preferred against it, shall be followed as is prescribed in the case of taxes imposed by municipalities.

"It is necessary to state that none of these powers to impose increased taxation are intended to enable Government to devolve new charges upon local bodies. It is not desirable that the extension of local self-government should be associated a second time with increased taxation; and the danger of the fixed charges of committees and boards being from time to time increased without any corresponding increase of their resources, by their being called upon to undertake new services, has been guarded against by the proviso to section 11, which requires the Local Government, when the control of any new service is transferred to committees or boards, to provide them with such funds or sources of income as both the Local Government and the committee or board may consider sufficient to maintain such service in its existing state of efficiency. If increased taxation should be resorted to in any district, it will therefore be either for the purpose of reducing the burdens on land, or of enabling committees and boards to make better provision than before for objects of a local character already under their management.

"Passing on to the subject of finance, it may be well to explain that the one-fifth of the rates and taxes to be credited to the Local Government under

section 26 is intended to correspond as nearly as may be with the one-fourth of the local rate at present set apart for famine expenditure under Act V of 1878. As the local rate now falls at $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on the land-revenue, the sum now set apart for this purpose is $2\frac{1}{12}$ per cent. If the new local rate should be assessed so as exactly to correspond with the present local rate and cesses, it would fall at $10\frac{5}{6}$ per cent. on the land-revenue, and the one-fifth deducted for Government would be $2\frac{1}{6}$ per cent. Taking the example already given, a village paying Rs. 600 as land-revenue, and Rs. 65 for local rate and cesses, pays Rs. 50 as local rate, of which Rs. 12-8 is set apart for famine-expenditure. The deduction of one-fifth of the new local rate would amount to Rs. 13. But if the new local rate were reduced to 10 per cent., the Government share would be two per cent., and in that case such a village would pay Rs. 60, of which the Government share would be Rs. 12. If it were still further reduced, owing to the substitution of other taxes under section 18, the Government share would diminish in the same proportion, but, under section 26, the Local Government would get a similar share in the new taxes, the proceeds of which had enabled the reduction to be made. It should be borne in mind that the proportion thus to be credited to the Local Government will correspond very closely with a tax at present raised, not for local purposes, but for the relief and prevention of famine throughout the country at large.

"Section 33, clause (*d*), has been inserted to give power to charge the district funds with their proportion of the cost of service rendered to local bodies by provincial establishments. A contribution of 20 per cent. from district funds is at present credited to provincial funds in payment for such services. But this arrangement has its disadvantages, and the Local Government has expressed a hope that, when the duties to be made over to committees and boards are determined, it will be found possible to surrender this contribution, as one of the steps which will have to be taken under section 11 to furnish committees and boards with the necessary funds. In the meantime, it is necessary to take power to charge these services to the local bodies.

"Financial control has been given to committees over boards in the same district, both because the committee is the most suitable body to consider the wants of all parts of the district, and to distribute the funds accordingly, and because to keep proper accounts in English in one central office in each district will be easier and less expensive, than it would be if each local board had to maintain a distinct establishment for the purpose. A portion of the establishment of the committee for other purposes, such as educational inspection and public works, must also be available for the service of the boards. The members of the committee will probably either be the same as the members of the boards in the district, or representatives chosen by them.

"It is, however, proposed that the boards shall have their own funds, consisting mainly of allotments made to them either by Government or by the district committee, and that balances of such funds unspent at the close of the financial year shall remain at their disposal (sections 30 and 31). They will thus be able to complete works for which funds have been allotted when it has been found impossible to work up to the allotment during the year.

"The only other subject which appears to require notice is the power of control over the proceedings of committees and boards which has been reserved to the Local Government and its officers. Sections 49 and 50 give the necessary powers of interference when the proceedings of committees or boards are not in conformity with the Act or with the rules made under it; and the following sections provide for the prevention of acts likely to cause inconvenience to the public, and the execution of works, and the performance of acts necessary for the public safety or welfare, and for cases in which committees or boards have failed in their duty. Sections 55 to 57 provide for cases in which committees or boards have persistently failed to discharge their duties, or have exceeded or abused their powers, or in which other reasons affecting the public interests exist for superseding them. When a committee is superseded, it is provided that a new committee shall be provided by the Local Government as soon as conveniently may be, and when a board is superseded, power is given to the Local Government either to transfer its functions to the committee

or other boards in the district, or to constitute a new board in its place. As local boards are now about to be constituted for the first time, it is desirable to have the power of re-adjusting the limits of their jurisdiction, should it not be found advisable to reconstitute a board for the same local area as that which was administered by a board which had neglected its duties or abused its authority. It is certain that committees and boards will require a good deal of guidance from district and divisional officers, especially until they become accustomed to the discharge of their new duties and thoroughly acquainted with the extent and limits of their powers. The sections relating to the subject of control have been framed with a view to the necessary guidance being supplied, as far as possible, from without; but should any committee at the outset require a degree of help from the district officer, which could not be given, without risk of undue friction and delay of business, in the form of external control and advice, there will be nothing to prevent the Local Government from appointing the Deputy Commissioner *ex officio* chairman, under section 8, on the understanding that he should aim at preparing the committee by degrees to work without him.

"In conclusion, it should not be supposed that the organization of the new local bodies provided for by this Bill will give any immediate relief to district officers or their establishments. The working of these bodies will, for years to come, demand constant vigilance and attention from the district officer, whose duty it will be to assist them by his counsel and advice, to encourage them to an intelligent discharge of their duties, and to give such explanations as may be necessary to enable them to understand the extent and limits of their powers; and at the same time to guard against abuses or neglect of duty on their part, and, in any case in which the intervention of superior authority may appear necessary, to report the circumstances with a view to obtain the necessary orders. He will also have to approve the annual estimates of expenditure, and, when he disapproves, to explain the nature of his objection; he may have to decide disputes between the different local bodies in his district; and he will be the ordinary channel of communication between them and the Commissioner or other superior authorities."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and 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.

BOMBAY PORT-DUES REDUCTION BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING moved for leave to introduce a Bill to give power to reduce port-dues in the port of Bombay. He said that the Bill was of the simplest description, and he would only detain the Council a very short time in explaining its provisions. At present, port-dues were levied at the port of Bombay at the rate of two annas a ton, but the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust had represented that the financial situation of the Trust was such as to allow of a reduction. Such a measure was exceedingly desirable and fully in harmony with the general policy of the Government, which was to remove all obstacles to trade wherever it was possible to do so. There would be found in the Statement of Objects and Reasons a memorandum by the Chairman setting forth the actual financial position of the Trust, but it would not be necessary for him to refer to it in detail. The present proposal was to reduce the rate levied from two annas to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per ton, and the general result of this measure would be to relieve the shipping of Bombay to the extent of about half a lakh a year. The Bombay Government desired the reduction, but the law as it at present stood allowed of no lower rate than two annas a ton; hence the object of the proposal was to carry the wishes of the Port Trust and of the Bombay Government into

effect, which could be done by removing the words "not less than two annas a ton" from Schedule I of the Indian Ports Act as it now stood.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring also introduced the Bill.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces be referred back to the Select Committee. He said that his object in making this Motion was to give the Committee the opportunity of considering one or two suggestions which had been received since the presentation of the last Report. He did not anticipate, however, that the amendments which they would make would in any way alter the main provisions of the Bill or delay its passing into law.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th June, 1883.

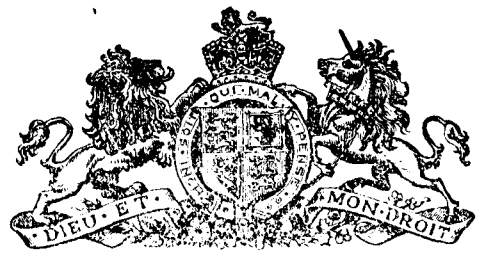
D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 1st June, 1883.

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



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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Buttrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicilliaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Buttrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicilliaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Buttrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicilliaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras.	Ganjam	8 13	7 6	14 11	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	17 13	22 13	21 3	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 3	35 3	35 3	36 10	36 10	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	15 0	12 8	5 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 11	9 0	11 5	10 11	11 5	25 14	21 10	23 3	23 13	20 13	28 13	22 3	20 3	26 5	32 13	30 6	25 11	87 8	87 8	93 5	14 10	14 10	15 3	14 5	14 5	14 0	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	10 13	10 13	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	17 0	16 0	18 0	26 14	26 14	28 13	...	...	...	29 2	29 2	36 6	31 8	33 10	28 5	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
	Kistna	8 13	8 13	14 3	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	16 11	14 2	14 11	17 14	21 13	25 0	18 3	...	...	...	24 14	26 8	34 8	25 10	25 10	26 8	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 6	15 3	15 3	15 3	Kistna	
	Nellore	9 11	10 13	14 6	...	...	...	14 13	12 14	15 13	16 0	14 0	...	21 2	22 2	38 6	20 14	22 10	...	29 2	28 3	36 6	23 2	22 10	28 5	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	14 11	14 11	16 3	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 0	13 5	13 5	13 11	28 6	26 14	30 13	30 6	30 6	31 14	30 0	30 0	30 0	33 8	33 8	33 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	14 6	16 10	16 10	13 14	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	14 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 9	13 0	13 0	16 3	30 2	30 2	33 0	30 2	28 3	18 13	31 0	31 0	33 0	38 2	40 5	37 8	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
	Bellary	18 3	18 3	17 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	41 3	45 5	33 0	33 13	35 11	26 5	34 14	38 13	31 0	31 6	26 14	94 13	94 13	97 3	15 13	15 13	14 10	15 8	15 8	14 5	Bellary	
	Kurnool	13 14	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 13	34 3	34 3	32 3	31 3	31 3	28 11	32 3	32 3	...	28 8	28 8	30 0	182 11	182 11	194 6	14 13	14 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	Kurnool	
	Madras	11 5	11 5	10 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 14	14 10	15 8	15 13	16 3	21 10	22 5	24 8	26 6	26 6	26 6	27 6	28 2	28 13	27 5	27 5	27 5	83 13	83 13	81 6	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 11	16 8	16 10	16 10	17 0	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	24 11	24 11	28 13	26 8	27 5	25 0	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 5	17 5	16 5	16 14	16 14	15 14	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	9 11	10 3	11 6	...	...	...	14 6	15 0	15 14	17 14	17 14	17 5	29 2	27 5	34 10	28 0	29 11	31 5	32 8	32 8	34 3	31 8	30 8	31 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	14 5	14 13	14 13	14 5	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	8 10	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	16 2	15 11	17 0	16 10	17 8	18 6	30 3	...	33 10	26 3	30 0	29 5	27 0	31 0	30 3	30 10	32 0	35 11	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 6	18 6	19 5	18 0	18 0	18 14	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	11 13	11 13	10 5	...	...	...	17 6	19 8	17 13	...	...	...	38 3	38 8	38 3	35 0	30 6	34 3	36 3	39 5	39 5	30 11	31 8	33 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 10	15 10	15 10	14 11	14 11	15 3	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	10 10	10 10	9 14	...	...	...	15 13	16 10	16 10	16 11	17 6	17 0	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	29 3	34 2	34 2	34 2	33 14	33 14	38 8	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 3	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	13 5	12 14	13 5	...	...	...	16 13	17 3	15 8	18 3	18 3	17 5	30 13	37 5	25 14	32 5	32 5	29 6	39 8	40 5	28 11	45 6	45 6	42 11	121 8	121 8	140 14	16 13	17 5	16 2	16 6	16 13	15 14	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	9 14	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	19 14	19 14	15 14	20 2	20 2	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 10	37 14	29 6	70 0	70 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	18 11	18 5	18 5	18 5	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 5	15 6	15 6	15 13	24 6	27 13	26 2	27 0	27 0	35 0	32 13	32 13	29 8	32 5	34 3	36 2	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	14 10	15 2	14 10	14 2	14 10	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	11 8	10 6	9 10	11 8	11 6	12 0	21 10	18 8	18 8	22 6	21 0	19 10	24 13	21 10	20 3	24 14	24 14	21 10	161 13	161 13	121 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Nilgiris	
	Salem	13 10	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	15 0	16 13	15 8	16 14	17 14	16 0	26 6	29 2	29 2	26 8	29 8	22 14	30 13	35 14	31 10	39 6	41 6	39 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	15 6	16 0	15 6	14 5	15 6	14 5	Salem	
	South Canara	9 0	9 0	10 5	...	...	...	9 11	10 11	10 11	12 3	12 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	20 3	19 6	22 3	21 3	109 5	109 5	116 10	15 14	15 5	15 3	14 14	14 13	14 3	South Canara	
	Malabar	8 10	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 10	15 6	15 6	15 13	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 10	23 6	23 6	25 3	25 3	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	14 6	14 6	14 6	13 8	13 8	13 14	Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	10 9	10 4	10 4	23 8	22 10	18 0	7 9	8 0	7 11	13 2	13 5	12 10	19 4	18 6	18 4	15 3	12 13	17 3	18 10	17 6	24 3	15 12	15 3	16 14	62 6	62 6	61 7	16 12	14 6	14 5	14 6	14 6	14 5	Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad	12 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	17 0	21 0	8 0	8 8	5 8	14 8	15 0	8 0	13 8	19 8	19 0	15 8	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	17 0	20 0	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	11 7	11 7	11 7	22 14	22 14	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 2	14 9	14 9	14 9	17 12	17 12	20 0	14 9	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	16 14	18 13	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira	
	Surat	11 6	11 10	13 6	12 8	12 8	5 6	7 10	7 10	7 7	8 7	8 7	8 5	19 2	19 2	15 9	14 3	14 3	11 13	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 10	13 9	13 9	13 10	Surat	
	Broach	12 10	12 10	12 5	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	10 10½	13 7	13 7	12 13	17 9	17 9	15 4	14 1	14 1	15 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 4	106 0	106 0	106 0	15 9	15 9	15 4	15 1	15 1	15 4	Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	16 6	25 11	25 11	28 0	13 4	14 1	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	14 5	13 4	13 4	13 4	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibág)	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	14 8	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 4	14 14	16 5	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	7 4	10 12	10 12	10 15	16 7	17 10	25 8	14 11	16 0	21 9½	...	...	...	16 8	17 10	17 15½	140 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	15 8	15 2	15 14	15 0	15 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik	14 4	12 13	15 8	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	13 6	13 6	12 0	22 8	26 4	27 6	17 12	19 12	23 1	28 6	26 6	30 0	17 0	19 12	19 8	128 0	128 0	128 0	14 14	14 8	14 6	14 13	14 4	14 2	Násik	
	Ahmednagar	13 2	14 0	14 10	...	...	...	9 3	9 5	9 11	12 0	12 4	13 9	22 8	26 4	27 6	17 12	19 12	23 1	...	...	...	17 12	21 0	20 11	79 12	79 12	91 5	14 14	14 14	15 0	14 10	14 10	14 14	Ahmednagar	
	Poona	13 13	13 13	13 13	9 4	9 4	...	10 7	11 0	11 0	11 10	12 4	12 4	21 12	21 12	23 15	17 4	18 6	19 11	15 6	15 6	...	16 2	16 2	18 6	68 0	68 0	76 0	14 11	15 4	14 11	14 7	15 0	14 7	Poona	
	Sholápur	14 8	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 15	11 5	11 5	11 5	26 12	27 10	32 5	24 13	25 8	26 3	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	23 12	106 11	98 0	98 0	13 8	13 8	13 12	13 4	13 0	13 8	Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	20 8	20 8	21 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	6 12	6 12	7 0	12 8	12 8	9 8	31 0	31 0	33 0	29 8	29 8	31 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	16 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	12 0	12 5	12 0	11 12	12 0	11 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara	13 6	13 6	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 11	11 7	11 7	11 7	18 10	20 0	25 5	18 2	19 6	22 0	...	...	...	16 14	18 3	15 10	122 10	129 7	137 1	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 2	13 2	13 2	Satara	
	Belgaum	19 5	19 8	19 0	14 4	13 4	11 8	11 13	11 8	10 8	12 5	12 0	11 8	21 5	17 14	25 9	22 3	26 0	25 5	23 4	29 0	35 0	16 13	16 8	16 8	65 0	75 0	80 0	12 12	12 8	13 0	12 4	12 0	12 8	Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	27 0	28 0	23 0	27 0	28 0	23 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	18 0	14 11	15 6	15 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 6	15 11	14 6	14 4	15 8	14 4	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri	10 9	12 9	11 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	10 0	15 9	16 4	16 15	20 13	20 13	20 13	14 11	14 11	19 10	21 2	21 2	23 8	14 11	15 6	15 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 0	13 8	13 4	13 0	12 12	12 8	Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 8	18 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	19 4	22 0	13 0	13 12	13 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	14 0	13 8	13 4	13 0	12 12	12 8	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	12 5	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 13	22 13	26 10	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 10	26 10	23 0	22 13	22 13	26 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	
	Aden	9 5	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 3	11 3	9 5	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
	Asirgarh	14 12	14 14	16 8	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	10 12	14 0	14 0	12 11	18 9	20 13	30 0	21 0	22 4	31 0	...	...	...	15 12	14 14	16 9	80 0	80 0	85 0	14 15	14 15	14 15	14 13	14 13	14 5	Asirgarh	
	Baroda	10 0	10 0	10 14	17 2	16 0	14 5	8 14	8 14	8 9	11 2	11 7	11 7	14 14	17 2	16 0	13 11	13 11	14 5	...	...	...	17 8	17 5	18 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	Baroda	
	Disa	14 0	14 0	13 11	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 11	19 8	19 5	19 0	18 8	18 5	18 0	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	17 5	180 0	180 0	160 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	Disa	
	Nimach	15 0	15 0	15 7	21 0	20 0	19 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	10 4	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	24 15½	24 9½	24 10	80 0	83 5½	90 0	16 2	16 2	16 3¾	15 12	15 12	16 0	Nimach	
	Nasirabad	16 6½	16 0	17 0	24 8	23 11	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 8	23 5½	27 0	18 12	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	17 6	18 6	16 4	90 0	90 0	80 0	60 0	78 0	55 0	50 0	48 0	Nasirabad	
	Rájkot	13 14	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	17 14	18 4	14 12	14 2	14 10	12 12	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 13*	12 13*	12 4½*	12 8*	12 8*	12 4*	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 12	13 12	15 0	26 8	24 4	26 0	13 0	13 5	11 4	20 0	20 0	22 12	30 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	...	19 8	9 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	105 0	105 0	105 0	17 13	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi	
	Karachi	13 0	13 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	22 12	20 8	20 4	260 0	240 0	280 0	13 12	13 12	13 5	13 10	13 9	13 2½	Shikarpur	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	17 0	16 0	17 0	27 0	26 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	23 8	19 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Sukkur	
	Shikarpur	14 0	13 0	13 2½	24 15	25 8	26 9½	13 5	12 0	12 4½	20 0	19 0	17 4	31 8	28 4	24 10½	30 8	28 4	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 11	12 13	10 11	13 8	12 13	10 11	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Sukkur	14 8	14 8	15 8	29 8	29 8	32 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	29 8	29 8	30 0	28 8	26 8	25 0																	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	14 0	14 2	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 6	14 0	...	...	...	16 9	18 14	20 6																	
	Western Districts.																												Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	
																													R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*					
	Burdwan	14 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	26 4	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	22 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 3	3 0 0	2 11 0	12 0a	12 0	13 8	Burdwan	Bengal.
	Bancoorah	14 0	14 0	15 8	19 0	19 0	17 8	19 4	19 0	28 0	24 12	24 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 3 6	3 3 6	...	12 0b	12 0	13 0	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	15 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	21 4	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 5 0	3 4 3	3 3 6	11 12c	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	17 0	17 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	18 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	13 9d	13 9	13 0	Hooghly	
	Howrah	14 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	16 0	20 0	18 12	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Culna 13-8 seers, Cutwa 12 seers and Ramegunge 12-4 seers.
b Retail price of salt at Mejia, Bishenpore and Kotulpore 13 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 11 to 16 seers.
* In common use.
d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1883—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*	
	Calcutta	14 9	15 6	14 9	17 12	21 5	26 10	10 12	11 8	10 0	17 12	17 12	20 0	...	23 2	23 2	18 13	17 12	...	...	...	...	18 13	18 13	24 10	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	12 8	13 5	17 0	16 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	10 8	13 5	16 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	..	13 5	...	...	...	...	17 12	16 0	20 0	90 0	80 0	90 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 0	13 5	13 5	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	14 8	14 8	16 0	22 15	24 9½	32 0	14 8	16 7	20 0	17 4	17 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 15	26 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	11 10½	11 10½	12 13½	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	11 0½	11 0	...	Khoolna	
	Jessore	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 8	22 4	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 12½	10 12	11 8	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	12 8*i*	12 4	10 8	Moorshedabad	
	Dinagepore	12 0	15 10	14 8	11 6	14 0	17 12	18 0	18 0	26 8	21 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	17 0	17 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	10 10*j*	11 0	12 0	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	17 4	18 0	15 0 to 17 4	37 8	37 8	48 12	16 0	13 8 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 12	17 4 to 18 12	17 4 to 18 12	21 0 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 6	26 4 to 28 2	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 8 3	3 13 0	3 5 0	11 4*k*	10 8	12 0	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	11 7	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	15 0	110 0	110 0	135 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 14*l*	11 14	11 8	Rungpore	
	Bogra	13 8	13 8	18 12	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 12	24 0	21 0	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 12	15 12	67 8	67 8	59 0	3 8 8	3 8 0	3 4 0	9 12	10 8	10 8	Bogra	
	Pubna	18 6	18 12	19 8	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	10 0	19 2	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 5 3	3 3 0	11 4*m*	11 4	13 5	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0*n*	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
	Jalpaiguri	10 10	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0*o*	12 0	11 0	Jalpaiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																															*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	14 4	14 8	16 0	19 4	24 0	40 0	15 12	16 0	22 8	19 0	19 4	26 0	21 4	...	...	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	25 0	80 0	80 0	91 4	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 15 0	12 4*p*	12 4	13 5	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	24 0	24 0	22 0	37 0	37 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 5 0	...	3 5 4	12 0*q*	12 0	11 0	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	3 11 0	13 0	13 0	10 9	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	13 4	13 4	11 8	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	22 8	20 0	20 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 2 0	12 0*s*	12 0	12 8	Mymensingh	
	Tipperah	13 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	18 12	20 4	22 0	20 12	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 6 0	12 4*t*	12 4	11 0	Tipperah	
	Chittagong	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 11 0	9 0*u*	9 0	13 0	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 4 0	10 0*v*	10 0	9 0	Noakholly	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	14 8	17 14	17 14	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	...	...	3 10 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																															*Behar.*	
	Patna	17 8	17 8	18 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	29 8	36 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Patna	
	Gya	18 8	20 0	20 0	25 0	24 8	28 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	27 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 0*w*	12 0	12 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	17 0 to 19 0	16 8 to 17 0	17 0 to 18 0	25 0 to 26 0	25 0 to 26 0	33 0	10 0 to 11 0	10 8 to 11 0	19 0 to 20 0	17 0 to 19 0	16 8 to 18 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0 to 29 0	29 0 to 29 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8*x*	12 8	12 0	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	16 0	14 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	11 0*y*	11 0	11 0	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	18 0	19 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	12 0*z*	12 0	12 0	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	17 0	17 0	16 8	28 0	28 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 8	21 0	30 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	28 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Sarun	
	Chumparun	18 0	17 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 8	18 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 6	...	11 8*a1*	11 8	11 0	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	22 5	19 11	20 0	27 15	29 6	36 12	14 11	13 9	15 12	16 12	16 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 13	27 14	36 12	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 0 6	3 3 4	3 2 0	12 10*a2*	11 13	12 0	Monghyr	
	Bhagalpur	16 6	16 6	16 6	27 8	26 8	37 14	15 12	16 6	18 15	18 15	18 15	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 4	25 4	32 3	151 8	126 8	138 14	3 0 6	3 0 6	2 15 0	12 10*a3*	12 10	12 10	Bhagalpur	
	Purneah	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	10 0*a4*	10 0	11 0	Purneah	
	Maldah	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	27 8	160 0	140 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	Maldah	
	Southal Pergunnahs	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	11 0*a5*	11 0	10 0	Southal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.																															*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	17 1	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	15 12	23 10*	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 10	23 10	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Cuttack	
	Pooree	11 13	13 2	13 0	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	24 0	32 8	32 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	17 8	105 0	105 0	102 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	3 6 0	14 0*a6*	14 0	11 0	Pooree	
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	10 8*a7*	10 8	13 0	Balasore	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																															CHOTA NAGPUR.	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																															*South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribágh	16 8	18 0	15 8	...	20 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	27 0	36 0	180 0	180 0	210 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 7 3	11 0*a8*	11 0	11 0	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	17 0	17 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	36 0	150 0	150 0	200 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 6 9	8 0	8 0	8 0	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	14 4	15 0	13 8	30 0	28 0	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	10 8*a9*	10 8	12 0	Manbhoom	

BENGAL—*continued.*

* In the interior retail prices of common rice range from 31-8 to 42 seers per rupee.

e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 13-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

f Retail price of salt in Meherpore, Chooadanga, and Ranaghat 12 seers, and in Kooshtea 12-12 seers.

g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Satkhira 12 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.

h Retail price of salt in Jhenidah, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.

i In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Laibagh 11 seers, Jungipore 10-14 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.

j Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and Neetpore 12 seers.

k In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nattore 12 seers and Nowgong 11-4 seers.

l In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gaibanda 14 seers, Kurigram 10 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.

m In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers.

n In Kurseong retail price of salt 8 seers.

o Retail price of salt at Pallasotta in Allipore sub-division 10 seers.

p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 13 seers, Munshigunge 10-10 seers, and Naraingunge 13-12 seers.

q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 10-8 seers, Madaripore 10 seers, Bhanga 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.

r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.

s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, and Jamalpore 11 seers.

t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Brahmunberriah 12-4 seers and Chandpore 12-8 seers.

u Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and at Hathazaree and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.

v In the interior retail prices of salt 10 seers.

w In Nowada retail price of salt are as follow:—Buxar 9-12 seers, and Bhabooah and Sasseram 11 seers.

x In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Madhubani 12 seers, and Tappore 11-8 seers.

y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers.

z In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.

a1 In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jamui 11 seers, and Begusarai 10 4 seers.

a2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka 11 seers, Muddenpoora 10-8 seers, and Soopole 10 seers.

a3 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers, and Arrareah (at Ranegunge) 11 seers.

a4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt 12 seers.

a5 In Deoghur retail price of salt 13 seers.

a6 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers.

a7 Retail price of salt at Bhadrak 9 seers.

a8 Retail price of salt at Chutra 11 seers.

a9 Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore 11-8 seers, and at Burrabazar and Govindpore 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1883—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillarius Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillarius Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillarius Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*R a.* per maund	*R a.* per maund	*R a.* per maund	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Assam.	Sylhet	13 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 8	17 8	17 0	14 0	24 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	16 0	15 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 6	3 8	3 4	11 13	11 6	12 0	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	5 5	9 8	10 10	13 5	16 0	17 12	13 0	13 0	13 5	20 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	14 8	14 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar		
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 8	13 0	14 8	16 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4	3 4	3 8	13 0	13 0	10 2	Goálpárá		
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Gáro Hills		
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	13 4	...	...	...	11 8	13 0	14 8	16 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Kámrúp		
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	12 0	8 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	8 14	8 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang		
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nowgong		
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	Sibságar		
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	Nága Hills		
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	3 0	3 0	2 11	Nága Hills		
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 8	18 8	19 0	31 0	30 0	32 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	16* 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.	
	Saháranpur	21 8	21 8	20 15½	37 10	40 13	30 2	8 9½	9 11	10 12	12 14	13 7	12 14	25 13	32 4	25 13	21 8	27 15	26 13	29 0½	31 3	25 3½	150 8	150 8	150 8	12 14½	12 10	12 6	12 10	12 6	12 1	Saháranpur		
	Muzaffarnagar	20 4	19 12	19 4	36 5	37 10	33 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	14 5	25 5	36 12	28 11	26 6	26 6	28 11	29 11	30 4	23 10	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Muzaffarnagar		
	Meerut	19 0	20 0	18 8	31 0	31 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	27 0	23 0	25 0	22 0	27 0	28 0	23 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	Meerut		
	Bulandshahr	20 0	19 8	19 12	29 0	29 0	25 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 4	10 11	26 0	27 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	Bulandshahr		
	Aligarh	17 8	17 8	18 0	24 0	26 8	27 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	28 0	26 8	28 8	18 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	12 4	...	12 4	12 0	...	Aligarh		
	Kumaun	13 0	11 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Kumaun		
	Garhwál	18 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	27 0*	27 0*	35 0*	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Garhwál		
	Bijnor	20 2	20 4	18 0	32 6	32 6	27 2	10 2	11 4	11 8	11 8	13 12	13 8	27 6	31 8	24 12	21 6	22 8	20 4	26 12	27 0	22 0	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 4	11 8	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	21 4	21 14	19 6	31 14	31 14	26 14	10 10	10 10	8 2	13 12	13 12	14 6	31 4	31 4	27 8	19 6	19 6	21 4	23 2	23 2	21 14	125 0	125 0	162 8	12 10	12 10	12 11	12 8	12 8	12 8	Moradabad		
	Budaun	21 9½	21 4½	19 14	33 0	31 12½	27 0	8 6	9 9½	9 9½	14 2	13 12½	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 9½	25 3	19 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 1½	12 0	10 8	10 12½	11 6	9 9½	Budaun		
	Bareilly	19 11	19 6	19 1	26 14	28 12	25 10	7 8	7 8	8 2	13 2	13 12	15 0	28 12	28 12	23 12	20 0	20 0	17 8	23 2	24 6	20 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 4	Bareilly		
	Sháhjáhánpur	21 4	21 8	20 14	31 0	33 0	27 12	9 12	9 4	8 12	16 4	18 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 12	26 0	21 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	Sháhjáhánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	22 0	21 12	37 8	35 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	18 8	18 8	18 8	26 8	27 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	26 12	27 8	22 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Muttra		
	Agra	17 8	18 0	17 0	24 8	25 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Agra		
	Farukhabad	19 4	19 3½	19 2	27 6	27 7	25 9½	6 7	6 7	6 8	12 8	14 6½	15 4	24 13½	25 10	23 13½	21 15	23 0	...	24 7	25 11	22 3½	150 0	156 8	156 8	11 15	12 3	11 14½	11 6	11 9	11 5	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	19 12	19 8	20 0	26 12	27 0	25 0	4 8	4 0	5 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 12	26 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	18 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	23 8	24 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 8	14 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	22 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	25 2	25 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	20 11	21 0	21 0	27 5	27 5	26 0	8 0	8 2	6 0	14 0	14 5	13 0	23 8	24 0	...	21 10	21 5	18 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Etah		
	Jalaun	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	23 0	23 0	23 10½	37 9	38 13	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	35 6	36 13	29 5	...	25 0	31 0	31 0	31 7	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	11 14	11 8	11 8	11 3	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	22 0	23 0	25 0	40 0	42 0	39 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	38 0	41 0	35 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	33 0	35 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 12	12 0	11 8	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	19 0	19 0	19 12	29 0	27 8	28 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	26 8	29 8	29 0	26 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 4	13 0	12 8	13 0	12 12	12 4	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	17 14	17 6	18 8	26 0	26 0	26 4	11 4	11 4	10 5	16 0	16 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	...	24 8	24 8	...	28 4	28 4	25 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 10	10 12	10 12	9 6	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	24 0	23 0	21 4	35 0	37 0	28 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	14 0	16 0	15 8	35 0	37 0	35 0	...	32 0	33 0	37 0	37 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 5	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bánda		
	Allahabad	16 4	17 12	19 0	28 0	28 8	28 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	30 8	31 0	30 0	40 0	38 0	27 0	120 0	130 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	22 8	19 0	20 0	20 4	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	28 11	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	30 7	32 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 13	11 13	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	19 13	19 13	20 14	31 12	31 12	33 2	7 12	7 12	8 7	14 13	15 8	14 2	...	...	...	25 6	22 9	...	35 0	33 5	32 6½	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 11	...	10 13	11 3	9 9½	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	20 4	20 11	20 13	28 13	30 9½	36 0	14 5½	14 6½	16 3	18 0	18 0	21 9½	34 3	36 0	...	...	...	...	31 8	33 5	32 6½	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 11	...	10 13	11 3	9 9½	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	19 8	20 8	21 0	27 0	24 0	42 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	17 8	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	31 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Basti		
	Azamgarh	17 11	18 3	19 15	25 13	25 1	31 0	10 5	10 5	10 5	14 12	14 12	17 11	29 8	29 8	41 4	20 10	...	...	24 6	23 10	23 10	147 8	147 8	147 8	9 13	9 3	9 3	10 8	10 8	8 0	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	17 8	18 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	16 4	17 14	17 5½	25 0	26 8½	27 13½	11 2	11 6	12 7	16 13	17 1	18 11½	29 4	29 4	28 11½	29 4	29 4	27 10	29 10	28 5	27 0½	128 12	128 12	129 0	10 15½	10 15½	10 15½	10 5	10 5	9 13	Benares		
	Gházipur	19 5	19 5	19 5	27 11	27 0½	28 5	9 0	10 0	10 5	16 1½	16 1½	20 15½	33 7	32 3	36 1	27 11	27 11	27 0½	30 0	28 12	28 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	9 8	11 4	10 2	9 6	Gházipur		
	Balia	19 6	19 6	17 0	28 12	27 8	28 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 12	23 1½	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	12 0	11 4	Balia		
	Pilibhít	21 5½	21 8	22 2	35 0	35 6½	34 6	13 12	15 0	15 8	16 8	16 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 12	23 1½	20 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	12 0	11 4	Pilibhít		
Oudh.	Lucknow	19 0	18 14½	18 11	28 0	28 10	28 1½	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 10	14 10½	28 6½	29 10½	27 8	24 0	24 2½	25 5	24 8	25 12	22 10½	115 0	115 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	Lucknow	Oudh.	
	Unáo	19 0	19 0	19 8	28 0	28 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	27 8	28 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	9 0	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	18 0	18 8	19 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Bára Banki		
	Sitapur	22 14	22 10	22 4	35 0	36 8	33 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	27 8	27 10	21 1	28 12	28 12	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Sitapur		
	Hardui	18 12	18 12	20 6	30 0	30 0	27 11	5 10	5 10	11 2	14 0	14 3	...	23 7	...	...	23 0	...	...	21 9	21 2	22 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 6	8 7	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 7	Hardui		
	Kheri	23 8	19 12	21 0	36 8	36 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	43 0	44 0	32 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	8 8	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	17 8	18 8	18 4	27 8	27 8	30 0	10 8	10 12	11 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	20 8	28 0	27 8	25 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	20 0	20 0	18 0	42 0	40 0	37 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	38 0	40 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Bharaich		
	Gonda	21 12	22 8	22 1	42 0	40 8	39 0	14 4	15 0	15 4	15 14	16 10	19 4	44 0†	46 8†	42 8†	25 12	27 0	25 0	32 12	32 12	28 14	200 0	200 0	240 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 12	11 12	11 0	Gonda		
	Rai Bareli	19 0	19 6	20 10	28 0	29 0	27 4	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	29 8	28 0	25 0	22 0	25 0	25 12	21 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rai Bareli		
	Sultánpur	21 8	22 8	22 8	33 0	33 0	34 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 4	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	21 3	20 4	22 0	33 5	33 2	33 7	16 0	15 14	17 8	17 5	17 4	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 13	28 4	25 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 10	10 14	9 0	Partábgarh		
Punjab.	Delhi (*a*)	19 8	19 8	18 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 0	30 0	31 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	24 12	28 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	Delhi (*a*)	Punjab.	
	Gurgaon	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gurgaon		
	Karnal	21 0	19 0	19 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	33 0	29 0	23 0	24 0	20* 0	29 0	31 0	29 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6	11 12	12 4	12 4	11 8	Karnál		
	Hissar	21 0	21 8	21 0	33 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	33 0	32 0	36 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	33 0	32 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	Hissar		
	Rohtak	21 0	21 0	20 6	36 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	30 0	31 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	11 0	12 0	Rohtak		
	Sirsa	22 0	23 0	21 12	47 0	47 0	38 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	44 0	43 0	44 0	33 0	34 0	33 0	42 0	43 0	28 0	110 0	140 0	130 0	14 8	14 1	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 8	Sirsa		
	Umballa (*b*)	24 0	24 8	23 8	37 0	38 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	13 0	36 0	42 0	33 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	32 4	32 0	30 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 14	14 14	14 9	14 8	14 8	14 8	Umballa (*b*)		
	Ludhiana (*c*)	26 0	25 8	25 0	42 0	47 0	37 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	44 0	44 0	38 0	28 0	31 0	30 0	36 0	37 8	20 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	11 5	11 5	10 12	10 10	10 1	Simla		
	Simla	16 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	30 0	21 0	110 0	110 0	105 0	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 4	14 0	Jullundur (*c*)		
	Jullundur (*c*)	26 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	50 0	42 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	42 0	43 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	35 0	36 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	13 12	13 12	15 0	Hoshiárpur (*b*)		
	Hoshiárpur (*b*)	25 8	26 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	39 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	34 0	38 0	31 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	34 0	35 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	Kángra		
	Kangra	23 0	22 0	22 0	36 0	34 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0													

* Mandwa. † Maize.

(*a*) Gram rising. (*b*) Jowar rising. (*c*) Barley rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1883—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Kari, &c. (Kuttoo, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Mutkee, Junrah), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Kari, &c. (Kuttoo, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Mutkee, Junrah), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Kari, &c. (Kuttoo, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Mutkee, Junrah), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	24 8	25 0	23 8	42 0	44 0	49 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	34 4	26 8	26 8	25 8	38 12	40 0	33 4	80 0	80 0	85 0	15 6	15 0	14 14	14 14	14 8	14 6	Amritsar	
	Siálkot	27 5	26 0	23 8	42 8	45 0	39 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	39 0	37 0	28 0	39 0	39 0	24 0	33 10	33 8	28 0	145 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 8	15 8	14 8	Siálkot	
	Gurdáspur (*b*)	32 0	28 0	32 0	55 0	55 0	38 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	12 8	Gurdáspur (*b*)	
	Lahore (*c*)	23 0	24 0	23 0	39 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	48 0	48 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	39 0	35 0	31 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore (*c*)	
	Ferozepore	21 8	23 0	21 4	45 0	45 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	50 0	50 0	37 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	70 0	13 12	13 12	13 4	13 8	13 8	13 0	Ferozepore	
	Gujránwála (*a*)	24 4	25 8	21 4	45 0	50 0	36 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	38 8	38 8	27 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála (*a*)	
	Ráwalpindi (*d*)	29 2	21 0	17 12	43 7	40 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 5	14 12	13 0	43 0	38 0	30 0	44 11	46 0	25 0	31 4	31 0	24 4	92 9	110 0	100 0	14 7	15 8	14 8	14 2	15 4	14 4	Ráwalpindi (*d*)	
	Jhelum (*e*)	27 8	27 8	20 0	40 0	42 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	16 0	49 0	23 0	33 0	27 8	25 0	140 0	140 0	90 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Jhelum (*e*)	
	Gujrát (*c*)	29 0	30 8	26 0	40 11	49 8	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	29 0	38 0	30 8	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 12	15 8	15 0	Gujrát	
	Shahpúr (*f*)	30 0	26 0	20 0	52 0	50 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	42 0	42 0	21 0	48 0	48 0	20 0	47 0	47 0	23 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr (*f*)	
	Mooltan (*g*)	16 4	16 8	18 0	30 0	33 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	27 0	32 0	24 0	28 0	27 0	23 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 12	14 12	13 12	14 8	14 8	13 8	Mooltan (*g*)	
	Jhang (*a*)	22 8	20 0	21 0	34 0	37 8	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	21 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 8	14 14	14 8	14 4	14 8	13 12	Jhang (*a*)	
	Montgomery	19 0	19 0	23 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	5 8	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	24 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	13 0	12 0	10 4	Montgomery	
	Muzaffargarh (*e*)	20 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	27 8	22 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	13 0	Muzaffargarh (*e*)	
	Dera Ismail Khán	22 2	21 12	18 9	32 11	33 12	33 1	...	...	...	9 6	9 8	8 12	41 4	41 4	30 0	35 10	35 10	24 6	29 7	28 7	25 8	125 0	125 0	100 0	52 8	52 8	55 0	50 10	50 0	53 0	Dera Ismail Khan	
	Dera Gházi Khán	18 12	17 8	18 12	36 4	35 0	26 4	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	7 8	41 4	40 0	22 0	37 8	37 8	25 0	28 2	28 12	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	26 4	31 4	27 8	25 0	30 0	25 0	Dera Gházi Khán	
	Bannu (*h*)	30 10	29 6	25 0	48 2	52 8	41 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	50 0	50 0	27 0	37 8	36 4	45 0	20 0	26 4	25 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	Bannu (*h*)	
	Pesháwar (*i*)	21 8	17 10	16 10	37 6	41 4	34 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 8	36 11	36 11	26 0	31 0	33 0	14 0	21 8	21 2	19 0	86 0	99 0	91 0	54 0	52 0	55 4	52 0	50 0	53 0	Pesháwar (*i*)	
	Kohát	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kohát	
	Házára (*j*)	...	...	...	48 0	43 0	34 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	45 0	...	32 0	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	Házára (*j*)	
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nágpur	
	Bhandára																															Bhandára	
	Chánda																															Chánda	
	Wardha																															Wardha	
	Bálaghát																															Bálaghát	
	Jubbulpore																															Jubbulpore	
	Saugor																															Saugor	
	Damoh																															Damoh	
	Seoni																															Seoni	
	Mandla	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Mandla	
	Betúl																															Betúl	
	Chhindwára																															Chhindwára	
	Hoshangabad																															Hoshangabad	
	Narsinghpur																															Narsinghpur	
	Nimár																															Nimár	
	Raipur																															Raipur	
	Sambalpur																															Sambalpur	
	Bilaspur																															Bilaspur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																															*Arakan Division.*	
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	15 1	18 8	11 0	16 9	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	15 0	15 0	300 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	†	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																															*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon Town	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	12 2	12 2	14 9	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	16 12	15 4	15 4	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	20 12	139 11	139 11	139 11	26 5	26 5	22 4	15 9	16 5	18 11	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																															*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	17 14	15 10	15 10	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163 8	163 8	163 8	30 9	30 9	30 9	29 8	29 9	26 9	Henzada	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 13	13 0	13 9	13 9	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	10 14	11 11	305 7	305 7	145 4	36 9	32 4	30 0	31 4	17 9	29 6	Bassein	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	13 6	13 6	15 1	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	11 11	13 13	13 13	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	14 6	242 0	242 0	242 0	25 8	25 8	25 8	18 12	18 12	18 12	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																															*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	9 11	16 10	13 14	12 2	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	11 1	230 0	230 0	230 0	23 5	23 5	23 1	23 13	23 13	24 0	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 12	17 11	19 6	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 8	399 8	399 8	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 5	17 5	20 3	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	26 1	30 7½	26 8	14 7½	14 7½	29 8	Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	18 5	16 0	16 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 1	18 13	11 5	13 13	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	29 6	29 6	27 1	18 12	18 12	18 12	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 8	32 8	30 5	18 14	18 14	16 2	Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Secunderabad	
	Bolarum																															Bolarum	
	Chudderghat																															Chudderghat	
	Amráoti	16 0	16 0	17 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	26 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	70 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amráoti	
	Akola	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	31 0	31 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	15 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldana	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Buldana	
	Wun	18 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	14 0	15 8	10 8	35 0	35 0	30 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	800 0	800 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Wun	
	Basim	22 0	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	5 4	13 0	13 0	12 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	Basim	

(*a*) Barley rising. (*b*) Wheat and barley falling. (*c*) Barley rising and gram falling. (*d*) Wheat falling and firewood rising. (*e*) Rates falling. (*f*) Barley and bajra rising. (*g*) Wheat falling and firewood rising.

* No whole sale salt sold. † No. 40 per 100 maunds.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1883 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicilla ia Spicata* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicilla ia Spicata* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicilla ia Spicata* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore.	Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldroog	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	Coorg	9 7	9 13	9 0	10 4	10 3	9 12	14 9	14 14	11 8	19 3	19 9	13 10	...	..	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 4	16 8	16 4	23 0	23 4	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	25 0	26 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	20 0
	Kishengurh	16 0	15 0	16 12	24 0	24 0	22 12	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	25 4	22 0	18 8	19 0	20 8
	Kerrowlee	19 6	19 10	17 8	28 2	28 12	21 8	12 8	13 12	13 8	13 12	15 0	15 0	27 8	28 12	21 8	23 12	25 10	18 8
	Ulwur	20 11	19 15	18 0	27 14	27 15	22 5	8 10	8 0	8 0	10 10	13 0	12 0	25 0	28 8	24 0	20 14	22 8	20 0
	Bhurtpore (City)	20 3	21 0	18 0	30 4	30 0	24 8	7 15	8 0	6 8	11 0	11 9	11 0	28 4	28 4	27 0	25 8	26 0	20 8
	Ajmere	15 8	15 8	15 8	22 0	22 8	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	19 0
	Deoli Cantonment	18 15	17 15	17 10	24 12	25 4	22 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	24 12	24 14	22 6	19 0	19 2	17 6
	Erinpura, Sirohee, Abu, Anadra	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14½	12 14½	16 0	17 15	18 12	21 7½	9 6	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	15 7½	14 8½	17 5½	...	...	...	10 0	10 15	10 15	10 15	12 13	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bikaneer	11 12	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	3 1	6 8	6 10	6 12	...	...	...	19 14	19 14	20 0
	Boondee	21 0	20 0	19 8	28 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	28 0	27 0	28 8	...	...	...
	Kotah	19 8	19 0	19 12	25 0	22 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	13 0	13 0	10 8	26 0	26 0	23 8	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Tonk	19 13	19 0	16 6	28 6	28 0	20 15	7 12	8 0	6 12	9 12	9 12	9 11	29 4	29 8	22 12	21 8	21 8	20 10
	Jhallawar	19 1½	18 5	15 13	23 10	23 10	23 14	...	...	...	8 14	11 3	8 14	24 6	24 6	18 9½	18 6	18 2	14 10
	Shahpoora	19 8	17 4	19 4	23 4	24 0	23 8	12 6	13 0	10 9	16 6	15 2	16 8	21 12	22 12	21 0	18 10	17 1	20 0
	Dholpur	18 1	17 8	18 1	27 4	28 2	24 14	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 8	12 6	25 8	26 7	23 12	21 8	24 10	21 1
Central India.	Indore	13 5	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	8 9	9 10	12 0	10 0	17 12	20 0	20 0	18 7	20 0	21 0
	Gwalior	17 1	17 5	...	23 12	22 9	22 6	6 14	7 5	7 5	9 10	9 12	9 10	25 5	25 9	23 6	20 2	20 2	17 6
	Goona	24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	33 0	35 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	23 9	21 12	23 3	40 0	41 5	35 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 7	20 4	20 12	36 5	42 0	39 3	32 6	33 10	25 3

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugloe), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugloe), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugloe), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Mysore.	Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldroog	Mysore.
Coorg	Coorg	27 13	27 5	20 13	30 9	29 11	23 7	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	10 11	10 10	10 14	11 0	9 8	Coorg	Coorg
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	19 4	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 5	14 4	14 4	13 8	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 12	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	...	...	...	27 4	28 12	21 8	...	...	...	14 13	...	14 6	13 8	13 2	13 8	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	...	...	...	27 7	27 11	21 9	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 13	15 0	15 4	15 8	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	28 4	29 8	23 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 8	13 1	12 8	14 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	23 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	27 9	26 3	23 6	...	...	...	14 0	14 15	...	14 0	14 0	13 12	Deoli Cantonment	
											R a. p.	*R a. p.* per md.	*R a. p*					
	Erinpura, Sirohee, Abu, Anadra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Erinpura, Sirohee, Abu, Anadra	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	27 0	*	*	*	3 8 0	3 10 0	...	11 6	11 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
											S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	17 3	17 9½	17 9½	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12½	10 8½	9 12½	9 6	10 2½	9 6	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
											R a. p.	*R a. p.* per md.	*R a. p.*					
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	20 15	19 11	22 8	...	...	...	2 8 6	...	...	18 1	18 9	10 10	Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Marwar (Jodhpore)	
											S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Bikaneer	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	...	...	...	29 8	29 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	13 0	13 4	13 12	12 12	13 0	13 8	Boondee	
	Kotah	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	12 4	11 12	12 8	11 12	11 8	Kotah	
	Tonk	...	...	...	28 8	27 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	14 11	14 8	13 4	14 7	14 4	...	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	...	...	...	26 2	26 9	21 14	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	9 15	9 14	9 14	9 11¼	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	...	...	...	23 10	22 4	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 14	14 3	14 0	13 11	14 0	14 0	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	...	...	...	26 14	27 7	23 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 15	12 10	12 10	12 3	Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	...	...	...	17 7	17 7	18 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 6	12 0	11 0	11 8	10 6	9 0	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	...	...	...	23 6	23 9	20 10	127 12	118 10	109 8	...	...	...	11 3	11 14	11 10	Gwalior	
	Goona	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	...	36 6	36 13	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 7	12 8	11 12	11 10	11 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5th JUNE 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Agricultural prospects continue good in Madras. Rain has fallen in every district, but in small quantities. Harvesting of the second paddy crop has not yet been completed, and the outturn so far appears to have been somewhat below the average. In Bombay rain has been general in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and preparations for the *kharif* are in general progress. Locusts are reported in the northern districts, and cholera is also prevalent in them. In Mysore and Coorg the standing crops are thriving; a fair amount of rain has fallen, and the public health is good. Throughout the Nizam's territories, the Central Provinces, and Central India rain has also been general, though not heavy, and the land is either under preparation for the *kharif* sowings or is already being sown; the public health is also good. There has been general rain in Bengal, though not everywhere enough to commence sowings for the autumn. The prospects of indigo and sugar-cane continue favourable, and early rice and jute are doing well. Cholera and small-pox are prevalent in several districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the dry hot weather has re-established itself: hardly any rain fell during the week. Cholera is more or less prevalent in several localities. In the Punjab slight showers fell in most districts: in a few the *rabi* harvest still continues. In Rajputana *kharif* cultivation is progressing, but the rain registered during the week was slight.

In Assam there has been heavy rain in Sylhet, but little elsewhere; paddy sowings continue, and the public health is good. In Burma there has been general and sufficient rain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 6th)		
Bellary ...	·71 (average of six stations).	Standing crops generally good; paddy harvest, yield average.
Kurnool ...	·25 (average of three stations).	Harvest second crop paddy nearly over, yield half; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts, latter more general.
Ganjam ...	·99 (average of fourteen stations).	Standing crops cotton thriving; fever, small-pox, and cholera decreasing; cattle-disease slight.
Kistna ...	·34 (average of seven stations).	Small-pox general; fever and guinea-worm in parts; cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·4 (average of three stations).	Standing crops good where water available; harvest *kar*, paddy, *ragi*, &c., yield half; small-pox, measles, and cattle-disease slight in parts.
Coimbatore ...	1·13 (average of sixteen stations).	Standing crops good; harvest *cholum*, *cumboo*, and paddy, yield above average in one, average in three taluks; cholera and small-pox in parts.
Tanjore ...	·75 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good, except in one taluk where they suffer for want of rain; harvest paddy and gingelly seed, yield below average; cholera slight.
Madura ...	·91 (average of six stations).	Standing crops fair; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	2·2 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop progressing in several taluks; harvesting third crop continues in parts; fever and small-pox continue, latter in all taluks.
Travancore ...	1·64	Cultivation progressing; fever and measles prevail.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(June 6th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	Weather cloudy, rain expected; no fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee from 26th May to 5th June, no deaths, remaining sick 4; disease in eight villages in district, 47 fresh cases, 3 deaths, remaining sick 48; river at Kotri on 4th 9 feet 9 inches, against 8 feet 5 inches on same date last year; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in two talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 36, in Manjhand 22, 32 and 48, in Tanna 24, 29 and 40, and in Jati 20, 32 and 24 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Naushahro ·46 on 24th	Average *rabi* realisations 11 annas 8 pies in the rupee; river rising; small-pox in seven, fever in five, and cattle-disease in four talukas; wheat 25, *bajri* 39, *juari* 58, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Preparations for *kharif* continue; wheat 26¾ and *bajri* 29¾ lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Fields being prepared for ensuing season; health fair; *bajri* 27¾ and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	1·33	Total rainfall 2·24; preparations for *kharif* continue; small-pox in Surat, average death 1; *juari* 41¾ and *nagli* 47 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	Good rain throughout district,—maximum at Yeola, 4·22; minimum at Baglan, ·77.	Locusts in Dindori, Chandor, Yeola, and Nandgaon, damaging *khoude*, a species of fodder crop; cholera in almost all talukas, 137 deaths; land being prepared for *kharif* and transplanting of *nagli* commenced; wheat 27, *bajri* 28, and rice 22½ lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain every day, heavy on 4th; total of week 2·78.	Total to date 3·19, being 1·05 above average; abnormal temperature 1° warm on 30th and 31st, *nil* on 1st, 1° cool from 2nd to 4th, and 4° cool on 5th; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind changing from north-north-west to south-east from 30th to 2nd, afterwards from east-north-east; thunderstorm on the nights of 30th and 3rd; thunder and lightning on 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th; distant lightning on 31st; strong gale for a short time on the night of the 3rd.
Poona ...	Rain throughout the collectorate,—maximum 4·44 at Sirur, minimum 1·35 at Bhimthadi.	Sowing operations commenced; locusts in six talukas, including Poona; cholera cases 751, fatal 286; *bajri* 36 and *juari* 42 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *juari* 39 lbs.
Ahmednagar ...	Nagar, 2·31; Parner, 5·01; Jamkhed ·78; Sheogaon, ·64; Newasa, 4·86; Rahuri, 1·48; Kopargaon, 1·60.	Cholera throughout the district except Karjat and Jamkhed, deaths 102; cattle-disease in Parner; locusts in Parner and Jamkhed; *bajri*—maximum 54 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 30 lbs. in Kopargaon; *juari*—maximum 69 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 45 lbs. in Kopargaon.
Sholapur ...	1·55	Total rainfall 1·79; *juari* 54 lbs. 29 tolas and *bajri* 49 lbs. 10 tolas per rupee; cholera in five talukas, 163 cases, 71 deaths; locusts pretty general, but little damage done.
Dharwar ...	Rain in seven talukas,—4·0 in one and slight in others.	Sowing of paddy in progress in seven talukas; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in Nargund petta; small-pox in Kod and fever in Mandargi; rice minimum 24 and *juari* 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 11·23; Kumpta, 3·43; Sirsi, ·60; Hallial, ·90; rainfall general in the district.	Sowing operations continue; sugarcane plants thriving; small-pox at Karwar, Akola, and Sirsi, 3 deaths; fever subsiding except in Yellapur; cattle-disease partial; common rice in Karwar 12 seers per rupee, in district average 14 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	Thunder-storm with strong wind and heavy splash of rain ·10 on 2nd.	General health good; weather hot and cloudy; cholera—2 cases in Morvi and 3 in Navanagar villages, Harbunder town, and its village Delodur; *bajri* 29 and *juari* 35 lbs. per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Rain general in Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, partial in Gujrat and Sind; preparation for *kharif* in general progress; sowings commenced in a few districts; locusts in Násik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, and Ratnagiri; cholera in Násik, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Tanna; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in a few places.
Bengal—(June 6th)		
Chittagong ...	3·26	Weather rainy and hot; prospects of crops good; fields being prepared for *aus* crop; prices steady; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease reported.
Dácca ...	·60	Sowing of *amun* paddy, sesamum, and *moong* pulses continues; planting of sugarcane completed; *aus* paddy and jute promising; reaping of *boro* paddy continues.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore, 2·45	Sowing of *amun* paddy on low lands and of early rice and jute going on, but more rain required; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	2·63	*Boro* paddy being harvested; *aus* seedlings in good condition; *amun* lands being prepared; public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	1·33	Crops doing well; health generally good.
Burdwan ...	2·48	Good rain throughout the district; prospects much improved; ploughing general and sowing also being carried on; health fair.
Rungpore ...	1·69	Prospects of crops good; cholera somewhat prevalent in some parts of the district.
Bhagálpur ...	·70	Slight rain during week has done some good to young paddy, but more very urgently required; sugarcane thriving.
Purneah ...	1·40	Prospects of crops fair; weeding progressing; health fair.
Patna ...	·22	Sowing of *bhadoi* crops not commenced for want of sufficient rain; *boro* rice being reaped; cholera and small-pox reported from sub-divisions.
Durbhunga ...	·66	All crops doing well; prices slightly risen; cholera and small-pox in town and country.
Hazáribágh ...	·50	Weather hot and close; sowing of early rice commenced in several parts of the district; cholera and small-pox still reported; health generally good.
Cuttack ...	2·90	Weather cooler and cloudy; sowing in progress; sugarcane growing well; public health good; a few cases of cholera and cattle-disease reported. *General Remarks.*—Rain fell in almost all districts during the week; early rice and jute are doing well; in several places sowing of these crops is still proceeding; sugarcane is growing well and indigo reported to be fair in Behar; cultivation of autumn crops has not yet commenced for want of sufficient rain in many parts; in some districts sowing of *amun* rice is also being carried on; cholera still reported from several districts, it is said to be rather severe in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar and in thana Barripore and in Mymensing it is also prevalent; in Darjeeling Terai small-pox still lingers in a few districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (June 5th)	·30	Weather seasonable; a few isolated cases of cholera reported; health of cattle good; irrigation of sugarcane continues.
Allahabad („ 6th)	No rain	Weather very sultry; cholera diminished; prices steady.
Gorakhpur („ 4th)	Slight rain	Local storms in the beginning of the week, latterly weather hot and clear; some scattered cases of cholera and a little cattle-disease.
Jhánsi („ „)	Jhánsi, ·10; Garotha, ·20	Weather cloudy and unsettled; manuring of fields continues; prices stationary; health good; no cattle-disease.
Agra („ 5th)	No rain, except a few drops on 5th.	Small-pox in four and fever in two parganas; sporadic cholera in Huzur tahsil only; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	Stray showers	Weather hot and cloudy, with east wind.
Meerut ...	.....	No report received.
Kumaun (June 5th)	Rain occasionally	Weather generally fair; *madua* has been nearly sown and rice has sprung up in many places; health good; prices same as last week; cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Weather fine, with strong easterly wind; prices stationary; great scarcity of water in the city of Lucknow; small-pox abating; cholera increasing.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Prices stationary; sugarcane being irrigated; small-pox still reported in Kunda tahsil; general health good.
Sitapur („ „)	.....	Cholera in Thanagaon; cattle-disease in two villages; prices unaltered.
Fyzabad („ „)	·10 at Sadr	Small-pox still reported from three tahsils and cases of cattle-disease in two tahsils.
Rae Bareli („ 4th)	.....	Weather cloudy, wind variable; cholera continues; small-pox and fever abating; prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore („ 5th)	No rain	Small-pox and fever diminished in town and district; prospects of extra crops fair; some cattle-disease in district; prices slightly risen.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Clear sky, with occasional hot west wind; health of people fair; markets well supplied; prices steady. *General Remarks.*—The weather continues hot and dry as a rule; though slight rain has fallen in several districts, there is said to be great scarcity of water in Lucknow; cholera is reported from eight districts, is spreading in Lucknow, but abating in Allahabad and Aligarh; six districts report small-pox; prices have not changed.
Punjab—(June 5th)		
Delhi ...	.....	No report received.
Hissar ...	·30	Health good; preparations for *kharif* sowings commenced; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health fair; preparations being made for sowing *kharif* and sugarcane crops; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good; *kharif* ploughings progressing; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	·10	Health good; prices almost stationary.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health fair; crops being gathered; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	·30 to ·40	Health good; *rabi* harvesting in progress; prices fluctuating.
Lahore ...	·10	Health good; prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	·90	Health good; prices falling.
Mooltan ...	No rain	*Rabi* harvesting continues; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	50	Health good; threshing in progress; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	Slight rain	Health good; there are however a few cases of small-pox; prices falling. *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in most districts; health generally good; *rabi* harvesting continues in a few districts, but has been completed in the others.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (June 6th)	2·0	Weather close; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; small-pox continues; cholera in Katol; prices of wheat and *juar* have fallen.
Jubbulpore ...	·04	Weather stormy and cloudy; 3 deaths from cholera; small-pox continues; cattle-disease in the interior; wheat 22 seers and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Sangor (June 4th)	.....	Weather very hot and occasionally cloudy; ploughing for *kharif* sowings proceeding; prices easy; health fair.
Seoni („ 5th)	·45 at Seoni; 2·0 at Lakhnadon.	Weather cloudy and unsettled; 8 deaths from cholera; cattle-disease in Lakhnadon; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	·45; sharp shower on 3rd.	Weather very hot and cloudy, with high winds and dust-storms; preparation of land for *kharif* sowings in progress; 10 deaths from small-pox; wheat 14 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Nimar ...	1·17 on 4th	Weather cloudy and oppressive; 5 deaths from small-pox, 4 deaths from cholera; prices steady.
Raipur (June 2nd)	Occasional showers; ·61.	Weather cloudy; ploughing for *kharif* sowings commenced; health good; prices inclining to rise.
Sambalpur (May 31st)	·06	Weather hot, with heavy clouds at nights; sugarcane fair; rice-fields being prepared; health good; common rice 56 seers per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Rain general; weather cloudy and close; cholera in Wardha increasing, slight in some other districts; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; prices generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(June 2nd)		
Akyab ...	4·58	Total rainfall 19·12 inches: 3 deaths from cholera and 8 from small-pox in district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in one township; price of paddy 49 rupees per 100 baskets.
Rangoon ...	2·67	Total rainfall 11·79 inches; public health good; price of paddy 90 rupees per 100 baskets; market quiet.
Bassein ...	1·30	Total rainfall 5·97 inches; 6 deaths from cholera in Thaboung township, otherwise public health good; 26 deaths of cattle in district.
Prome ...	1·26	Total rainfall 6·42 inches; public health good; 50 deaths of cattle in two townships.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6·33	Total rainfall 18·27 inches; 1 case of cholera reported in one township, otherwise public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle disease in three townships; ploughing progressing.
Toungoo ...	1·33	Total rainfall 9·41 inches; public health bad. *General Remarks.*—Rain pretty general all over the province; public health good; here and there cattle-disease, but not to any great extent; price of paddy fairly steady both at the ports and in interior.
Assam—(June 6th)		
Gauhati ...	·79	Weather sultry; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease still prevalent in the interior and at the station; prospects of crops good, but some damage done to *ahu* paddy by floods.
Sylhet ...	5·28	Weather seasonable; cultivation in progress; public health not very good; fever prevalent and small-pox still reported.
Cachar ...	Slight rain, 1·69	Weather warm; ploughing for *dumahi* crops continues; soil for sowing the seedlings of *aus* and *sali* crops is being prepared; common rice 16 seers per rupee; a few deaths from small-pox reported from Katigora.
Dibrugarh ...	2·97	Weather warm; ploughing for *sali dhan*; prospects of *ahu* crops good; cholera reported.
Mysore and Coorg—(June 6th)		
Bangalore ...	·12	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	·79	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	2·37	The monsoon burst on 3rd; rice nurseries are being formed; some loss of coffee trees from borer. *General Remarks.*—Rain more or less in all districts; standing crops thriving; prospects favourable; public health generally good; ruling prices—rice 12 to 15 seers and *ragi* and horse-gram 35 to 40 seers per rupee.
Berar & Hyderabad—(June 6th)		
Amráoti ...	·60	Fields under preparation for *kharif* sowings; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Weather hot and cloudy; preparations for *kharif* sowings continue.
Hyderabad ...	·80	Total rainfall from 1st January, 3·25; preparations for coming *kharif* crops continue; cholera and small-pox prevail in three talukas; prices—wheat 16, coarse rice 10, white *juari* 23, yellow *juari* 29, and *tur* 24½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(June 6th)		
Indore ...	·80	The hot weather has practically terminated already; we have had a good shower, and there is every appearance of the monsoon commencing; health is good; ploughing for the *kharif* crop has commenced; prices are steady, but high.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health good; weather hot and stormy.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather hot; health good.
Neemuch ...	·22	Public health good; weather hot.
Goona ...	·14	Weather very warm; health fair; wheat 24 seers.
Bhopal ...	1·47	Weather clear, occasional clouds; crops and public health good.
Agar ...	·71	Weather cloudy and hot; health good; land is being prepared for *kharif* sowings.
Nowgong ...	·37	Weather hot; public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 6th)	.....	Weather clear again, warm when not windy.
Sirohi („ 3rd)	1·10; heavy rain on 27th night.	Tanks full, fair amount of water in wells; health good; weather became cloudy after rain of 27th, but is now clear and very warm.
Marwar („ 1st)	·95; rain general	Month's water in tanks by recent rains; health good; crops almost harvested; temperature much reduced by rains; weather partially cloudy; nights close and sultry; prices rising.
Meywar („ „)	1·52	Wells and tanks full; health very good; crop prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*contd.*		
Harowti (June 2nd)	Deoli, 1·25; Tonk, ·76; Kotah, ·11; Shapura, 4·85.	Break ended; hot winds again set in; health good; prices stationary.
Jhallawar (May 13th)	1·29; rain general	Health good.
Ajmere (June 6th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and uncertain; health good.
Jeypore („ 5th)	*Nil*	Weather normal; prices stationary; some cholera reported from districts, otherwise health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Uiwur (June 5th)	Average ·43	*Kharif* cultivation progressing; cholera in three tahsils, is increasing in south-west.
Nepal—(May 31st)		
Katmandu ...	·70	Weather very seasonable; prospects good.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 6th June, 1883.

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.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

PANJÁB LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY moved that the Bill to make better provision for Local Self-government in the Panjáb be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

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

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th June, 1883.

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

SIMLA;
The 6th June, 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WOKS IN BOMBAY FOR 1881-82.

No. 227 I., dated 8th June 1883.

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

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, No. 106, W. I.—222, dated 8th May 1883, forwarding the above.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Capital outlay, direct and indirect, incurred up to the end of 1881-82 on works in operation amounted to Rs. 1,44,16,011; the interest charges for the year to Rs. 5,41,880, and the accumulated balance of unpaid interest up to the end of the year to Rs. 59,89,373.

2. The assessed revenue of all kinds amounted to Rs. 2,12,313; the maintenance charges, including indirect outlay, to Rs. 1,65,168, and the net revenue to Rs. 47,145, or 0·32 per cent. on the Capital outlay to the end of the year.

3. The following comparative statement of areas irrigated, revenue assessed, and working expenses for 1881-82 and previous years indicates steady progress in these works, which progress is still further brought out by the second table showing the areas of the principal crops irrigated during 1881-82 and the four previous years :—

Year.	Acres irrigated.	Revenue assessed.	Working expenses.	Net assessed revenue.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	16,902	1,20,697	93,315	27,302
1877-78	24,536	1,48,975	1,05,940	43,035
1878-79	16,681	1,43,931	1,36,187	7,744
1879-80	21,439	1,79,839	1,25,015	54,824
1880-81	34,495	2,07,494	1,47,995	59,499
1881-82	29,881	2,12,313	1,65,168	47,145

The increase in the working expenses of 1881-82 is due to inclusion in them of Rs. 10,332 on account of indirect charges, which do not appear in the figures for the preceding years; to omission of certain adjustments of establishment charges on the Mutha Canal, and to additional charges on account of three new works—the Khari cut, Bhadalwadi Tank, and Ashti Tank—from which revenue, amounting to only Rs. 791, was realised.

Statement showing area of principal crops irrigated during the years 1877-78 to 1881-82.

Crops.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Sugarcane	1,574	1,957	3,375	3,958	4,213
Rice	991	806	1,229	2,202	2,884
Jowar and bajra	7,595	1,998	4,078	12,668	7,565
Wheat	4,957	2,368	3,138	5,168	5,138
Pulses	3,511	4,345	4,882	5,506	5,745
Other crops	5,908	5,207	4,737	4,993	4,333
Total ...	24,536	16,681	21,439	34,495	29,878

The steady increase in the irrigation of sugarcane and rice is very perceptible in the above statement.

4. The following table, giving the incidence per acre irrigated of the maintenance charges incurred in Public Works Department, and of the water-rate and gross revenue assessed during the year, shows that in many cases there is still considerable need for reduction of the former rate :—

Name of works.	Per acre irrigated.		
	Maintenance charges.	Water-rate assessed.	Gross revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hathmati Canal	2·83	1·99	2·07
Jamda Canals	5·87	4·11	4·34
Palkher	3·60	4·65	4·71
Ojhar	1·60	2·01	2·04
Bhatadi Tank	1·95	3·79	4·25
Mutha Canals	6·99	6·77	14·71
Ekruk Tank	10·43	3·83	6·00
Rewari Canal	5·65	5·21	5·24
Maini Tank	4·01	4·01	4·02
Krishna Canal	3·31	5·41	5·63

The most satisfactory method of reducing the maintenance charge per acre irrigated is, of course, to increase the area of irrigation, and this will be best attained in some cases by completing storage reservoirs, and, in others, by reducing the loss from percolation in the canals. This loss is in some instances so serious as to render it doubtful whether the construction of a storage reservoir should be undertaken until the loss by absorption can be reduced. For instance, in the cases of the Hathmati and Ojhar Canals, it seems hardly advisable to spend much on storage works so long as two-thirds of the hot weather supply of the canal is lost in leakage.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Foreign Department, for communication to Resident at Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents, Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information and guidance, and that copies of the Report and of the Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Ordered further, that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

No. 106 W.I.—222, dated 8th May 1883.

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

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 1641, dated 3rd May 1883, forwarding the Annual Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department (excluding Sind) for 1881-82, Part I.

RESOLUTION.—The total capital outlay for the year 1881-82 has been Rs. 3,24,123, bringing the total capital outlay of all kinds to the end of the year up to Rs. 1,14,16,014.

2. Three new works have been added to the number reported on as in operation during the year. The total is now 29.

3. The area irrigated is 29,881 acres, of which only 385 acres are due to the new works.

This shows a falling off for the year of 4,999 acres, although the annual average increase has been maintained.

4. The assessed revenue has, however, continued to rise, being Rs. 2,12,313 for the year against Rs. 2,07,494 in 1880-81. Indirect receipts are excluded.

This result is due to the advance which has been maintained in the higher classes of cultivation—sugar-cane, ground-nut, and rice having increased, while wheat has remained steady, and only jowari and bajri have fallen off.

5. The total working expenses are Rs. 1,65,168 against Rs. 1,47,995 during 1880-81, but the Chief Engineer for Irrigation points out that the increase has been brought about by an error in the adjustment of the establishment charges on the Mutha Canals, and by the charges on the new works added to the list. There is therefore a satisfactory and hopeful improvement in respect of these expenses.

6. The figures showing the areas of land under command and irrigable are still only approximate, although they have been corrected wherever possible, but some of the surveys are still incomplete.

The gross irrigable area was 391,077 acres, and the net irrigable was 277,927 acres, of which latter 29,881 acres, or 10·7 per cent., was actually irrigated. The new works brought into operation within the year have added 169,958 acres to the total of the net irrigable land, but they have not, of course, yet contributed their fair percentage to the irrigation.

7. Storage reservoirs, to which Government look for the development of irrigation on existing works, have been advanced a step.

The Waghad Tank will be completed before next monsoon. The Maladevi project has received sanction, and only awaits the provision of funds. Sites for reservoirs have been discovered or surveyed for all the principal canals.

Two works only remain unprovided—the Chickli and Kulhala Canals; but these are minor works, having under them together in all only 869 acres of irrigable land.

Negotiations with the Municipality of Satara, by which, in connection with their water-supply reservoir at Kas, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation hoped to supplement the hot weather supply to the Krishna Canal, have unfortunately fallen through, so that the proposal for a reservoir on the Tarla, a tributary of the Krishna, must be reverted to.

It is hoped that the Chief Engineer may be able to bring forward a project, which will not be too far beyond the immediate requirements of the canal, on at least some not very extensive enlargement of its present scope.

8. The subject of the loss of water in the canals has received considerable attention from the Irrigation officers, and steps have been taken to observe and reduce leakage wherever the prospects of favorable results seemed to justify the necessary expenditure. The effects of the measures adopted will be noticed next season, but for the present it would be premature to frame any conclusions on the subject. Much of the loss of water observed is due, it is believed, to an excessive economy in the original construction of the works, where single banks were used instead of double, leading to the formation in many places of large shallow ponds above the canal, from the surface of which excessive evaporation takes place in the hot season, and at all times there must be considerable subsoil absorption.

These pools also cause waste of water and of valuable time in refilling them after every closure of the canal.

9. The observations made on wells afford no reliable data so far from which to deduce the proper amount of credit to be given to the canals. Careful measurements and records have been kept, however, in the case of the Nira Canal, of wells in the neighbourhood of the line it takes, and after water has been admitted to the canal the results will be reported on.

10. Outstandings show a very satisfactory diminution this year, being only Rs. 46,674 against Rs. 72,682 in 1880-81.

11. Part II, which will be voluminous this year, as it contains a description for the first time of the works, will follow as soon as it is received from the press.

12. Copies of the Report and of this Resolution thereon should be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State as usual.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 24. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1882.

No. 623 R. T., dated Simla, the 2nd June 1883.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 397 R. T., dated 4th May 1882.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 79 R. T., dated 5th February 1883.

Read also—

Returns of accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ended 31st December 1882.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, with an increase of 299½ miles, or 3·08 per cent., in the open mileage, and of 285,026 miles or 3·09 per cent., in the train mileage,* the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., shows a decrease of 11 or 1·72 per cent. The following are the Railways on which the numbers chiefly vary :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	27
Madras	10	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	12
Northern Bengal	10	...
Punjab Northern	...	11
Indus Valley and Kandahar	19	...

* The train mileage run on the East Indian Railway is 2,428,344 and not 2,142,863 as shown in Tables 3 and 4. The correct figures were furnished by the Railway Company after the returns had been printed. The total train mileage should accordingly be 9,506,487 and not 9,171,036.

2. On the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, the number of cases in which goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., left the rails decreased from 18 to 7, and cases of bursting of boilers, tubes, &c., of engines from 36 to 6.

3. The increase on the Madras Railway occurred under "slips in cuttings or embankments," and "fire in trains." The accidents under these heads numbered 6 against *nil*, and 7 against 2, respectively.

4. On the Great Indian Peninsula, and Punjab Northern Railways, there is no noticeable variation in any particular class of accidents.

5. On the Northern Bengal State Railway, the largest increase appears under "goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," the number of cases being 8 against 2.

6. On the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway, the "cattle accidents" increased from 41 to 70, whereas the "failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," decreased from 28 to 16.

7. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., show a very satisfactory decrease. Only 1 passenger was injured, and 2 servants killed and 6 injured, whereas, in the corresponding period of 1881, 18 passengers were injured, and 5 servants killed and 16 injured in train accidents. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that, in the corresponding quarter of 1881, 13 passengers and 3 servants were injured in a collision between a passenger and a goods train on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

8. 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, or parts of passenger trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between passenger trains, and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	23	...	...	1	2	1	2
Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	8	...	1	...	...	...	1
Trains running over cattle on the line	235	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto over obstructions on the line	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto through gates at level-crossings	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	18	...	...	...	3	...	3
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of types	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of wheels	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of axles	10	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Number of accidents.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
The failure of brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of couplings	27	...	...	1	1	1	1
Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	629	...	1	2	6	2	7

9. The number of collisions between "passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line" decreased from 18 to 9, owing to the number of accidents of this class on the East Indian Railway being 1 only against 9 in the 4th quarter of 1881.

10. There were 235 cases of "trains running over cattle" against 191. Of the total number, 70 occurred on the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway, 42 on the Rajputana-Malwa System, and 26 on the South Indian Railway. The large number of accidents on the Indus Valley is apparently due to the line not being fenced, and on the Rajputana-Malwa and South Indian Railways the majority of the accidents took place on the unfenced portions of the lines, or on portions where the live fence has not yet grown up.

11. The number of cases of "bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines" diminished from 52 to 18. There was a decrease of 30 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway alone.

12. The "failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" numbered 43, of which 16 occurred on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway, and 11 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway. It is observed, however, that, on the former line, the number of accidents of this description decreased from 28 to 16.

13. There were 27 cases of "failure of couplings," of which 8 occurred on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and 7 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

14. The number of cases of "broken rails" rose from 8 to 21, of which 6 were on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 9 on the Rajputana-Malwa, and 4 on the Muttra-Hathras Railway.

15. Out of a total of 13 "slips in cuttings or embankments," 6 occurred on the Madras Railway, 3 on the Great Indian Peninsula, and 3 on the South Indian. In the corresponding quarter of the previous year, there was only 1 accident under this class.

16. The number of "fires in trains" was the largest on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway, being 25 out of a total of 53.

17. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were:—

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	2	2
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	3	10
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	...	18
TOTAL	5	30

18. And the accidents to servants in the employ of Railways, or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passenger and goods from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were:—

	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	4	16
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	2	6
Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	...	1
Coming in contact whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.	...	1
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	1	6
Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting	1	14
Whilst working at cranes or capstans	...	2
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	5	3
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	1	1
Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line	9	8
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	...	1
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	...	2
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	1	2
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	3	5
Miscellaneous	8	19
TOTAL	35	87

19. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 1 was killed and 1 injured whilst passing over the line at level-crossings; 19 killed and 10 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 9 committed suicide; and 3 were killed and 2 injured from miscellaneous causes.

20. The following table shows the total number of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1881:—

	4TH QUARTER 1881.		4TH QUARTER 1882.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS.				
From causes beyond their own control	...	19	...	1
„ misconduct or want of caution	11	19	5	30
SERVANTS.				
From causes beyond their own control	6	34	7	16
„ misconduct or want of caution	32	86	30	77
OTHERS.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	1	...	1	1
Trespassers including suicides	36	10	28	10
Other persons	2	1	3	2
TOTAL	88	169	74	137

21. In addition to the above 5 persons are reported to have been killed and 29 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 118 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations, from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

ORDER—Ordered that these observations, together with copies of the Abstract Returns compiled by the Government of India, be forwarded to the Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Assam, and British Burma.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Biluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further that these observations, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secretary.

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1882 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS happening from Causes beyond their own Control and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Mean mileage open.	RAILWAYS.		PASSENGERS.						RAILWAY SERVANTS OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS.						OTHER PERSONS.								TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
				From Causes beyond their own Control.		From their own Misconduct or want of Caution.		Total.		From Causes beyond their own Control.		From their own Misconduct or want of Caution.		Total.		Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings.		Trespassers and Suicides.		Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns.		Total.			
				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.	1,594	East Indian	1881	...	1	7	5	7	6	5	20	8	24	13	44	...	...	8	4	...	...	8	4	28	54
	(a) 1,596		1882	...	...	2	12	2	12	1	5	8	14	9	19	...	...	10	1	1	2	11	3	22	34
	172¾	Eastern Bengal	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	1
	(b) 192½		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	9	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	4	11
	547	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1881	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	9
	547		1882	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	7	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	3	10
	(c) 663½	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1881	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	2	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	5
	(c) 663½		1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	6	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	10
	858	Madras	1881	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
	861		1882	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	8	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	9
	655	South Indian	1881	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	8
	655		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	1,444	Great Indian Peninsula	1881	...	13	...	1	...	14	...	7	8	27	8	34	1	...	6	1	1	...	8	1	16	49
	(d) 1,457¾		1882	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	2	5	12	5	14	1	...	3	1	...	...	4	1	9	19
	444	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1881	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	6	6
	460¾		1882	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	6	9	6	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	11
	28	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	43		1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	27¼	Nalháti	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27¼		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	233	Northern Bengal	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
	230		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
	85	Tirhoot	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	85		1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
STATE.	57	Patna-Gya	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	57		1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	29	Muttra-Háthras	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	29		1882	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	86	Cawnpore Farukhabad ...	1881	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	86½		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,063½	Rajputana-Malwa System ...	1881	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	3	7	3	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	12
	(e) 1,138¾		1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	3	4	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	5	6
	192½	Bhavnagar-Gondal	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	193		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45	Wardha Coal	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	71	Nágpur-Chhattísgarh ...	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	113½		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	161	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	6
	161		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	4
	362¾	Punjab Northern	1881	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	3
	417¾		1882	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5
	641	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	1881	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	7	1
	660		1882	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	3
	59¼	Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	59¼		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120½	Nizam's	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	121		1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	58	Mysore	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	86		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	21	Kaunia-Dhurla	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32		1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	9,719	TOTAL ...	1881	...	19	11	19	11	38	6	34	32	86	38	120	1	...	36	10	2	1	39	11	88	169
	10,018½		1882	...	1	5	30	5	31	7	16	30	77	37	93	1	1	28	10	3	2	32	13	74	137

(a) Includes State lines (Sindia Railway 74¾ miles, Dildarnagor-Ghazipore Railway 12 miles, and Barh Branch 3 miles) worked as branches.
(b) Includes 13 miles Poradaha Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway and 20 miles Ranaghat-Bongong Section of the Bengal Central Railway worked by the Company.
(c) Includes 13 miles of the East Indian Railway from Ghaziabad to Delhi worked by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.
(d) Includes open miles of the Dhond-Manmad, Bhopal and Berar State lines worked by the Company.
(e) Includes 23 miles of the Muttra-Achnera line worked as a branch of this system.

TABLE No. 2.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1882 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable, the Nature and Causes of the Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

PASSENGERS.

Columns: From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 1. — From causes other than Accidents to Trains, &c.: 1. From falling between carriages and platforms. 2. [illegible] platforms, ballast, &c., when getting in or out of trains. 3. Whilst crossing the line at stations. 4. By closing of carriage doors. 5. [illegible] of trains. 6. Other accidents. Total. — Total Passengers.

	Railways	Acc. to trains Killed	Acc. to trains Injured	1. Killed	1. Injured	2. Killed	2. Injured	3. Killed	3. Injured	4. Killed	4. Injured	5. Killed	5. Injured	6. Killed	6. Injured	Total Killed	Total Injured	Total Passengers Killed	Total Passengers Injured
	East Indian	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	12	2	12
GUARANTEED.	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Madras	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	South-Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	4
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
STATE.	Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana-Malwa System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nágpur-Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	1	3
	Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaunia-Dhurla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1882	...	1	2	2	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	5	30	5	31
	1881	...	18	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	6	13	1	3	11	20	11	38

RAILWAY SERVANTS.

Columns: From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 1. — From causes other than Accidents to Trains, &c.: 1. During shunting operations. 2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c. 3. Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains. 4. Coming in contact, whilst riding on the trains, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines. 5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c. 6. Whilst loading, unloading or [illegible]. 7. Whilst [illegible]aking, spragging or chocking w[illegible]ls. 8. Whilst working at cranes or capstans. 9. Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings. 10. Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work. 11. Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line. 12. Whilst passing between vehicles. 13. Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c. 14. Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings. 15. Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms. 16. Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c. 17. By falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timber weights, &c. 18. Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons. 19. Miscellaneous. Total. — Total Servants.

	Railways	Acc. to trains Killed	Acc. to trains Injured	1. Killed	1. Injured	2. Killed	2. Injured	3. Killed	3. Injured	4. Killed	4. Injured	5. Killed	5. Injured	6. Killed	6. Injured
	East Indian	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4
GUARANTEED.	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Madras	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South-Indian	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
STATE.	Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana-Malwa System	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nágpur-Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Mysore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Kaunia-Dhurla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1882	2	6	4	16	2	6	...	1	...	1	1	6	1	14
	1881	5	16	2	12	3	13	...	3	1	...	2	6	...	10

	Railways	7. Killed	7. Injured	8. Killed	8. Injured	9. Killed	9. Injured	10. Killed	10. Injured	11. Killed	11. Injured	12. Killed	12. Injured	13. Killed	13. Injured
	East Indian	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED.	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South-Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
STATE.	Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana-Malwa System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nágpur-Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaunia-Dhurla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1882	...	...	...	3	5	3	1	1	9	8	...	...	...	...
	1881	1	...	...	8	8	4	8	2	10	7	1	1	...	4

	Railways	14. Killed	14. Injured	15. Killed	15. Injured	16. Killed	16. Injured	17. Killed	17. Injured	18. Killed	18. Injured	19. Killed	19. Injured	Total Killed	Total Injured	Total Servants Killed	Total Servants Injured
	East Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	9	19	9	19
GUARANTEED.	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	9	1	9
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	1	8
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	8	1	8
	South-Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	12	5	14
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	6	9	6	9
STATE.	Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana-Malwa System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	3
	Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nágpur-Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	3
	Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	2
	Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	3
	Kaunia-Dhurla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
TOTAL	1882	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	3	5	8	19	35	87	37	93
	1881	1	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	4	13	8	18	33	104	38	120

OTHERS.

	Railways	Whilst passing over the line at level-crossings Killed	Whilst passing over the line at level-crossings Injured	Trespassers Killed	Trespassers Injured	Suicides Killed	Suicides Injured	Miscellaneous Killed	Miscellaneous Injured	Total Others Killed	Total Others Injured	Total all Classes Killed	Total all Classes Injured
	East Indian	...	...	5	1	5	...	1	2	11	3	22	34
GUARANTEED.	Eastern Bengal	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	11
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	3	10
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	10
	Madras	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	9
	South-Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	9	19
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	11
STATE.	Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Patna-Gya	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana-Malwa System	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	5	6
	Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nágpur-Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	4
	Punjab Northern	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5
	Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	3
	Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	Kaunia-Dhurla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	1882	1	1	19	10	9	...	3	2	32	13	74	187
	1881	1	...	31	10	5	...	2	1	39	11	88	[illegible]

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1882, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, and the Number of Passengers and Others, and of Railway Servants, KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accidents.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	EAST INDIAN.							EASTERN BENGAL.							OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.							SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	5	...	...	...	...	..	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	15	...	...	...	...	..	...	7	..	...	...	...	..	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	2
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	47	...	...	...	...	..	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	..	72	...	...	...	2	...	2
Number of Passenger miles	201,660,041							23,145,711							36,997,759							55,341,683						
„ of Servants employed	22,810							6,460							4,811							12,343						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	2,142,893							232,749							400,742							711,159						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1882, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	MADRAS.							SOUTH INDIAN.							GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA.							BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	1	...	2	...	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	49,887,398							38,012,483							99,702,239							52,970,207						
„ of Servants employed	5,673							7,320							23,308							6,853						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	462,984							383,741							2,072,212							417,562						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1882, &c. —*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN.							NALHATI.							NORTHERN BENGAL.							TIRHOOT.							PATNA-GYA.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles			1,943,308						651,419							8,632,309							3,494,646						7,233,668				
„ of Servants employed			195						150							1,828							1,103						512				
Train-mileage of all descriptions			13,762						10,247							185,916							62,394						40,603				

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1882, &c. —*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	MUTTRA-HATHRAS.							CAWNPORE-FARUKHABAD.							RAJPUTANA-MALWA SYSTEM.							BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.							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.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles			2,247,730						3,502,283							72,567,100							7,575,431						704,801				
„ of Servants employed			104						365							10,750							599						391				
Train-mileage of all descriptions			11,705						34,807							918,725							53,979						17,418				

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1882, &c. —*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh.								Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.								Punjab Northern.								Indus Valley and Kandahar.								Gaekwar of Baroda's.							
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	2,938,676								14,337,221								23,364,241								16,500,018								1,231,355							
„ of Servants employed	1,656								1,160								4,392								5,059								206							
Train-mileage of all descriptions	45,474								110,877								218,894								497,198								13,324							

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1882, &c. —*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Nizam's.								Mysore.								Kaunia-Dhurla.								Total all Railways.							
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	1	2	1	2
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	629	...	1	2	6	2	7	...
Number of Passenger miles	6,033,796								3,228,194								234,964								734,138,681							
„ of Servants employed	647								658								164								119,517							
Train-mileage of all descriptions	71,032								33,709								7,440								9,171,036							

TABLE No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the Fourth Quarter of 1882, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and the SERVANTS Killed or Injured thereby.

	RAILWAYS.	Number of Railway	1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	...	1	5	...	1	5	...	...	15	6	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1	2	3	...	4	7	1	...	6	1	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	8	...	1
	Madras	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	26	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	2	...	...	9	1	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	1	1	...	1	5	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	2	3	1	...	8	...	...	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Tirhoot	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE.	Rajputana-Malwa System ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	42	2	...	4	6	...	...	3	...	7	1	9
	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nágpur-Chhattísgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Punjab Northern	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	...	2	4	...	...	9	3	...	70	7	1	7	16	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Kaunia-Dhurla	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL 1882	...	1	9	23	1	11	68	8	...	235	27	7	18	43	2	1	10	1	27	1	21
	TOTAL 1881	...	...	18	17	...	13	72	13	1	191	38	14	52	62	4	2	12	...	17	...	8

	RAILWAYS.	21. The flooding of portions of permanent way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	Number of Passengers and others. Killed.	Number of Passengers and others. Injured.	Number of Servants. Killed.	Number of Servants. Injured.	Total all Classes. Killed.	Total all Classes. Injured.	Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per mile open. Number of passengers carried.	Per mile open. Train mileage of all descriptions.	Per mile open. Passenger mileage.	Total passengers. Per million of passengers. Killed.	Total passengers. Per million of passengers. Injured.	Total passengers. Per million of passenger miles. Killed.	Total passengers. Per million of passenger miles. Injured.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	...	1	3	...	3	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 1,596	2,538,686	2,142,893	201,660,041	1,590	1,343	126,353	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 192½	615,888	232,749	23,145,711	3,199	1,209	120,237	...	...	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	1	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	761,942	400,742	36,997,759	1,393	733	67,637	...	...	...	...
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	4	3	14	72	...	...	...	2	...	2	(c) 663½	944,319	711,159	55,341,683	1,423	1,072	83,409	...	...	...	...
	Madras	...	6	7	...	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	1,019,045	462,984	49,887,398	1,183	538	57,941	...	...	...	...
	South Indian	2	3	1	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	949,056	383,741	38,012,483	1,449	586	58,034	...	...	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	3	7	1	4	36	...	1	...	2	...	3	(d) 1,457½	1,562,655	2,072,212	99,702,239	1,072	1,421	68,395	...	0·640	...	0·010
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	...	1	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	460½	1,931,452	417,562	52,970,207	4,192	906	114,065	...	...	...	...
	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	..	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	188,565	13,762	1,943,308	4,385	320	45,193	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	1,274	10,247	651,419	1,148	376	23,905	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	...	1	...	...	29	...	...	...	1	...	1	230	170,684	185,916	8,632,309	742	808	37,532	...	..	...	...
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	109,207	62,394	3,494,646	1,285	734	41,113	...	...	...	...
	Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	175,823	40,093	7,233,668	3,085	703	126,906	...	...	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	107,958	11,705	2,247,730	3,723	404	77,508	...	...	...	...
	Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	86½	134,879	34,807	3,502,283	1,559	402	40,489	...	...	...	...
STATE.	Rajputana-Malwa System ...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e) 1,138½	1,312,343	918,725	72,567,100	1,152	807	63,725	...	...	...	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	163,277	53,979	7,575,431	846	280	39,251	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	28,395	17,418	704,801	631	387	15,662	...	...	...	...
	Nágpur-Chhattísgarh ...	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	113½	155,148	45,474	2,938,676	1,367	401	25,891	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	429,578	110,877	14,337,221	2,668	689	89,051	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern	...	...	2	...	1	27	...	...	1	1	1	1	417½	446,510	218,894	23,364,241	1,069	524	55,928	...	...	...	...
	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	...	...	25	1	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	311,671	497,198	16,500,018	472	753	25,000	...	...	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	59½	63,470	13,324	1,231,355	1,071	225	20,782	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	100,299	71,032	6,033,796	829	587	49,866	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	1	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	1	...	1	...	86	94,309	33,709	3,228,194	1,097	392	37,537	...	...	...	...
	Kaunia-Dhurla	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	25,788	7,440	234,964	806	232	7,343	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL 1882	3	13	53	7	39	629	...	1	2	6	2	7	1,001⅛	14,372,221	9,171,036	734,138,681	1,434	915	73,282	...	·640	...	0·010
	TOTAL 1881	8	1	56	5	36	640	...	18	5	16	5	34	9,719	13,377,746	9,221,461	669,524,280	1,376	949	68,888	...	1·346	...	0·027

(a) Includes State lines (Sindia Railway 7½ miles, Dildarnagor-Ghazipore Railway 12 miles and Barh Branch 8 miles) worked as branches.

(a) Includes 13 miles Foradaha Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and 20 miles Sahagánj-Bongong section of the Bengal Central Railway, worked by the Company.
(b) Includes 18 miles of the East India Railway from Ghaziabad to Delhi, worked by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.
(d) Includes open miles of the Dhond-Manmad, Bhopal and Berar State Lines, worked by the Company.
(e) Includes 23 miles of the Muttra-Achnera Line, worked as a branch of the system.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1176, 1177, 1178 AND 1179 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9th JUNE 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAMS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Common.			Rice. Best sort.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
H. A. Districts.	Secunderabad	15 15	16 5	16 12	...	...	...	9	9	9	7	8	7	7	8	7	130	130	130	10 11	10 11	11 6	10	10	10 7
	Kolarum	19 5	18 15	18 12	...	...	...	9	9	9	7	11	7	7	12	7	116	116	116	...	...	...	15	15	12 9
	Chudderghat	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	8	8	8	7	8	7	6	8	6	80	80	80	...	...	...	9	12	8 4
Rajputana.	Erinpura	17 4	17 4	18 11	29	29	32	9	9	9	7	8	7	6	7	6	160	160	170	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 13	0 13	0 12 10
	Sirohee	15 0	15 0	8 15	28	28	...	8	8	8	6	7	6	6	7	6	160	160	...	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 12	5 12	5 ...
	Abu	12 10	13 8	12 21	21	24	24	8	8	8	6	7	6	6	7	6	160	160	160	3 8	3 8	3 8	8 11	8 11	8 10 8
	Anadra	14 8	15 8	18 24	24	23	23	8	8	8	6	7	6	6	8	6	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	3 12	5 12	5 12	4 11 8
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 15	15 15	...	21	21	14	8	8	8	6	7	6	6	7	6	...	...	...	2 7	2 6	3 0	...	15 15	5 ...

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VI of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	Receipts for week ending 18th February 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th February 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 18th February 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 17th February 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
12th May 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	78,468	456	193	1,06,176	550	47,82,959	601	52,82,623	636	4,99,664	...
12th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,14,816	210	547	93,711	171	46,46,563	183	43,21,618	171	...	3,25,345
12th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,80,238	267	676	2,17,785	322	84,18,648	269	87,20,331	279	3,01,683	...
12th ditto	Madras	858	1,21,961	146	861	1,17,596	137	56,02,732	111	60,90,159	153	4,87,427	...
12th ditto	South Indian	655	60,068	92	655	71,512	109	33,08,491	109	33,48,658	111	40,167	...
12th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	8,38,935	580	1,458	9,16,144	628	3,00,56,986	449	2,96,53,742	440	...	4,03,244
12th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,91,626	431	461	2,38,537	517	83,75,948	407	88,36,700	415	4,60,752	...
	TOTAL	4,799	15,89,142	331	4,851	17,61,461	363	6,51,92,327	293	6,62,53,231	296	10,60,904	...
	State.												
12th May 1883	East Indian	1,504	10,12,708	673	1,507	9,90,761	657	4,15,33,062	596	3,97,03,660	571	...	18,29,402
12th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	3,132	112	43	4,791	111	1,34,820	104	1,93,228	123	58,408	...
12th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,663	62	27	1,701	63	59,195	47	63,580	51	4,385	...
12th ditto	Northern Bengal	233	37,216	160	230	47,707	208	16,96,367	157	19,60,879	184	2,64,512	...
12th ditto	Tirhoot	85	11,529	136	159	17,610	111	5,25,871	140	5,80,848	146	54,977	...
12th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	13,679	240	...	(*a*)	...	4,71,769	170	(*a*)	...	...	...
12th ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,212	76	29	2,238	77	1,60,284	86	1,09,475	81	...	6,809
12th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	9,429	108	87	10,959	126	3,02,434	75	3,08,265	76	5,831	...
12th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	636	53	12	1,215	101	36,243	65	40,892	74	4,649	...
12th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,59,304	232	1,116	2,45,149	219	86,51,125	167	93,30,394	181	6,79,269	...
12th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,713	282	45	16,625	369	4,55,518	218	5,34,096	257	78,578	...
12th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	16,937	173	149	39,726	267	3,18,167	101	6,32,401	124	3,14,234	...
12th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	41,802	260	161	60,467	375	12,11,424	162	13,23,090	178	1,11,666	...
12th ditto	Sindia	75	5,847	78	75	5,700	76	2,85,119	82	2,73,435	78	...	11,684
12th ditto	Punjab Northern	368	60,393	164	422	55,971	133	27,15,026	161	25,83,262	137	...	1 31,764
12th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	87,173	132	660	1,28,682	195	45,88,327	150	46,15,242	151	26,915	...
12th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	948	41	23	1,270	55	(*b*)14,416	44	59,811	56	45,395	...
12th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	2,520	79	32	3,303	103	(*c*)50,368	78	90,089	61	39,721	...
	TOTAL	3,137	5,67,133	181	3,270	6,43,204	197	2,16,32,473	151	2,26,98,977	157	(*d*)15,38,273	...
	Native States.												
12th May 1883	Bhavnagur-Gondal	194	17,007	88	193	16,726	87	6,94,401	87	7,18,195	80	23,794	...
12th ditto	Nizam's	121	13,919	115	121	15,887	131	6,92,734	123	7,70,284	138	77,550	...
12th ditto	Mysore	58	2,295	40	86	4,798	56	1,31,764	49	2,65,165	67	1,33,401	...
12th ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	1,175	62	...	...	(*e*)21,211	32	21,211	...
	TOTAL	373	33,221	89	419	38,586	92	15,18,899	93	17,74,855	92	2,55,936	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,813	32,02,204	326	10,047	34,34,012	342	12,98,76,761	288	13,04,30,723	285	(*d*)10,25,731	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,48,84,387	143	6,27,21,769	137	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,49,92,374	145	6,77,08,954	148	(*d*)31,88,349	...

(*a*) Returns for 1883 have not been received.
(*b*) Total receipts from 12th November 1881 to 18th February 1882.
(*c*) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 18th February 1882.
(*d*) Excluding Patna-Gya Railway figures.
(*e*) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 17th February 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 2nd June 1883.

No. VII OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 25th February 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th February 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 25th February 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 24th February 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
19th May 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	76,174	443	193	1,20,212	623	48,59,133	597	54,02,835	636	5,43,702	...
19 h ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,11,582	204	547	93,314	171	47,58,145	183	44,14,332	171	...	3,43,813
19th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,83,923	272	676	2,47,450	366	86,02,571	269	89,67,781	281	3,65,210	...
19th ditto	Madras	858	1,22,372	142	861	1,22,186	142	57,25,104	141	62,12,345	153	4,87,241	...
19th ditto	South Indian	655	62,226	95	655	69,424	106	33,70,717	109	34,18,082	111	47,365	...
19th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	8,24,927	570	1,458	8,87,241	609	3,08,81,913	451	3,05,40,983	411	...	3,40,930
19th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	449	1,93,496	431	461	2,59,272	562	85,69,444	408	90,95,972	418	5,26,528	...
	TOTAL	4,804	15,74,700	328	4,851	17,99,099	371	6,67,67,027	295	6,80,52,330	298	12,85,303	...
	State.												
19th May 1883	East Indian	1,507	9,36,354	621	1,507	10,42,920	692	4,24,69,416	597	4,07,46,580	573	...	17,22,836
19th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	5,679	203	43	8,842	206	1,40,499	106	2,02,070	126	61,571	...
19th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,483	55	27	1,693	59	60,678	49	65,183	51	4,505	...
19th ditto	Northern Bengal	233	38,523	165	220	57,468	249	17,34,890	157	20,18,347	186	2,83,457	...
19th ditto	Tirhoot	85	12,560	148	159	19,369	122	5,38,431	141	6,00,217	148	61,786	...
19th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	11,481	201	...	...(a)	...	4,83,250	179	...( )	...	...	...
19th ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,244	77	29	2,072	71	1,18,528	86	1,11,547	81	...	6,981
19th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	7,815	90	87	10,049	115	3,10,249	75	3,18,304	78	8,055	...
19th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	784	65	12	1,109	92	37,027	65	42,001	74	4,974	...
19th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,82,085	253	1,116	2,89,330	259	89,33,210	169	96,19,724	183	6,86,514	...
19th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	20,212	449	45	26,133	581	4,75,730	223	5,60,229	264	84,499	...
19th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	98	17,907	183	149	42,855	288	3,36,074	104	6,75,256	130	3,39,182	...
19th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	51,961	323	161	45,199	281	12,63,385	166	13,68,289	180	1,04,904	...
19th ditto	Sindia	75	6,443	86	75	7,272	97	2,91,562	82	2,80,707	79	...	10,855
19th ditto	Punjab Northern	368	98,282	267	422	61,993	147	28,13,308	164	26,45,255	137	...	1,68,053
19th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,29,555	196	660	1,60,604	243	47,17,882	151	47,75,846	153	57,964	...
19th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,799	78	23	1,094	48	(b) 16,215	46	60,905	56	44,690	...
19th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	1,782	56	32	3,066	96	(c)52,150	78	93,155	62	41,005	...
	TOTAL	3,137	6,90,595	220	3,270	7,38,058	226	2,23,23,068	153	2,34,37,035	158	(d)15,97,217	...
	Native States.												
19th May 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	19,265	99	193	17,213	89	7,13,666	88	7,35,408	81	21,742	...
19th ditto	Nizam's	121	13,184	109	121	17,462	144	7,05,918	123	7,87,746	138	81,828	...
19th ditto	Mysore	58	4,904	85	86	5,917	69	1,36,668	50	2,71,082	67	1,34,414	...
19th ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	840	44	...	...	(e) 22,051	33	22,051	...
	TOTAL	373	37,353	100	419	41,432	99	15,56,252	93	18,16,287	92	2,60,035	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,821	32,39,002	330	10,047	36,21,509	360	13,31,15,763	288	13,40,52,232	287	(d)14,19,719	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,63,74,328	143	6,43,87,663	138	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,67,41,435	145	6,96,64,569	149	(d)34,06,384	...

(a) Returns for 1883 have not been received.
(b) Total Receipts from 12th November 1881 to 25th February 1882.
(c) Total Receipts from 9th July 1881 to 25th February 1882.
(d) Excluding Patna-Gya Railway figures.
(e) Total Receipts from 24th June 1882 to 24th February 1883.

SIMLA,
The 2nd June 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1883, UP TO 30th APRIL 1883.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during April 1883. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet.	Gross Conservation in cubic feet per second.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st to end of April 1883.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-crops.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	Total area of Irrigation during current fasl.	Water distributed during April 1883. Actual average throughout.	Allotted quantity.	Full supply.
					Supply— Entering head of Ganges Canal ... Cubic Feet per second. 5,709														
					" Lower Ganges Canal ... 1,007														
					Expended— Ganges Canal ... 4,293														
					Lower Ganges Canal ... 2,772														
					... 6,980														
					Exempt—														
					Anúpshahr Branch, Ganges Canal														
					Meerut Division, ditto														
					Bulandshahr ditto, ditto														
					Narora ditto, Lower Ganges Canal														
					Mainpuri ditto, ditto														
					Etawah ditto, ditto														
					Bhogipur ditto, ditto														
					Fyzoolahpur from Najwa Division														
					" Mainpuri ditto														
					... 736														
					... 7,716														
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	3·82	1,300	655	33,520	Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports that last year most of the sugarcane was got in by means of palevs; this year the rainfall in January and March enabled sowings being made without the aid of canal water.	Saháranpur ...	6,769	213	...	7	...	...	69	476	7,482	26,019	13,743	130	950	1000
Agra Canal	8·50	6·2	1,300	...	4,888		Muzaffarnágar ...	26,460	1,170	...	3	...	4	70	1,680	24,390	33,697	18,127	789	1,100	7·00
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	2,367		Meerut ...	47,612	7,657	...	53	...	42	86	1,448	50,905	41,622	30,384	1,316	925	8·10
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	152		Bulandshahr ...	4,457	21,037	...	...	...	179	...	362	26,035	29,548	24,269	1,042	925	7·20
Dún	...	...	...	...	440		Aligarh ...	403	16,979	...	...	...	122	...	205	17,769	36,911	24,496	931	1,300	5·50
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	12		Muttra ...	796	1,961	...	...	...	...	32	100	2,893					
Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	50		Agra ...	495	600	...	...	...	4	...	167	1,263	5,947	3,017	360	975	9·00
							Etah ...	926	7,275	...	83	...	80	...	522	8,886	14,062	6,651	360	600	7·00
							Mainpuri ...	1,755	10,755	...	...	...	117	...	549	13,240	27,730	23,355	475	825	8·20
							Fatehgarh ...	989	3,745	...	...	...	199	...	17	4,950	33,193	18,992	980*	975	5·80
							Etáwah ...	2,881	14,193	...	...	...	79	2	376	17,533	18,992	8,913	397	950	7·00
							Cawnpore ...	3,112	19,178	...	...	...	156	...	425	22,871	12,777				
							Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
							Gurgaon ...	690	405	...	211	...	5	1	23	1,147					
							Dehra Dún ...	659	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	940	264,506	171,947	6,986	9,525	...
							Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	152					
							Tarái ...	601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	601					
							Pilibhit ...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350					
							Bareilly ...	2,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,356					
							Jhánsi ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12					
							Hamírpur ...	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	36	50					
							TOTAL ...	101,272	105,170	...	361	...	824	214	6,669	214,825	39,728	11,403	1,387	2,300	4·99
							TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR ...	164,014	154,228	...	824	...	2,463	292	6,669	327,302	39,520	4,888	2,367	3,300	4·99
							Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	6,515	...	...	6·73
							Decrease ...	62,742	49,058	...	463	...	1,639	78	...	112,477	...	...	980	975	9·00
TOTAL, UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS	...	...	9,525	6,986	171,947																
					264,506																
							TOTAL ...	327,302	214,525	...	1,087	...	4,102	584	13,338	561,604					

* Executive Engineer, Ca... division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease, viz., 4,375 acres, is due chiefly to two serious breaches in the Taria distributary which practically closed irrigation for the two running weeks of April; a portion of the decrease is also due to short supply in main... as compared with last year.
Executive Engineer, Etawah ... ion, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease, 14,201 acres, on the area irrigated last year is due to the fact that the rabi crops were not cut this year as early as last, and consequently the preparation for sowing indigo did not begin so soon.
Executive Engineer, Bhognipur ... vision, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that most of the crops were cut by the first week in April, and full demand for canal water will not begin till May, but there may be a small decrease on the whole.
Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that the apparent decrease of 7,000 acres is due to the fact that the rabi crops having matured early, have been cut off without canal water this year. It will be picked up again in May, but there may be a small decrease on the whole.
Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that the irrigation is less than usual owing to very low supply in the Jumna; the Hindan cut could not be opened till the 27th on account of repairs to dam, and canal closed as usual for 10 days from 9th to 18th inclusive. But the chief reason of the decrease is the lateness of the harvest. There was no general demand before 1st May.
Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that there was scarcely any demand for water during the month, as the rabi harvest was going on. The decrease compared with last year was explained last month.

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st May 1883.

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1883.

Nature of Traffic.	AGRA CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat	...	...	750	...	750	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál—						
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Múng	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masúri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	750	...	750	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	400	...	...	...	400	...
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	7,650	...	7,650	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	400	...	8,400	...	8,800	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	3,680	...	4,100	...	7,780	...
Increase	...	...	4,300	...	1,020	...
Decrease	3,280	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1883.	Agra Canal. 1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	323	286
Ton mileage	10,206	34,009
Value of goods R	20,125	17,608
Number of passengers	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

Agra navigation channel closed for weed clearance from 3rd April to 24th.

Allahabad,
The 21st May 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1883.

	Upper Ganges Canal. Principal items of Local Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.	Lower Ganges Canal. Principal items of Local Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal items of Through Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal items of Local and Through Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.	Remarks.
Grains.																									
Wheat	2,505	...	2,498	...	5,003	...	...	...	1,919	...	1,919	...	...	...	2,572	...	2,572	...	2,505	...	6,989	...	9,494	...	
Gram	2,183	...	...	...	2,183	...	655	...	...	...	655	...	546	...	...	...	546	...	3,384	...	...	...	3,384	...	
Rice	112	...	...	...	112	...	159	...	...	...	159	...	825	...	...	...	825	...	1,096	...	...	...	1,096	...	
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	...	470	...	...	...	470	...	470	...	
Dál ... Urd	...	...	745	...	745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	845	...	845	...	
Dál ... Múng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	
Dál ... Arhar	122	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	584	...	...	...	584	...	706	...	...	...	706	...	
Dál ... Masúri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Juár	153	...	...	...	153	...	483	...	...	...	483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	...	...	...	636	...	
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	5,075	...	3,243	...	8,318	...	1,297	...	1,919	...	3,216	...	2,055	...	3,142	...	5,197	...	8,427	...	8,304	...	16,731	...	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,470	...	1,470	...	...	...	3,054	...	3,054	...	...	...	4,524	...	4,524	...	
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,283	...	5,283	...	...	...	671	...	671	...	...	...	5,954	...	5,954	...	
Salt	950	...	...	...	950	...	45	...	289	...	334	...	...	...	11,334	...	11,334	...	995	...	11,623	...	12,618	...	
Metals	20	...	252	...	272	...	43	...	25	...	68	...	5,762	...	722	...	6,484	...	5,825	...	999	...	6,824	...	
Building materials	49,171	...	9,565	...	58,736	...	2,533	...	9,730	...	12,263	...	122	...	1,388	...	1,510	...	51,826	...	20,683	...	72,509	...	
Miscellaneous goods	324	...	1,950	...	2,274	...	77	...	810	...	889	...	6,588	...	10,273	...	16,861	...	6,989	...	13,033	...	20,022	...	
Firewood	2,900	...	12,225	...	15,125	...	9,519	...	6,450	...	15,967	...	26,811	...	...	...	26,811	...	39,230	...	18,675	...	57,905	...	
Bamboos	...	...	73,466	1,469,320	73,466	1,469,320	5	100	1,618	32,360	1,623	32,460	24	480	...	...	24	480	29	580	75,084	1,501,680	75,113	1,502,260	
Timber— Poles and unsquared timber.	...	...	5,019	5,019	5,019	5,019	160	160	...	...	160	160	4	4	...	...	4	4	164	164	5,019	5,019	5,183	5,183	
Timber— Karis and squared timber.	478	554	24,864	26,515	25,342	27,069	32	43	...	...	32	43	...	...	9,100	12,133	9,100	12,133	510	597	33,964	38,648	34,474	39,245	
Timber— Logs	600	30	...	...	600	30	27	1	...	...	27	1	22	1	...	...	22	1	649	32	...	...	649	32	
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	240	480	240	480	...	...	377	754	377	754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	1,234	617	1,234	
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	59,518	584	1,30,824	1,501,334	190,342	1,501,918	13,738	304	27,971	33,114	41,709	33,418	41,388	485	39,684	12,133	81,072	12,618	114,644	1,373	198,479	1,546,581	313,123	1,547,954	
Total during corresponding period of last year.	23,828	26	93,778	1,230,929	117,606	1,230,955	12,349	1,334	34,374	53,849	46,723	55,183	26,022	...	32,268	...	58,290	...	62,199	1,360	160,420	1,284,778	222,619	1,286,138	
Increase	35,690	558	37,046	27,305	72,736	270,963	1,389	...	...	...	...	...	15,366	485	7,416	12,133	22,782	12,618	52,445	13	38,059	261,803	90,504	261,816	
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,030	6,403	20,735	5,014	21,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1882.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1883.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1882.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1883.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1882.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1883.	Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1882.	Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1883.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	4,220	6,991	1,717	1,533	2,141	2,978	8,178	11,502
Ton mileage	241,930	353,524	165,202	77,423	556,462	753,293	963,594	1,184,240
Value of goods R	88,919	1,10,700	76,625	65,205	2,17,553	2,22,565	3,83,097	3,98,470
Number of passengers	358	141	...	11	38	11	396	163

Allahabad,
The 21st May 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12th JUNE 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in varying quantities during the week throughout the Madras Presidency, in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, in Mysore, the Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam, and British Burma. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central India States the rain has so far been very partial and light, and the weather intensely hot and sultry. Beyond a slight fall at Abu and Jeypore, no rain fell in Rajputana.

There is hardly any change to record in the position of agricultural operations. The harvesting of the second paddy crop has not yet been completed in Madras; preparation for the *kharif* continues in Bombay, the Berars and Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, and Central India, but in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh more rain is wanted for the purpose. In the Punjab the harvesting of the *rabi* crop has been completed except in one district, and sowings for the *kharif* are in progress. More rain is wanted in parts of Bengal for the autumn crops, but the paddy and jute already sown are doing well, as are also indigo and sugarcane. The prospects of the standing paddy crop in Assam are also favourable, and the cultivation of the autumn rice crops is in active progress. Ploughing continues in Burma, and paddy prices are falling.

Cattle-disease is prevalent in many parts of India, but nowhere severe except in parts of Bombay and Burma. Locusts are still reported in the Dekkhan districts.

As usual at this time of the year, fever, small-pox, and cholera prevail; the last appears to be most severe in Bengal, particularly in Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, Rungpore, Mymensingh, and Gya.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 13th)		
Bellary ...	·54 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, yield average.
Kurnool ...	·55 (average of seven stations).	Harvest second crop paddy, outturn half; small-pox in four and cattle-disease in five taluks.
Ganjam ...	·89 (average of fifteen stations).	Harvest cotton, outturn poor; fever, small-pox, and cholera decreasing; cattle-disease slight.
Kistna ...	·6 (average of seven stations).	Small-pox in several taluks; guinea-worm and cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·22 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops good where water available; harvest *kar*, paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox slight in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·65 (average of five stations).	Standing crops good; harvest *cholum*, *cumboo*, and paddy, outturn average; cholera, small-pox, and fever in parts.
Tanjore ...	·56 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and flax, outturn below average; cholera slight in parts.
Madura ...	·86 (average of two stations).	Standing crops fair; cholera slight in parts.
Malabar ...	7·32 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop progressing in several taluks; harvesting third crop over, outturn average; fever and small-pox continue, latter in all taluks; cattle-disease slight in one taluk.
Travancore ...	2 70	Sowing over; paddy plants coming up well; fever prevails. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(June 13th)		
Kurrachee ...	*Nil*	Weather sultry; small-pox disappearing from Kurrachee, only 3 cases remaining in Bagdadi lines; no fresh cases after 7th, when 1 occurred; last death 14th May; total cases 484, deaths 120; disease in three villages in districts, 6 cases, 1 death, remaining 16 cases; fever in eight talukas; cattle-disease in Mirpur Botoro and Shahbandar, 250 sheep and goats and 25 bullocks and cows died in former; river at Kotri on 11th 9 feet 9 inches, against 13 feet 1 inch on corresponding date last year; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 40, in Kotri 28, 30 and 42, in Sakro 16, 30 and 48 and in Shahbandar 22, 40 and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River rising; weather seasonable; small-pox in seven and fever and cattle-disease in three talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *juari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Preparation for *kharif* continues; wheat 26 and *bajri* 39 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	1·60	Health good; *bajri* 28 and rice 23½ lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	·12	Total rainfall 2 36; preparations for *kharif* continue; fever in Pardi; *juari* 41¼ and *nagli* 47 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	Good rain throughout the district.	Land being prepared for *kharif* in Igatpuri and Peint; transplanting of *nagli* and rice commenced; cholera throughout the district, except Igatpuri and Chandor talukas; locusts damaging sugarcane and *khoriff* crops; prices as before.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay *contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain every day: total of week 2·08.	Total to date 5·27, being 1·74 below average; abnormal temperature 6° cool on 6th and 3rd, 9° cool on 7th and 8th, 4° cool on 9th, 2° cool on 10th and 12th, and *nil* on 11th; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal on 6th and 7th, afterwards normal; abnormal wind from south-east, gale of wind from 10th to 12th; thunderstorm on the morning of 7th; thunder and lightning on 8th, 11th, and 12th, distant lightning on 9th.
Poona ...	Rain throughout district—maximum 6·35 at Indapur; minimum 1·45 at Junnar	Locusts disappearing; cholera cases 897, fatal 315; *bajri* 37 and *juari* 52 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *juari* 49 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Maximum at Karjat 7·40; minimum at Sangamner, 1·86.	Sowing of *tushar* commenced only in Sangamner; locusts still appear in most of the talukas; cholera in all talukas, cases 1,106, deaths 468; *bajri*—maximum 54 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 lbs. in Kopargaon; *juari*—maximum 69 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 36 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapur ...	5·69	Total rainfall 7·48; *juari* 53 lbs. 20 tolas and *bajri* 48 lbs. 22 tolas per rupee; cholera 81 cases, 31 deaths.
Dharwar ...	Rain throughout—3·0 in Bankapur; 2·0 in Hangal; 1·0 in seven and slight in two talukas; ·36 in Nargund petta.	Paddy being sown in eight talukas; locusts in Hangal; scarcity of drinking-water in Nargund petta; fever in two talukas; rice minimum 24 and *juari* 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 15·39; Sirsi, 6·05; Hallial, 9·59.	Sowing operations continue; sugarcane plants thriving; small-pox at Karwar, Akola, and Sirsi, 1 death; fever subsiding; common rice in Karwar 12 seers per rupee; in district average 13¾ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	·32 on 11th	General health good; weather cloudy, hot, and oppressive; cholera appeared in five villages of Morvi, and of bad type in one of Navanagar; *bajri* 28 and *juari* 33 lbs. per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Good rain in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; preparations for *kharif* continue; locusts in Násik, Ahmednagar, Satara, Ratnagiri, and Tanna; cholera in Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Tanna, and Belgaum; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in a few places.
Bengal—(June 13th)		
Chittagong ...	8·35	Prospects of crops fair; cultivation of *aus* crops in progress; prices stationary; cholera and cattle-disease continue.
Dacca ...	2·15	Sowing of *amun* paddy going on; *aus* paddy, jute, and sugarcane promising; *til* and chillies being harvested; reaping of *boro* paddy completed.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore, 1·38	Prospects fair; *amun* paddy on low lands and early paddy and jute being sown; more rain wanted; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	2·28	*Aus* paddy in good condition; sowing of *amun* paddy going on; except a few cases of cholera here and there, public health generally [illegible]
Rajshahye ...	·92	Crops doing fairly; more rain wanted; some fever prevalent; health generally good.
Burdwan ...	1·9	Prospects good; ploughing and sowing being carried on; public health fair.
Rungpore ...	·43	Prospects of crops good; cholera prevalent in some parts of the district.
Bhagálpur ...	1·61	Prospects good; fields being prepared for *bhadoi* sowing; *janera* sown in places.
Purneah ...	·32	Prospects of crops fair; more rain wanted for weeding and raking; slight fever in some parts.
Patna ...	·26	Prospects of standing crops good; cholera reported from Barrh and Behar sub-divisions and small-pox from Behar.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, with clouds; crops doing well; indigo wants more rain; prices stationary; cholera still in town and country.
Házáribágh ...	·06	Weather hot and cloudy; sowing of early *rice* and other *bhadoi* crops commenced; cholera said to have appeared in thana Giridi; small-pox also reported.
Cuttack ...	4·37	Weather cooler and cloudy; *sarad* and *beali* crops being sown; cotton being plucked; sugarcane growing well; public health good, a few cases of cholera reported. *General Remarks.*—Rain fell in almost all districts during the week; agricultural prospects are generally fair; cultivation of autumn crops is still proceeding in many parts, but is in want of more rain; *aus* rice and jute have been already sown in many other parts and the young plants are in fair progress; sugarcane also growing well and indigo is fair; sowing of *amun* paddy is going on in some districts; from Cooch Behar reports are not favourable for excessive rain, and from northern parts of Tipperah for floods; cholera is still very severe in Jelpaiguri and parts of Cooch Behar, is prevalent in Darjeeling Terai, in some parts of Rungpore and in almost all sub-divisions of Mymensingh and a bad outbreak has also occurred in Aurungabad sub-divisions of Gya.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (June 12th)	No rain up to 11th, when a heavy shower fell, *viz.*—1·72.	Sugarcane being irrigated; prices rising slightly; health of cattle good; cholera reported from pargana Sheopur in tahsil Benares.
Allahabad, („ 13th)	Sadr, 1·0	Oppressive heat culminating in a heavy thunder shower on morning of 12th; cholera cases more numerous, but not very fatal; prices still very steady.
Gorakhpur („ 11th)	1·20 on 6th	Violent storm during week, weather muggy and hot; a little sporadic cholera and small-pox, also a little cattle-disease; labour in demand; prices slightly rising.
Jhánsi („ „)	.....	Weather cloudy and hot; manuring of fields in progress; prices fluctuating; health good; no cattle-disease.
Agra ...	.....	No report received.
Bareilly (June 12th)	Partial showers	Weather hot; prices rising; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Weather excessively hot, occasional duststorms, wind variable; health good; supplies sufficient; prices unchanged.
Kumaun („ „)	Slight showers	Weather sultry; general health fair; *kharif* operations in progress; cattle-disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Heat intense, east wind; prices rising owing to large exports; general health good; occasional reports of cholera in the city.
Partabgarh („ „)	Heavy rain on 12th	Prices almost stationary; sugarcane coming on well; water-supply scanty; small-pox at Kunda; general health good.
Sitapur („ „)	Biswan, 1·9; Misrik, ·7.	Prices rising; wheat in usual demand.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr, ·6; Akbarpore, 1·6; Tanda, ·6; Bikapur, ·3.	
Rae Bareli („ 11th)	No rain	Weather sultry; cholera continues; scarcity of water in wells; prices almost steady.
Cawnpore („ 12th)	No rain	Small-pox has almost disappeared; cholera reported from one village in Sárh Sálimpur; some cattle-disease; state of extra crops fair; prices slightly higher.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Weather very close and sultry, with little or no rain; health of people fair; prices steady; markets well supplied. *General Remarks.*—The week has been intensely hot, accompanied by violent storms in Gorakhpur and Saharanpur, by slight showers in several districts, and by heavier rain in Benares, Fyzabad, Partabgarh, Allahabad, and Sitapur; cholera is reported from Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Aligarh; prices are rising in a number of districts, in others are stationary.
Punjab—(June 12th)		
Delhi ...	·20	Health fair; prices almost stationary.
Hissar ...	·30	Health good; *kharif* ploughing commenced; prices fluctuating.
Umballa ...	·70	Health fair; preparations being made for sowing *kharif* and sugarcane crops; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good; cotton and sugarcane crops being irrigated; prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Health good; *rabi* crops all garnered; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot ...	·20	A few cases of measles in district; crops being threshed; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; *rabi* crops harvested; prices stationary.
Lahore ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	Health good; preparations being made for *kharif* sowings; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Health good; *rabi* harvesting completed; *kharif* sowings commenced; slight rise in prices.
Dera-Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices slightly falling.
Peshawar ...	Slight rain	More rain wanted; health good; *kharif* sowings in progress; prices fluctuating. *General Remarks.*—Health generally good; *rabi* harvesting completed except in the Dera-Ismail Khan district; *kharif* sowings commenced in most districts.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (June 13th)	1·99	Weather showery and close between the showers; prospects good; ploughing continues; cholera in several places and in Kamptí; cattle-disease prevalent; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	·37	Weather cloudy and close; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings; 12 deaths from cholera; small-pox continues; wheat 21 and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Sangor (June 11th)	·10	Weather oppressive and cloudy occasionally; ploughing general; small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Seoni („ 12th)	·31	Weather cloudy and stormy; 15 deaths from cholera; cattle-disease continues; prices risen.
Hoshangabad („ „)	·4	Weather hot and cloudy; ploughing continues; 2 deaths from cholera; wheat 14 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	1·66	Weather warm and oppressive and occasionally cloudy; sowing commenced; small-pox slight; wheat 16, *juari* 19, and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur (June 9th)	.....	Weather very oppressive, occasionally cloudy; ploughing continues; health fair; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Sambalpur (June 7th)	·60	Weather very close and hot, cloudy at nights; tanks drying up; sugar-cane suffering; fields being prepared for rice; health good; common rice 56 seers per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Weather close and oppressive; rain general excepting in the Chhattisgarh division; prices steady; ploughing general.
British Burma—(June 13th)		
Akyab ...	11·32	Total rainfall to date 30·44 inches; 8 deaths from cholera and 8 from small-pox in district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in three townships, severe in one.
Rangoon ...	3·21	Total rainfall to date 15·0 inches; 2 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; price of paddy from Rs. 86 to 89 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	8·62	Total rainfall to date 14·59 inches; public health good; 24 deaths of cattle in two townships.
Prome ...	4·19	Total rainfall to date 10·61 inches; public health good; 27 deaths of cattle in three townships.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	12·43	Total rainfall to date 30·70 inches; public health in Moulmein and district good; 98 deaths of cattle in Wagaroo, 394 in Nlaingboseh townships, and 1 in Moulmein; health of plough cattle in principal agricultural parts good; ploughing wages Rs. 2-8 per acre; ploughing and sowing progressing in Moulmein; about one-eighth of Amherst district ploughed.
Toungoo ...	4·69	Total rainfall to date 14·10 inches; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Public health good; rain general; cattle-disease severe in parts of Akyab and Amherst, mild in Bassein and Prome; ploughing is being commenced pretty generally and is in good progress in Amherst; price of paddy falling at Rangoon, and slightly but irregularly in the interior; considerable quantities of paddy still stored.
Assam—(June 13th)		
Gauhati ...	·33	Weather hot and sultry; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease still prevalent in the interior and at the station; prospects of *ahu* paddy good.
Sylhet ...	3·87	Cultivation progressing; small-pox still reported.
Cachar (Silchar) ...	Slight rain, 2·19	Weather entirely hot; cultivation for *aus* and *sali* crops progressing: common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	2·06	Weather warm; ploughing for *sali dhan*; prospects of *ahu* crop good; cholera abating.
Mysore and Coorg—(June 13th)		
Bangalore ...	·9	Rain needed for agricultural operations in Bangalore district; prospects favourable; standing crops in good condition.
Mysore ...	·10	Prospects favourable; standing crops in good condition.
Mercara ...	5·21	The *vysakh* rice crop in Surlabimut-nad has been reaped; *ragi* sown in the Nanjarajpatna and Ramaswamikanave hoblis; prospects of season and public health good. *General Remarks.*—Rain more or less in all districts; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health generally good; prices have risen slightly.
Berar & Hyderabad—(June 13th)		
Amráoti ...		Cotton sowing commenced; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...		Cultivators busily engaged in preparing land for sowing, which has commenced in some places.
Hyderabad ...		No report received.
Central India States—(June 13th)		
Indore ...	·09; heavy rain around, but little in Indore.	Weather unusually close and muggy; health good; *kharif* ploughing in progress.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health good; intense heat; duststorms during week.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather sultry; health good.
Neemuch ...	·42	Public health good; *rabi* commenced.
Goona ...	.....	Weather very warm; health fair; wheat 24 seers 8 chittaks per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	·12	Few cases of cholera reported from Mandsaur; weather cloudy; preparation for *kharif* sowings continue; prices falling.
Sihore ...	·12	Weather cloudy, with occasional storms; crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	·2	Weather again very hot and sultry; public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 13th)	0·09	Weather clear, with occasional clouds.
Sirohi („ 10th)	.....	Tanks and wells fair; health good; weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 8th)	.....	One month's water in tanks; health good; *rabi* almost harvested; weather partially cloudy; prices stationary.
Meywar („ „)	.....	Deficient supply in tanks and wells; health good; crops harvested; weather cloudy.
Harowti („ 9th)	.....	Weather muggy, heat great, little wind; health good.
Jhallawar („ 6th)	.....	Weather sultry; health fair; some fever.
Ajmere („ 12th)	.....	Weather hot; cotton sowing and ploughing for *kharif* progressing.
Jeypore („ „)	0·44	Cholera reported from districts, otherwise health normal; prices firm.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (June 12th)	.....	Wells low; health good; cholera decreasing; prices steady.
Nepal—(June 7th)		
Katmandu ...	1·37	Prospects good; weather seasonable; rice transplanting is beginning.

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№ 25.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1883.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																				TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.													
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		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.				
		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.				₹ a.
INDIAN.																						
Sent	2,869	11,696 13	78	234 4	27	74 1	4,850	18,300 5	...	...	879	5,249 8	257	855 6	660	944 12	2,023	3,732 7	11,643	41,087 8
Received	1,964	10,776 2	67	280 8	44	285 0	4,892	18,703 4	...	...	846	2,323 1	296	831 4	...	...	1,858	3,483 1	9,967	36,682 4
TOTAL	4,833	22,472 15	145	514 12	71	359 1	9,742	37,003 9	...	...	1,725	7,572 9	553	1,686 10	660	944 12	3,881	7,215 8	21,610	77,769 12
TRANSIT.																						
From East to West—																						
Received. *Vid* Madras	259	1,519 2	3	9 12	12	25 2	4,754	18,658 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,028	20,212 14		
" Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Paumben	140	437 1	3	9 4	...	...	370	977 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	522	1,423 15		
From West to East—																						
Sent. *Vid* Madras	1,024	4,723 2	51	136 14	1	2 10	3,555	15,143 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,631	20,006 4		
" Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 10
" Laingha	...	...	1	3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Paumben	82	311 15	3	10 3	...	...	277	882 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	1,205 0		
From West to West—																						
Vid Bombay and Karachi.	...	...	...	...	2	3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3 6		
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	2	4 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 13		
From East to East—																						
Vid Paumben	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	369 8	2	8 15	...	...	...	...	101	378 7		
" Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 4	92	420 4		
" Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
TOTAL	1,514	6,991 4	61	169 11	17	35 15	8,956	35,663 0	...	...	99	369 8	2	8 15	...	...	92	420 4	10,741	43,658 9		
GRAND TOTAL																			32,351	1,21,428 5		

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1883.

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	*Vid* Teheran	1,964	2,869	4,833	28·19	36·67	32·68
	" Turkey	67	78	145	0·96	1·00	0·98
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	44	27	71	0·63	0·34	0·48
RED SEA	*Vid* Suez	4,892	4,850	9,742	70·22	61·99	65·86
TOTAL		6,967	7,824	14,791	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nurgee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nurgee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nurgee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras	Ganjam	10 5	8 13	11 13	...	...	...	17 13	19 6	17 13	22 13	22 13	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras
	Vizagapatam	12 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 6	9 0	9 0	11 5	11 5	11 5	24 13	25 14	23 13	21 13	23 13	22 13	14 5	14 5	14 0	87 8	87 8	93 5	14 10	14 10	15 3	14 5	14 5	14 0	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	10 13	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	10 14	...	14 13	14 0	17 0	18 0	23 0	26 14	29 13	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	14 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
	Kistna	8 13	8 13	14 11	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	17 6	14 11	14 2	17 14	21 13	21 13	18 11	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	16 5	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	16 5	15 3	15 3	15 11	Kistna	
	Nellore	7 3	9 11	14 6	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	15 13	16 0	16 0	...	20 3	21 2	33 10	...	20 14	...	14 13	15 6	14 13	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	14 11	14 11	14 11	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	14 2	28 6	28 6	30 0	30 6	30 6	30 6	17 8	17 2	16 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 8	17 2	16 10	17 2	16 10	16 3	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	14 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 0	12 5	13 0	16 3	30 14	30 2	33 0	30 2	30 2	18 13	14 5	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
	Bellary	18 3	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	41 3	41 3	33 0	30 2	33 13	26 5	15 13	15 13	15 8	94 13	94 13	97 3	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	14 14	Bellary	
	Kurnool	15 3	13 14	15 3	...	...	...	11 0	10 10	11 0	11 13	11 6	11 13	32 3	34 3	32 3	27 8	31 3	27 8	14 6	14 13	14 6	190 8	182 11	202 3	14 6	14 13	14 6	14 0	14 6	14 0	Kurnool	
	Madras	11 5	11 5	10 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 3	15 8	15 8	15 13	21 10	21 10	24 8	26 6	26 6	26 6	16 14	16 14	16 8	88 13	88 13	81 6	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 8	16 10	16 10	17 0	...	...	...	21 2	21 13	...	17 5	17 5	16 5	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 5	17 5	16 5	16 14	16 14	15 14	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	11 14	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	17 3	17 14	17 14	18 13	29 2	29 2	34 10	28 0	28 0	30 8	15 6	15 6	15 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	10 14	8 10	10 2	...	...	...	16 8	16 2	16 2	17 2	16 10	18 6	30 3	30 3	33 10	26 3	26 3	27 11	18 6	18 6	19 5	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 6	18 6	19 5	18 0	18 0	18 14	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	11 0	11 13	11 0	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	17 13	...	...	...	38 3	38 3	38 3	31 14	35 0	31 14	15 10	15 10	15 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 10	15 10	15 10	14 11	14 11	15 10	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	10 10	10 10	9 10	...	...	...	15 8	15 13	16 10	15 14	16 11	17 0	...	...	...	30 8	33 0	29 3	17 13	17 13	17 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 3	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	13 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	15 8	17 11	18 3	16 8	32 6	30 13	29 3	30 14	32 5	32 5	17 8	16 13	17 8	121 8	121 8	145 13	17 5	16 13	17 8	16 13	16 6	17 5	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	9 3	...	...	...	19 14	19 14	15 14	20 2	20 2	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 5	18 5	70 0	70 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	18 11	18 5	18 5	18 5	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	13 2	...	...	...	13 14	14 6	14 13	14 14	15 6	15 6	26 2	24 6	24 6	27 0	27 0	35 0	15 2	15 2	15 2	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	11 3	12 0	11 3	12 0	20 0	21 10	20 0	21 0	22 6	19 10	13 0	13 0	11 0	161 13	161 13	121 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Nilgiris	
	Salem	13 10	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 14	16 14	16 0	26 14	26 6	27 5	24 10	26 8	22 14	15 6	15 6	16 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	15 6	15 6	16 6	14 5	14 5	15 6	Salem	
	South Canara	9 0	9 0	10 5	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	12 3	12 3	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	15 3	109 5	109 5	116 10	15 14	15 14	15 3	14 14	14 14	14 3	South Canara	
	Malabar	9 0	8 10	7 3	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	15 3	15 13	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 6	121 8	121 8	121 8	14 6	14 6	14 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	Malabar	
Bombay	Bombay	No return received ...																														Bombay	Bombay
	Ahmedabad																															Ahmedabad	
	Kaira																															Kaira	
	Surat																															Surat	
	Broach																															Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)																															Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibág)																															Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																															Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik																															Násik	
	Ahmednagar																															Ahmednagar	
	Poona																															Poona	
	Sholápur																															Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)																															Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara																															Satara	
	Belgaum																															Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)																															Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri																															Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)																															Kanara (Karwar)	
	Páuch Mahál (Godhra)																															Páuch Mahál (Godhra)	
	Aden																															Aden	
	Asirgarh																															Asirgarh	
	Baroda																															Baroda	
	Disa																															Disa	
	Nimach																															Nimach	
	Nasirabad																															Nasirabad	
	Rájkot																															Rájkot	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 12	13 12	15 0	24 8	26 8	26 0	13 4	13 4	11 4	17 8	20 0	22 12	32 0	32 0	32 0	30 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12½*	12 13*	12 4½*	12 8*	12 8*	12 4*	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Karachi	13 13	13 0	12 2	22 0	23 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	40 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	17 13	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	17 0	17 0	30 0	27 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	17 8	18 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Shikarpur	14 2	14 0	13 5	25 0	24 15	26 9	12 7	13 5	12 4	17 8	20 0	16 0	29 12	31 8	26 10	28 0	30 8	26 10	13 0	14 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	13 12	13 2	13 14	13 10	13 0	Shikarpur	
	Sukkur	13 8	14 8	14 8	29 8	29 8	32 0	12 8	11 8	11 0	19 8	17 8	18 0	29 8	29 0	29 0	26 8	28 8	26 8	24 0	22 2	19 1	280 0	260 0	285 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Sukkur	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	14 0	14 0	17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	16 12	16 9	19 0	24 0	22 2	19 1	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	9 10	13 8	13 8	9 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Western Districts.																									Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	
Bengal	Burdwan	14 8	14 0	13 12	30 0	20 0	21 0	19 8	19 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	31 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	₹ a. p. 3 1 0	₹ a. p. 3 1 3	₹ a. p. 2 12 0	12 4a	12 0	13 12	Burdwan	Bengal
	Bancoorah	14 0	14 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	14 0	19 0	19 4	25 0	24 8	24 12	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 3 6	3 3 6	3 2 0	12 0b	12 0	13 0	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	23 0	22 8	20 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	16 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 5 3	3 5 0	3 3 6	11 4c	11 12	12 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	15 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	...	20 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	17 0	20 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	13 0d	13 0	13 8	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	13 8	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 0	Hooghly	
	Howrah	13 0	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	16 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Culna 13-8 seers, Cutwa 11-12 seers and Ranegunge 12-13 seers.
b Retail price of salt at Baipore 11 seers, Sonamukhi 12 seers, and Onda, Mejia, Bishenpore, Indas and Kotulpore 13 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 11 to 15 seers.
d In Ghattal retail prices of salt 12-8 seers.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Serampore and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
* In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1883—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Corsioo, Murhwa, Nagpee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Corsioo, Murhwa, Nagpee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Corsioo, Murhwa, Nagpee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*	
	Calcutta	14 4	14 9	14 9	18 13	17 12	26 10	10 5	10 12	10 0	16 0	17 12	20 0	...	...	29 0	19 6	18 13	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	12 4	16 0	17 0	24 0	9 0	8 0	10 8	16 0	13 5	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	13 5/	13 5	14 8	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	14 8	14 8	15 4	22 15	22 15	29 0	15 4	14 8	18 13	17 4	17 4	21 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 14 1	11 10½	11 10½	12 13½	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	110 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	11 0¼	11 0	...	Khoolna	
	Jessore	19 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 12	22 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	110 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 12/	10 12	11 8	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	12 8j	12 8	10 8	Moorshedabad	
	Dinagepore	12 12	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 6	16 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	11 0k	10 10	12 0	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	17 4	17 4	15 0 to 17 4	35 0	37 8	48 12	13 8 to 16 0	16 0	18 12 to 20 0	16 8 to 18 0	17 4 to 18 12	21 9 to 24 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 8 3	3 8 3	3 8 3	11 4l	11 4	12 0	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	11 7	11 7	15 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	135 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	11 14m	11 14	11 8	Rungpore	
	Bogra	15 0	13 8	15 12	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 12	24 0	24 0	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	67 8	67 8	3 8 8	3 8 8	3 4 0	9 12	9 12	12 0	Bogra	
	Pubna	18 12	18 6	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	10 0	19 8	19 2	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	...	11 4n	11 4	13 5	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0o	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 10	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0p	11 0	11 0	Jalpáiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	14 4	14 4	16 0	19 0	19 4	40 0	16 0	15 12	25 0	19 4	19 0	32 0	...	21 4	...	21 8	21 8	...	90 0	80 0	91 4	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 15 0	12 4q	12 4	13 5	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	24 0	24 0	22 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	3 5 0	3 1 8	12 0r	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 11 0	13 0s	13 0	10 9	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	12 8	13 4	11 8	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	22 8	18 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	13 0s	13 0	10 9	Mymensingh	
	Tipperah	12 12	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 4	18 12	25 0	19 12	20 12	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	12 0t	12 0	12 12	Tipperah	
	Chittagong	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	22 0	13 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	60 0	80 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 11 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	5 4 0	...	3 8 0	6 1	8 0	10 0	Noakholly	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	14 8	11 8	17 14	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	26 0	22 0	24 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																												*Behar.*	
	Patna	17 8	17 8	18 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Patna	
	Gya	20 0	18 8	18 0	26 0	25 0	27 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0w	12 0	12 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	17 0 to 18 0	17 0 to 19 0	17 0 to 19 0	29 0	25 0 to 26 0	30 0	10 0	10 0 to 11 0	20 0 to 21 0	16 0 to 17 0	17 0 to 19 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	18 0	16 0	18 0	35 0	30 0	35 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	10 0	11 0	11 14	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	20 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0x	12 0	12 0	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	17 0	17 0	16 8	29 0	28 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	32 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	11 0y	11 0	11 8	Sarun	
	Chumparun	18 0	18 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 8	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	11 8z	11 8	11 0	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	19 3	22 5	18 14	28 5	27 15	31 8	15 12	14 11	16 12	16 12	16 12	19 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 2 6	3 0 6	3 1 0	12 0z1	12 10	12 14	Monghyr	
	Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	15 2	30 5	27 8	25 5	16 6	15 12	20 3	17 11	18 15	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	189 0	151 8	138 5	3 0 6	3 0 6	2 15 0	12 10z2	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
	Purneah	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	22 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	3 10 0	...	10 0z3	10 0	10 0	Purneah	
	Maldah	17 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	160 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	Maldah	
	Southal Pergunnahs	15 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	3 10 0	3 12 0	10 0z4	11 0	10 0	Southal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	11 13	17 1	14 7	...	...	...	15 12	14 7	15 12	24 15*	23 10	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	105 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Cuttack	
	Pooree	11 13	11 13	13 0	...	...	...	23 10	26 4	21 0	32 8	32 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	2 11 0	...	...	14 0z5	14 0	13 0	Pooree	
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	3 8 0	...	8 0z6	10 8	13 0	Balasore	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																												CHOTA NAGPUR.	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribagh	16 0	16 8	16 0	20 0	...	24 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	...	3 7 0	2 7 3	11 0x7	11 0	11 0	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	18 0	17 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	140 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 8x8	9 8	9 0	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	20 0	24 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	13 0	14 8	13 0	...	30 0	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	27 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	10 0x9	10 0	11 0	Manbhoom	

BENGAL—*continued.* BENGAL—*continued.*

* In the interior retail prices of common rice range from 31-8 to 39-6 seers per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea 12-12 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 12-8 seers, and Ranaghat 13-4 seers.
h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Satkhira 10 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.
i In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow:—Bongong 13 seers, and Jhenidah, Magura and Narail 12 seers.
j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 10-11 seers, and Kaundi 12 seers.
k Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and Neetpore 12 seers.
l In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nattore 12 seers and Nowgong 11-4 seers.
m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gaibanda and Kurigram 10 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.
n In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers.
o Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and Silligoree 10 seers.
p Retail price of salt at Fulleentta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers.
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Maniekgunge 12 seers, Munshigunge 10-10½ seers, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 10-8 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, Bhanga 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Ferozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.
t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, and Jamalpore 11 seers, and Nitrokona 12-5 seers.
u In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Brahmunberriah 12 seers and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
v In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-4 seers.
w In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nowada 10 seers, and Jehanabad 11-8 seers.
x In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.
y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sewan 11-6 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
z In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers.
z1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begnseral 10-4 seers, and Jamui 13 seers.
z2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka 11 seers, Muddehpoora 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
z3 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 9 seers, and Arrareah (at Remeegunge) 11 seers.
z4 In Goddh retail price of salt 10 seers.
z5 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers.
z6 In Bhadrak retail price of salt 8 seers.
z7 Retail price of salt at Chutra 10 seers and Khurruckdiha 11 seers.
z8 Retail price of salt at Daltengange 9-8 seers.
z9 Retail price of salt at Burrabazar and Goyindpore 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1883—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE, IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cortoo, Murhwa, Suglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cortoo, Murhwa, Suglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cortoo, Murhwa, Suglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a.	R a.	R a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Assam.	Sylhet, Cachar, Goálpárá, Gáro Hills, Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, Khásí & Jaintiá Hills, Nága Hills	No return received																									No return received						Sylhet, Cachar, Goálpárá, Gáro Hills, Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, Khásí & Jaintiá Hills, Nága Hills	Assam.
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 8	18 8	19 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
	Saháranpur	21 8	21 8	20 15½	34 6½	37 10	30 2	8 9½	8 9½	10 12	12 14½	12 14	12 14	25 13	25 13	25 13	21 8	21 8	26 13	...	...	...	150 8	150 8	150 8	12 14½	12 14½	12 6	12 11	12 10	12 1	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	20 4	20 4	19 0	35 5	36 5	30 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	14 5	35 5	25 5	26 6	26 6	26 6	22 0	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 8	12 8	12 6	11 10	11 10	12 2	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	19 0	19 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	21 0	20 0	18 4	29 0	29 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	10 10	27 0	26 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	120 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	18 0	17 8	18 8	27 0	24 0	22 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	12 0	12 0	15 8	28 0	28 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 8	12 8	...	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	15 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	18 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	27 0*	27 0*	35 0*	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	21 2	20 2	17 2	33 3	32 6	25 5	10 6	10 2	11 4	11 13	11 8	12 15	29 4	27 6	24 12	21 6	21 6	20 4	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	11 4	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	21 4	21 4	18 11	32 8	31 14	25 10	10 10	10 10	9 6	13 12	13 12	14 6	29 6	31 4	25 10	18 2	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	162 8	12 10	12 10	12 7	12 8	12 8	12 3	Moradabad	
	Budaun	20 11	21 9½	17 9½	31 15	33 0	21 9½	8 6	8 6	9 9½	14 1½	14 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 1½	11 1½	10 12½	10 12½	10 12½	10 12½	Budaun	
	Bareilly	19 6	19 11	17 8	26 14	26 14	25 0	7 8	7 8	8 2	13 2	13 2	15 0	28 12	28 12	22 8	20 0	20 0	16 14	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	11 14	12 3	11 14	11 4	Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur	21 9	21 4	19 4	32 0	31 0	26 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	16 4	16 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Sháhjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	23 0	22 8	20 0	25 0	37 8	31 8	10 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 0	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	18 8	18 8	16 12	27 0	26 8	21 8	7 0	7 0	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	24 6	24 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Muttra	
	Agra	17 8	17 8	17 0	25 0	21 8	21 8	5 12	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	26 6	26 6	22 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Agra	
	Farukhabad	19 9	19 4	17 12	27 10	27 6	23 1	7 5	6 7	8 3	12 8	12 8	14 6½	24 15	24 13	23 8½	21 1	21 15	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	156 8	12 4	11 15	11 14½	11 9	11 6	10 14	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	18 12	19 12	18 0	26 0	26 12	21 0	4 0	4 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	18 0	18 0	17 8	21 8	22 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 8	14 8	...	24 0	22 8	...	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Etáwah	
	Etah	19 15	20 11	18 8	27 8	27 6	23 8	7 12	8 0	6 8	14 0	14 0	13 8	23 8	23 8	...	22 0	21 10	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	Etah	
	Jalaun	20 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	23 0	23 0	21 14½	35 0	37 9	33 10	10 0	10 0	8 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	35 0	35 6	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	11 8	11 8	11 12	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	22 4	22 0	24 8	41 4	40 0	39 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	38 0	38 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 12	11 8	11 8	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	19 0	19 0	18 4	29 0	29 0	26 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 4	13 4	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 4	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	17 8	17 14	16 10	27 0	26 0	22 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	15 8	16 0	17 0	...	30 0	...	...	24 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	...	9 10	10 12	9 6	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	25 0	24 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	14 8	14 0	15 0	36 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	33 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bánda	
	Allahabad	17 12	16 4	18 0	29 0	28 0	25 8	10 0	10 8	13 0	15 8	16 0	18 0	29 8	31 0	30 8	30 0	30 8	29 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	20 0	22 8	18 0	...	20 4	21 4	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	24 0	28 11	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 2	11 13	11 0	11 0	10 10	10 10	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	20 8	19 13	19 12	32 12	31 12	31 12	7 12	7 12	8 7	14 13	14 13	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168 0	168 0	168 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 13	10 13	9 9½	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	18 14	20 4	19 13	27 0	28 13	36 0	13 8	14 5½	16 8	19 3	18 0	21 4	32 6½	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 13	10 13	9 9½	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	19 0	19 8	21 8	27 0	27 0	42 0	15 0	15 0	16 8	17 8	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Basti	
	Azamgarh	18 7	17 10	20 10	25 13	25 12	32 14	10 5	10 5	8 14	14 12	14 12	18 6	29 8	29 8	...	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	147 8	147 8	147 8	9 14	9 9	9 3	10 8	10 8	8 0	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	17 8	17 8	17 8	26 0	27 0	26 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Mirzapur	
	Benares	16 13	16 4	16 13	26 0	25 0	26 13	11 6	11 2	12 3	17 5½	16 13	18 11½	30 6	29 4	28 11½	29 4	29 4	27 10	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 6½	10 2	...	10 2	10 2	9 9	Benares	
	Gházipur	20 9½	19 5	19 5	28 8	27 11	28 5	9 0	9 0	10 15½	16 1½	16 1½	20 15½	29 10	33 7	36 1	27 0½	27 11	27 0½	...	...	...	128 12	128 12	129 0	10 15½	10 15½	10 7½	10 5	10 5	9 13	Gházipur	
	Balia	19 6	19 6	17 8	28 12	28 12	28 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	9 6	11 4	11 4	9 6	Balia	
	Pilibhít	21 6	21 5½	20 13	35 4	35 0	30 0	13 12	13 12	15 0	16 4	16 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 4	Pilibhít	
Oudh.	Lucknow	18 12	19 0	17 15	28 6½	28 0	27 2	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 8	13 0	14 10½	29 14	28 6½	27 3	24 1	24 0	24 12	...	...	...	115 0	115 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	Lucknow	Oudh.
	Unáo	19 4	19 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	10 0	Unáo	
	Bára Banki	18 4	18 0	18 4	30 0	30 0	26 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	35 0	34 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Bára Banki	
	Sitapur	23 0	22 14	20 10	35 4	35 0	30 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	27 8	20 5½	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	Sitapur	
	Hardui	18 12	18 12	20 6	30 0	30 0	27 11	5 10	5 10	5 10	11 12	11 12	13 3	...	23 7	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	8 8	7 8	8 7	8 7	Hardui	
	Kheri	23 12	23 8	21 4	36 0	36 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	50 0	43 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	Kheri	
	Fyzabad	18 0	17 8	17 14	30 0	27 8	29 8	10 0	10 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	17 12	36 0	36 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	Fyzabad	
	Bharaich	20 0	20 0	18 0	42 0	42 0	37 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	38 0	38 0	33 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Bharaich	
	Gonda	21 8	21 12	21 0	42 0	42 0	37 0	13 8	14 4	16 8	15 0	15 14	18 12	43 0†	44 0†	40 0†	26 0	25 12	25 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 12	11 4	Gonda	
	Rai Bareli	19 8	19 0	18 8	27 12	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	18 0	...	27 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sultánpur	22 0	21 8	21 0	32 0	33 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 13	Sultánpur	
	Partábgarh	21 5	21 3	20 5	33 12	33 5	28 14	16 0	16 0	16 16	17 7	17 5	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 11	10 10	10 0	Partábgarh	
Punjab.	Delhi	20 8	19 8	17 8	30 0	30 0	23 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	21 8	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	85 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	11 8	11 8	12 4	Delhi	Punjab.
	Gurgaon	21 0	21 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	130 0	140 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgáon	
	Karnál	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Karnál	
	Hissar	20 0	21 0	19 0	30 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	33 0	33 0	34 0	28 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hissar	
	Rohtak (*a*)	21 0	21 0	17 4	30 0	36 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	28 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 12	10 2	12 8	12 0	10 1	Rohtak (*a*)	
	Sirsa	24 0	22 0	23 0	44 8	47 0	39 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	45 0	44 0	41 4	32 0	33 0	32 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Sirsa	
	Umballa	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Umballa	
	Ludhiana	26 8	26 0	25 0	48 0	42 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	43 0	44 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 14	14 14	14 9	14 8	14 8	14 8	Ludhiána	
	Simla	18 8	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 10	11 5	10 12	10 0	10 10	10 1	Simla	
	Jullundur (*b*)	25 0	26 0	24 8	44 0	40 0	43 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	45 0	42 0	37 0	28 0	30 0	33 0	...	...	...	105 0	110 0	105 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 4	14 0	Jullundur (*b*)	
	Hoshiárpur (*b*)	26 0	25 8	24 8	45 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	36 0	34 0	31 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 8	13 0	Hoshiárpur (*b*)	
	Kángra	23 0	23 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	Kángra	

* Mandwa. † Maize.

(*a*) Barley rising. (*b*) Barley falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1883—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	39 0	39 0	25 0	39 0	39 0	24 0	...	...	...	130 0	145 0	140 0	...	...	...	No return received			Amritsar	Punjab—*continued.*
	Siálkot (*c*)	26 8	27 5	24 8	42 0	42 8	37 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	134 0	134 0	134 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	Siálkot (*c*)	
	Gurdáspur (*a*)	32 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	55 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	Gurdáspur (*a*)	
	Lahore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Lahore	
	Ferozepore	22 0	21 8	21 8	45 0	45 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	50 0	50 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	43 0	40 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	70 0	13 12	13 12	13 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	Ferozepore	
	Gujránwála	24 4	24 4	23 0	45 0	45 0	38 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	38 8	38 8	21 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála	
	Ráwalpindi	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ráwalpindi	
	Jhelum				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*				Jhelum	
	Gujrát (*b*)	28 8	29 0	26 8	46 8	40 11	39 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	50 0	47 0	21 0	50 0	47 0	28 0	35 12	38 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	16 0	15 12	15 0	Gujrát (*b*)	
	Shahpúr	31 0	30 0	20 0	53 0	52 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	42 0	42 0	21 0	48 0	48 0	20 0	47 0	28 0	23 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 12	14 12	14 0	14 8	14 8	13 8	Shahpúr	
	Mooltan	16 4	16 4	17 8	29 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 10	14 8	14 5	14 4	14 4	14 0	Mooltan	
	Jhang (*d*)	22 0	22 8	19 8	32 0	34 0	29 8	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	32 0	40 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	32 8	32 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Jhang (*d*)	
	Montgomery	19 0	19 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	5 8	6 0	5 8	30 0	...	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	
	Muzaffargarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Ismail Khán	22 10	22 2	18 12	33 0	32 11	30 1	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 12	41 4	41 4	30 0	35 10	35 10	25 0	31 3	29 7	26 6	119 0	125 0	100 0	50 0	52 8	55 0	18 2	50 10	53 0	Dera Ismail Khan	
	Dera Gházi Khán	18 12	18 12	18 12	35 0	36 4	26 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	40 0	41 4	22 8	38 12	37 8	25 0	23 2	23 2	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	26 4	26 4	27 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	Dera Gházi Khán	
	Bannu	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bannu	
	Peshawar (*e*)	24 4	21 8	17 2	41 0	37 6	34 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 8	35 6	36 11	27 8	31 0	31 0	18 6	25 10	21 8	19 0	86 0	86 0	91 0	54 10	54 0	55 4	52 0	52 0	53 0	Peshawar (*e*)	
	Kohát (*f*)	21 10	25 8	14 10	47 2	48 8	33 2	...	...	...	15 5	14 0	11 8	43 6	42 1	21 10	43 6	42 1	19 2	28 11	28 11	14 7	114 12	127 8	76 8	91 12	91 12	88 12	63 12	63 12	57 6	Kohát (*f*)	
	Házára	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Házára	
Central Provinces.	Nágpur																															Nágpur	Central Provs.
	Bhandára																															Bhandára	
	Chánda																															Chánda	
	Wardha																															Wardha	
	Bilaghát																															Bilaghát	
	Jubbulpore																															Jubbulpore	
	Saugor																															Seoni	
	Damoh																															Mandla	
	Seoni																															Betúl	
	Mandla	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chhindwára	
	Betúl																															Hoshangabad	
	Chhindwára																															Narsinghpur	
	Hoshangabad																															Nimár	
	Narsinghpur																															Raipur	
	Nimár																															Sambalpur	
	Raipur																															Bilaspur	
	Sambalpur																																
	Bilaspur																																
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																															*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.
	Akyab																															Akyab	
	Northern Arakan																															Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo																															Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway																															Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																															*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town																															Rangoon Town	
	Tharrawaddy																															Tharrawaddy	
	Prome																															Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																															*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Henzada	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Henzada	
	Bassein																															Bassein	
	Thonegwa																															Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo																															Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																															*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst																															Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy																															Tavoy	
	Mergui																															Mergui	
	Toungoo																															Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin																															Shwaygyin	
	Salween																															Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16 5	15 15	16 12	...	...	...	7 6	7 8	6 13	10 3	9 13	9 13	24 14	23 14	23 14	27 0	29 9	27 0	29 9	29 9	0	17 12	18 0	18 13	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 11	10 11	11 0	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum	18 15	19 5	18 12	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	7 9	9 9	9 9	8 13	28 5	25 11	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	19 5	20 7	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 5	7 0	9 12	9 8	8 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	33 0	33 0	24 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	Chudderghat	
	Amráoti	16 0	16 0	15 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	15 0	16 0	9 24	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	19 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	70 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Amráoti	
	Akola	17 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	12 0	10 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	31 0	22 0	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	15 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	6 9	10 0	10 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	Ellichpur	
	Buldána	17 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	28 0	32 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Buldána	
	Wún	18 8	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	7 0	13 8	14 0	10 8	24 0	35 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	16 0	28 0	300 0	300 0	100 0	...	...	...	Wún	
	Basim	21 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	5 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	23 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	Basim	

(a) Barley rising. (b) Barley falling. (c) Firewood rising. (d) Jowar rising. (e) Barley and gram falling. (f) Wheat and firewood rising. * No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1883 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavara, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraio, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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 Kolar Túmkúr Mysore Hassan Shimoga Kadur Chitaldroog	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						MYSORE.
COORG	Coorg	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						COORG
RAJPOOTANA	Jeypore	16 8	16 4	16 8	22 8	23 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	22 4	21 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 4	14 4	13 8	Jeypore	RAJPOOTANA
	Kishengurh	16 0	16 0	16 12	23 8	24 0	22 12	9 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	25 8	27 0	22 0	18 4	18 8	20 8	23 8	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 12	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	19 6	19 6	17 0	26 14	28 2	20 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 12	13 12	15 0	26 14	27 8	20 0	23 0	23 12	17 8	26 8	27 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	13 7	13 8	13 8	12 8	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	20 5	20 11	17 0	27 14	27 14	21 14	8 10	8 10	8 0	10 10	10 10	12 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	2 21	8 20	14 17	27 10	27 7	20 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 13	15 0	15 4	15 6	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	20 14	20 3	18 8	30 9	30 4	24 0	7 13	7 15	6 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	28 4	28 4	23 8	25 8	25 8	19 8	28 0	28 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	13 5	14 8	13 0	13 1	13 8	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	15 0	15 8	14 8	22 0	22 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	22 12	23 0	20 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	18 6	18 15	17 14	25 3	25 15	22 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	24 12	24 12	22 0	18 2	19 0	17 0	26 0	27 9	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	13 12	14 0	13 12	Deoli Cantonment	
																													R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.					
																													per md.							
	Erinpura	16 6	17 4	17 3	27 6	29 0	29 14	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	20 2	22 0	20 6	20 5	23 2	160 0	160 0	170 0	2 13 9	2 13 9	3 1 2	13 0	13 0	12 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	14 0	15 0	17 12	26 0	28 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 12	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	12 5	12 5	11 7	Sirohee		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 4	12 10	15 8	19 8	21 0	22 4	6 14	6 12	6 8	8 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 2	15 12	17 12	16 2	16 4	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14½	12 14½	14 18½	16 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 4	20 12	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
																				24 0	23 0	24 0	*	*	*	9 15	9 12½	9 9	9 9	9 6	9 6			
																										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.						
																											per md.								
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 0	15 15	15 15	21 4	21 4	22 8	10 0	10 0	10 15	11 4	10 15	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
								6 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8													2 10 0	2 7 6	2 9 0								
																										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.								
	Bikaneer	11 3	11 12	12 2	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	3 1	6 8	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	19 14	19 14	20 0	17 8	17 8	18 12	18 12	21 4	22 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer		
	Boondee	20 8	21 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 12	13 4	Boondee		
	Kotah	20 0	19 8	17 8	25 0	25 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	13 0	13 0	10 8	26 0	26 0	23 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	26 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	13 4	Kotah		
	Tonk	19 9	19 13	14 8	28 5	28 6	20 11	7 9	7 12	7 0	9 11	9 12	10 0	28 10	29 4	21 8	...	21 8	19 8	28 10	28 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 12	14 11	13 8	14 7	14 7	13 4	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	20 10	19 1¼	15 4	23 10	23 10	15 15	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	24 2	24 6	16 4	18 6	18 6	13 6	26 2	26 2	18 9¼	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	9 15½	9 14	9 14	9 11	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	18 2	19 8	18 3	22 12	23 4	25 4	13 4	12 6	10 4	16 2	16 3	15 2	20 3	21 12	20 1	21 0	18 10	18 0	23 1	23 10	19 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 1	13 14	13 12	13 13	13 11	13 8	Shahpoora		
	Dholpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Dholpur	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Indore	CENTRAL INDIA.
	Gwalior																																		Gwalior	
	Goona																																		Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																																		Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1178 AND 1179 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9th JUNE 1883.

Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee Seers of 80 Tolahs.																																					
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowaree) *Holcus Sorghum*.		Bulrusllet (Cumboo) *Penicillaria Spicata*.		Lesser Millets, Ragi &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.						
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 11	12 2	12 2	12 12	12 15	13 12	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 2	11 2	11 3	30 1	30 5	24	.....	...	32 15	32 5	24 5	32 13	34 7	32 4	96 0	96 0	84 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	12 12	12 12					
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 2	12 15	12 15	12 14	15 2	13 8	15 7	...	...	.....	...	37 2	37 2	30 0	37 0	38 7	34 7	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 3	13 3	13 3					
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0-	...	...	.....	...	44 0	44 0	27 0	35 0	40 0	36 0	310 0	310 0	310 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0					
	Mysore	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	14 4	10 8	...	...	.....	...	27 0	29 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	21 0	78 0	78 0	84 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	12 8	8 8	12				
	Shimoga	15 12	14 11	14 11	15 13	15 12	15 4	11 9	12 1	10 8	16 4	14 11	12 10	36 13	36 12	275	.....	...	37 4	37 4	28 14	31 8	29 6	28 3	180 0	180 0	180 0	11 9	11 9	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 7					
	Kadur	14 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	15 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	.....	...	32 0	34 0	22 0	30 0	31 0	22 0	64 0	61 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 0					
Rajputana.	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	17 8	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	26 4	37 8	...	...	...	Ra. p. per maund. 3 3 0	Ra. p. maund. ...	Ra. p. d. ...	12 8	12 8	11 14					

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84 UP TO 30th APRIL 1883.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during April 1883. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	4·4	3,073·6	1,275 89	...	...	Gurdáspur	4,697	0·84	0·3	Cotton	3,241	On the Bári Doáb Canal there is an increase of 893 acres as compared with the same month of last year, and an increase of 5,328 acres as compared with April 1881.
Bari Doab Canal. 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·6		494·61	...	...	Amritsar	6,710	1·09	1·4	Rice	44	
Bari Doab Canal. 2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·35	3 0		503·62	...	...	Lahore	7,990	0·90	...	Sugarcane	7,547	
Bari Doab Canal. Passed out of Escapes	...	...	...	451·88	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	Others	8,565	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	...	...	3,073·6	2,726·00	...	...	... ...	19,397	...	...	... ...	19,397	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·6	2,073·64	...	...	... ...	18,504	...	...	... ...	18,504	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·47	2,546	348	...	142,190 kurries, bullies, &c.; and 3,454 cubic feet timber.	Umballa	1	0·28	...	Cotton	1,379	Superintending Engineer reports that the lateness of the harvest on the Western Jumna Canal and the great extent of rabi irrigation will make the kharif sowings late this year; hence the decrease compared with last year.
Western Jumna Canal. Delhi do.	5·70	5·30		720			Karnál	1,776	0·74	0·33	Rice	...	
Western Jumna Canal. Hánsi do.	9·00	8·21		1,027			Delhi	6,995	0·18	0·10	Sugarcane	12,327	
Western Jumna Canal. Do. Bulla Head	8·80	6·90		229			Rohtak	6,629	0·23	...	Others	1,995	
Western Jumna Canal. Passed out of Escapes	...	...	...	341	...		Hissár	73	0·30	...	... ...	...	
							Jhínd	217	0·20	...	... ...	...	
							Bikaner	...	...	...	... ...	...	
							Kalsia State	10	...	...	... ...	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	2,665	...	142,190	... ...	15,701	...	...	... ...	15,701	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,251	...	55,578	... ...	19,175	...	...	... ...	19,175	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	...	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	Commencement of irrigation retarded by low level of the rivers.
Inundation Canals. Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	...	0·48	...		...	
Inundation Canals. Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	3,450	0·30	...		...	
Inundation Canals. Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan	...	0·22	...	... ...	...	
							Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	... ...	...	
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	3,450	...	...	... ...	3,450	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	20,991	...	...	... ...	20,991	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	35,098	...	...	... ...	35,098	
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	37,679	...	...	... ...	37,679	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19th JUNE 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the past week the districts of the Konkan, the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and the Berars have received a sufficient quantity of rain, as also the districts on the eastern coast of the Madras Presidency, including Coorg. In the central and western districts of Madras, in Central India, Rajputana, and Guzerat the rainfall has been slight but general. The monsoon is reported to have set in in Bengal, and a fair amount of rain has fallen over the Central Provinces; but as yet the monsoon current is decidedly weak throughout India. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab the weather continues unchanged; there has been no rain in the latter province, while in the former the showers have been slight and partial, except in districts bordering on Bengal.

The prospects of the standing crops in the Madras Presidency are generally favourable, but more rain is wanted to prepare the land for future sowings. The same remarks apply to Mysore. Agricultural operations—ploughing and sowing—are in progress throughout the greater part of the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, Central India, and Rajputana. In Bengal early rice sowings have been completed. In parts of Durbhunga the crops have been spoilt by excessive rain, but generally agricultural prospects have much improved, and the rice, jute, indigo, and sugarcane crops promise well. The prospects of the rice crop in Assam are also good. In Burma ploughing has not yet been finished.

Cattle-disease appears to be less prevalent, but locusts continue to do much damage to standing crops in the Deccan.

Prices are for the most part stationary or have a downward tendency.

Cholera and small-pox are still of general occurrence, and the mortality from the former is severe in parts of Bombay, Bengal, and the Central Provinces.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 20th)		
Bellary ...	·16 (average of three stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield average.
Kurnool ...	**·02 (one station)**	**Agricultural operations impeded by want of rain; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.**
Ganjam ...	**·74 (average of fifteen stations).**	**Fever and small-pox decreasing; cholera and cattle-disease slight.**
Kistna ...	·81 (average of six stations).	Small-pox general; fever, guinea-worm, and cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·15 (one station)	Standing crops good where water available; harvest *kar*, paddy, &c., yield half; fever and small-pox slight in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·31 (average of three stations).	Standing crops good; harvest *cholum* and *cumboo* in parts, yield average; cholera, small pox, and fever in parts.
Tanjore ...	·37 (average of four stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and flax, outturn below average; cholera slight.
Madura ...	·03 (one station)	Standing crops fair; harvest *cholum*; cholera slight in parts.
Malabar ...	6·6 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop progressing; small-pox in all taluks; fever and cattle-disease in parts, latter slight.
Travancore ...	2 219	Paddy growing well; fever prevails. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(June 20th)		
Kurrachee ...	*Nil*	Strong monsoon winds; 3 cases small-pox still in Bagdadi lines, Kurrachee, no fresh case since 12th when one occurred, disease in five villages in districts, 9 fresh cases, no deaths, 11 remaining sick; river at Kotri on the 18th 13 feet 1 inch, against 11 feet 1 inch on same date last year; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in Mirpur Botoro, some few deaths; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 40, in Dadu 32, and 48, in Ghorabari 20, 32 and 40, and in Sujawal 26, 34 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River rising; boisterous winds; small-pox in eight, fever in two, and cattle-disease in four talukas; wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *juari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Total rainfall 3·71; preparations for *kharif* continue; wheat 26 and *bajri* 30 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	·15	Total rainfall 1·75; sugarcane in good condition; sowing commenced in some places; health good; *bajri* 27 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	1·78	Total rainfall 4·14; sowing operations commenced; fever in Bulsar and Pardi; *juari* 42 and *nagli* 47 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	Rain throughout the district.	Land ready for *kharif* crops; sowing commenced; locusts throughout the district damaging *nagli* rice and *khonde*; cholera in all talukas except Peint and Malegaon, 300 deaths; wheat 25, *bajri* 28, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain daily except 14th and 19th, heavy on 13th and 18th; total of week 3·67.	Total rainfall to date 8·94, being 4·17 below average; abnormal temperature 4° and 3° cool on 13th and 18th, 1° to 2° warm on all other days; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind from south on 13th, afterwards wind normal; thunder and lightning on 13th, 14th, and 18th.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Poona ...	Rain in seven talukas; maximum at Poona 1·19.	Cholera cases 1,144, fatal 408; *bajri* 37 and *juari* 42 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *juari* 39 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	1·91 in Kopergaon; none in Karjat, Jamkhed, and Rahuri; slight in others.	Sowings of *tushar* crops in progress in all talukas; cholera in Kopergaon, 285 attacks and 114 deaths, in Sangamner 238 attacks and 115 deaths, in Rahuri 212 attacks and 102 deaths, in Newasa 120 attacks and 53 deaths, it is also prevalent in all other talukas, except Karjat, to a less extent; cattle-disease in Karjat; *bajri*—maximum 51 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 22 lbs. in Sangamner; *juari*—maximum 66 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 28 lbs. in Sangamner.
Sholapur ...	1·62	Total rainfall 9·10; *kharif* sowing commenced in places; *juari* 64 lbs. 5 tolas and *bajri* 50 lbs. 14 tolas per rupee; cholera cases 88, deaths 41.
Dharwar ...	Rain at all stations except Navalgund and Nargund; heaviest in Karajgi, 5·49; minimum in Gadag, ·14.	Sowing of paddy and *ragi* proceeding and fields being prepared for sowings of other early crops; small-pox in Dharwar town and fever in two talukas; in parts of Nargund petta scarcity of drinking-water; rice 24 and *juari* 43 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 8·09; Sirsi, 7·87; Kumpta, 12·02; Hallial, 2·30.	Sowing operations continue; sugarcane and cardamom plants thriving; small-pox at Karwar, Kumpta, and Sirsi, 1 death; slight fever throughout the district; common rice in Karwar 12 seers per rupee, in district average 13¼ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather cloudy and hot; cholera appeared in Dhrol and in six villages of Navanagar and six of Morvi, 2 cases at Bakharala, Und, and Porbandhar; *bajri* 28 and *juari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Good rain in Konkan, Deccan, and Southern Mahratta Country, slight in Gujerat; sowing generally in progress; locusts in Násik, Khandesh, Tanna, Ratnagiri, and Satara; cholera in Násik, Poona, Ahmdenagar, Sholapur, Khandesh, Tanna, Satara, Kaladgi, and Belgaum; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in a few places.
Bengal—(June 20th)		
Chittagong ...	14·39; continuous heavy rain.	High wind at times; prospects of crops continue good; prices stationary; fever and sporadic cholera continue; cattle-disease abating.
Dacca ...	2·63	Sowing of *amun* paddy proceeding; jute, sugarcane, and *aus* paddy thriving; *aus* paddy being harvested in one station; sessamum and chillies being gathered.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·05	Sowing of early crops commenced; fields being prepared for *amun*; more rain wanted; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	1·95	Prospects of crops favourable; *amun* being sown in some places; health of district generally good.
Rajshahye ...	1·41; rains commenced	State of crops good.
Burdwan ...	2·06; good rain throughout district, except in Cutwa.	Prospects good; fields being generally ploughed and sown; small-pox reported from some villages, otherwise public health fair.
Rungpore ...	2·29	Prospects of crops good; transplanting of *amun* going on; *aus* in some places being cut; cholera somewhat prevalent in some parts of district.
Bhagálpur ...	7·43; monsoon has set in.	Prospects much improved by rain; paddy seedling and sugarcane now doing well.
Purneah ...	4·29; rains set in on 15th.	The rain will save paddy and indigo; ploughing and transplanting carried on actively; common mangoes one pice a hundred; public health fair; rivers rising rapidly from cyclone.
Patna ...	12·80	Prospects good; fields being prepared for *bhadoi* sowing; cholera reported from Behar.
Durbhunga ...	15·12	Many crops low; land under water spoilt; rain good for all other crops; fine weather now wanted for cultivation; prices rising slightly; cholera disappearing.
Hazáribágh ...	5·25	Weather cloudy, with passing rain; sowing of rice and *bhadoi* crops begun; cholera and small-pox abating; general health good.
Cuttack ...	4·0	Weather cloudy; sowing of rice in progress; sugarcane being planted; cotton being plucked; public health generally good.
		General Remarks.—The monsoon rains appear to have now generally set in, there has been good general rain during the week, the fall was considerable in Behar and in certain other parts; in Durbhunga low lands are under water and the crops thereon are said to have been spoilt; in Purneah it is said that the rivers are rising rapidly on account of a cyclone; general agricultural prospects however have been much improved by the rain; in Behar sowing of autumn crops is in fair progress; early rice is still being sown in some places, but for the most part the sowing has been finished; this crop, jute, sugarcane, and indigo are generally in good condition; ploughing for *amun* crop is generally proceeding, and in some places sowing is being carried on; the rain has also generally improved the state of public health, though cholera is still very severe in a few localities.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (June 19th)	4·0; Chandausi, 3·7; Gangapur, 2·6.	Weather seasonable; no sickness; prices falling; ploughing for *khari* harvest begun.
Allahabad („ 20th)	1·1 in all tahsils except Sirathu.	Heat still considerable; ploughing begun; cholera still in four tahsils; prices mostly unchanged.
Gorakhpur („ 18th)	·60	Rain set in on 13th, sky cloudy; a little sporadic cholera and some cattle-disease; labour in demand; prices steady.
Jhánsi („ „)	·7 Mau; ·2 Jhánsi; ·2 Moth.	Weather cloudy and stormy; ploughing for *kharif* commmenced; prices stationary; health good; no cattle-disease.
Agra („ 19th)	Rain in all parganas, from ·30 to 2·1.	Fever in three and small-pox in one pargana; sporadic cholera in two parganas; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	Partial slight shower	Weather hot; prices stationary; health good.
Meerut („ „)	Occasional drizzle	Weather very hot; frequent duststorms; health good; agricultural operations active; prices show a tendency to rise.
Kumaun („ „)	Occasional showers	Weather very hot; health fair; *kharif* operations going on; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	·4; Mohanlalganj, ·5; Malihabad, slight shower.	Weather sultry; prices rising owing to large exports; occasional reports of cholera in the city; general health good.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Prices falling; *juari* and *makra* being sown in Patti; a few cases of cholera reported; general health good.
Sitapur („ „)	·3 in Sidauli	Small-pox still in Sitapur and Misrik; prices fluctuating.
Fyzabad („ „)	·62 Sadr, ·50 tahsil Tanda, ·2 Akbarpur.	
Rae Bareli („ 18th)	1·9 in tahsil Salon	Weather cloudy and intensely hot; cholera continues; prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore („ 19th)	·5 in three parganas	Prospects of indigo good; a few cases of cholera reported; slight disease among cattle; prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Weather close and hot, with occasional hot west winds, clear sky; health of people fair; rain eagerly expected.
		General Remarks.—Ploughing and sowing for the *kharif* begun; the weather, however, generally continues hot and sultry; the general health is good, but eight districts report cases of cholera; prices are falling in Benares, Partabgarh, and Saharanpur, are rising in Lucknow, and are stationary or nearly so in other districts.
Punjab—(June 19th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Health fair; prices fluctuating.
Hissar ...	.....	No report received.
Umballa ...	·2	Health fair; preparations being made for sowing *kharif* and sugarcane crops; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	·4	Health good; sugarcane crop being irrigated; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health good; *rabi* crops garnered; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; slight fall in prices.
Lahore ...	No rain	Health good; slight rise in prices.
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	Slight fever in Kahuta tahsil; preparations being made for *kharif* sowings; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Health good; *kharif* sowings continue; prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Rain much wanted; health good; prices fluctuating.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good; *rabi* harvesting completed, except in the Dera Ismail Khan district; *kharif* sowings commenced in most districts.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (June 20th)	5·83	Weather very wet; ploughing continues; cholera and small-pox slight; prices risen slightly.
Jubbulpore ...	4·84	Rain commenced on 14th; weather cloudy and cool; land under preparation for *kharif* sowings; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices stattonary.
Sangor (June 18th)	1·60	Weather hot at times; ploughing general; cotton sowings commenced; prices steady; small-pox declining.
Seoni („ 19th)	5·87	Monsoon burst on 13th; sowings in progress; 22 deaths from cholera; cattle-disease continues; wheat 23 and rice 15½ seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad („ „)	2·63	Weather hot and cloudy; ploughing continues; sowings commenced; small-pox prevalent; rice 10 and wheat 14 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	·33	Weather cloudy and close; sowings stopped for want of rain; 2 deaths from small-pox and 2 from cholera; prices steady.
Raipur ...	.....	No report received.
Sambalpur (June 14th)	3·60	Rain commenced on 11th; sugarcane suffering from heat; tanks generally dry; field operations actively carried on; health good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rain general; weather cooler; cotton and rice sowings begun in places; cholera severe in Wardha; small-pox declining; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(June 20th)		
Akyab ...	6·73	Total rainfall to date 37·17; 11 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease severe in one township; ploughing commenced slightly; 16 deaths from small-pox in district between 11th and 31st May now reported.
Rangoon ...	3·00	Total rainfall to date 18·00; 2 cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; prices of *ngakyouk* paddy Rs. 88 per 100 baskets and of *ngatsain* Rs. 87 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	5·51	Total rainfall to date 20·10; 1 death from cholera, otherwise public health good; 2 deaths of cattle-disease in Bassein, 13 in Thaboung, and 6 in Laymyethna townships; ploughing commenced in different parts of the district.
Prome ...	2·39	Total rainfall to date 13·00; public health good; slight cattle-disease in Padoung and Shavaglay.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	7·04	Total rainfall to date 37·74; public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle-disease in three townships; health of cattle in Moulmein good; about 20 per cent. fields ploughed in the Amherst district and 2,000 acres in Moulmein; ploughing and sowing progressing in Moulmein; good deal of land tilled by hand in Amherst; health of plough cattle good.
Toungoo ...	4·29	Total rainfall to date 18·39; 2 deaths from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; slight cattle-disease in most districts, but nowhere severe except in one township of Akyab; ploughing generally commenced; price of paddy shows still a downward tendency, but very gradual; monsoon general, but the rainfall in parts less than at same period last year.
Assam—(June 20th)		
Gauhati ...	5·71	Weather sultry; fever at Barpeta; cholera and cattle-disease in the interior; prospects of *aus* paddy good, unless there is a sudden inundation.
Sylhet ...	8·53	Crop prospects good in the south of the district; flood damages being elsewhere repaired as rapidly as possible by fresh cultivation; public health still indifferent.
Cachar (Silchar) ...	8·67	Weather hot; cultivation for *sali* and *aus* crops continues; common rice 16 seers per rupee; small-pox abating; general health good.
Dibrugarh ...	6·24	Weather warm; ploughing for *sali dhan*; prospects of *ahu* crop good; cholera abating.
Mysore and Coorg—(June 20th)		
Bangalore ...	·11	Rain needed for standing crops and agricultural operations; public health good; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	.....	Rain needed for standing crops and agricultural operations; public health good; prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	2·85	Weather favourable for agricultural operations; ploughing for rice fields progressing; rice nurseries and *ragi* crop doing well; bored trees are being removed on coffee estates; labour coming in slowly; public health good; prices pressing.
		General Remarks—No rain in the districts except Shimoga and Kadur; standing crops in good condition; prospects fair; public health generally good; no material change in prices.
Berâr & Hyderabad—(June 20th)		
Amráoti ...	3·68	Cotton sowing continues; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	1·21	Cotton sowing progressing.
Hyderabad (June 16th)	1·07	Total rainfall from 1st January 4·32, it rained nearly 2 inches in one taluk in a day, and some of the small tanks have received a supply of water sufficient for drinking purposes; preparations for coming *kharif* crops continue; cholera and small-pox prevail in four taluks; prices—wheat 16, coarse rice 10, white *juari* 27, yellow *juari* 30, and *tur* two seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(June 20th)		
Indore ...	2·02	Weather close and more rain apparently impending; health good; agricultural prospects favourable; prices have a downward tendency.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·10; showers in district	Health good; weather sultry; ploughing commenced.
Sutna ...	·36; a few showers only	Weather continues hot.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	1·34	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Goona ...	2·06	Weather cloudy; health good; wheat 24 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	2·97	Weather hot; public health good; land being prepared for *kharif*.
Sehore ...	2·38	Weather cloudy; crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	·46	Weather hot and cloudy; health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 20th)	1·18	Weather cloudy but regular; monsoon not set in.
Sirohi („ 17th)	.....	Fair amount of water in tanks and wells; health good; ploughing begun for *kharif* crops; heat not excessive; weather damp and cloudy.
Marwar („ 15th)	·09	A month's water in tanks; health good; ploughing commenced; sky overcast, close, and sultry, indications of rain; prices rising.
Meywar („ 17th)	0·71	Wells and tanks getting low; health very good.
Harowti („ 16th)	Deoli, 1·35; Tonk, ·29; Kotah, 1·37; Shapura, 1·0.	Weather cloudy; heat great; *kharif* sowings commenced; health good.
Jhallawar („ 13th)	1·05	*Makka* sowings commenced; health good.
Ajmere („ 19th)	·95	High winds; *kharif* sowing proceeding; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	1·95	Ploughing active; health fair; prices nearly stationary.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (June 19th)	·41	Health good; no deaths from cholera.
Nepal—(June 14th)		
Katmandu ...	·99	Prospects good; sky overcast, occasional showers; weather fairly cool.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 26.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EFFICACY OF PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY IN PRESERVING BOOKS, &c., FROM THE ATTACKS OF WHITE-ANTS AND OTHER INSECTS.

No. 14—475-81, dated Simla, the 9th April 1883.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., C.S., Secy. to the Govt. of India, HOME DEPT.,
To—The Local Governments and Administrations.

In continuation of Home Department Circular Nos. 67—2007-15, dated the 13th December 1881, I am directed to say that the results of experiments which have since been tried for preserving books, &c., from the attacks of white-ants and other insects show that a simple solution of perchloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) in the proportion of one part by weight of the drug to 144 parts of water is quite as efficacious as any other preparation, while at the same time it is very cheap.

No. 1961, dated Bombay Castle, the 6th June 1883.

From—J. MONTEATH, Esq., C.S., Actg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, GENL. DEPT.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPT.

With reference to Mr. Officiating Under-Secretary Forbes' Memorandum No. 483 of the 9th April last, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Engineer-in-Chief, West Deccan State Railway, reporting the results of certain experiments made by him with a solution of bi-chloride of mercury as a means for the protection of tent dhurries (poles), ceilings of roofs, &c., from the attack of white-ants.

* No. 334, dated 11th May 1883.

Letter from the Engineer-in-Chief, West Deccan State Railway, No. 334, dated 11th May 1883.

"Adverting to Government Resolution No. 835 of 1882, also Nos. 708 and 786 of 1883, where the result of any experiments in the use of a solution of bi-chloride of mercury as a protection against white-ants was ordered to be reported, I have the honor to state that, during the last season, I used the preparation to protect tent dhurries, &c., and found it answer perfectly.

"2. I would also report an experiment on a much larger scale that was at the time considered successful. The ceiling of the roof of the Trichinopoly Station, South Indian Railway, was made with American deal boards soaked in a solution of corrosive sublimate. This was done about 17 years ago. I cannot now remember what the exact cost to the whole roof was, but it was so little as to make the cost of the deal boards come to considerably less than would have been the cost of using teak boarding for the purpose.

"3. I report this under the belief that it is worth the attention of all officers in the Department to consider the small cost that would be necessary to protect timber of all kinds in this way from being destroyed by white-ants, as compared with what would be the cost of renewal, and especially in places where the failure of the timber might lead to serious result."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1220, 1221, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228 AND 1229 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23rd JUNE 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C	S. C	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Bombay	Bombay	10 3	10 9	10 7	23 8	23 8	16 14	7 8	7 9	7 10	13 1	13 2	12 2	18 14	19 4	17 13	15 15	15 3	14 10	16 3	18 10	14 1	15 12	15 12	16 9	62 6	62 6	61 7	16 12	16 12	14 5	14 6	14 6	14 5
	Ahmedabad	11 8	12 0	12 8	17 0	32 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 0	14 8	8 0	17 8	18 8	17 0	15 0	15 8	14 8	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Kaira	11 7	11 7	11 7	21 5	22 14	20 0	9 1	10 0	9 2	14 4	14 9	14 9	17 12	17 12	16 0	14 4	14 9	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 14	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Surat	11 6	11 6	13 6	12 8	12 8	5 6	7 9	7 10	7 7	8 7	8 7	8 5	19 1	19 2	15 9	14 3	14 3	11 13	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 10	13 9	13 9	13 10
	Broach	12 10	12 10	12 5	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	9 6½	13 7	13 7	12 9	17 9	17 9	15 4	14 1	14 1	15 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	15 9	15 9	15 4	15 1	15 1	15 4
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	16 6	25 11	25 11	28 0	13 4	13 4	14 1	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	14 5	13 4	13 4	13 4
	Colába (Alibág)	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	14 8	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 12	15 12	14 9	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	7 4	12 10	10 12	10 15	18 9	16 7	24 10½	16 0	14 11	20 4	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	15 14	140 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	15 6	15 14	15 14	15 4
	Násik	14 4	14 4	15 8	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	13 6	13 6	12 0	22 6	22 6	...	15 5	17 0	21 3	23 0	28 6	30 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	15 8	14 14	14 6	15 5	14 13	14 2
	Ahmednagar	13 2	13 2	14 4	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 11	12 0	12 0	13 6	21 14	22 8	26 4	17 3	17 12	23 4	...	...	...	18 2	17 12	20 9	79 12	79 12	91 5	14 14	14 14	14 15	14 7	14 7	13 6
	Poona	12 10	13 13	12 10	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	10 7	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 4	19 7	21 12	23 15	16 2	17 4	18 6	15 6	15 6	...	16 2	16 2	18 6	68 0	68 0	76 0	14 11	14 11	13 10	14 7	14 7	13 6
	Sholápur	14 8	14 8	13 2	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	11 6	11 5	11 5	12 1	26 12	26 12	32 12	22 12	24 13	23 6	...	...	...	21 0	21 14	21 14	91 0	106 11	98 0	13 8	13 8	13 12	13 4	13 4	13 8
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	20 0	20 8	21 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	6 12	6 12	8 8	12 0	12 8	9 12	29 0	31 0	33 0	27 0	29 8	31 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	16 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 0
	Satara	12 1	13 6	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 11	11 7	11 7	11 7	16 5	18 10	25 5	15 8	18 2	22 0	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	15 10	122 10	122 10	137 1	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 2	13 2	13 2
	Belgaum	18 13	19 5	19 0	14 0	14 4	11 8	11 10	11 13	10 8	12 2	12 5	11 8	20 4	21 5	25 0	21 0	22 3	24 0	20 4	23 4	35 0	16 8	16 13	16 8	65 0	65 0	80 0	13 6	12 12	13 0	12 0	12 4	12 8
	Dharwar (Hubli)	24 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	26 0	27 0	33 0	35 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 3	10 3	9 3	8 10	10 0	9 0
	Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 9	14 2	15 9	14 2	20 13	20 13	20 13	14 11	14.11	14 11	21 2	21 2	21 2	14 0	14 11	14 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 6	14 6	11 13	14 4	14 4	11 10
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	14 0	14 0	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 13	22 13	26 10	16 0	16 0	26 10	26 10	23 0	22 13	22 13	26 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4
	Adén	9 5	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 3	11 3	9 5	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Asirgarh	15 0	14 12	14 6	...	...	...	12 7	11 12	11 0	15 0	14 0	12 6	18 8	18 8	24 13	21 0	21 0	25 5	...	...	...	17 12	18 3	20 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	14 12	12 0	12 0	14 12
	Baroda	10 5	10 0	10 7	14 0	17 2	13 13½	8 3	8 14	8 12	11 10	11 2	11 10½	14 0	14 14	16 14½	13 6	13 11	14 9½	...	...	...	15 2	15 12	16 14½	...	80 0	93 2	14 9	14 15	15 6	14 9	14 13	15 2½
	Disa	13 15	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 11	19 3	19 8	18 8	18 3	18 8	17 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 0
	Nimach	15 0	15 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	9 4	9 4	8 8	10 0	10 4	10 0	18 8	19 0	17 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	17 8	160 8	160 8	160 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0
	Nasirabad	16 8	16 6½	16 15½	24 3½	24 8	22 13	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 8	23 8	27 0	18 12	18 12	18 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 16½	23 3	80 0	80 0	86 9	16 2	16 2	16 6½	15 9	15 15	16 0
	Rájkot	14 0	13 14	12 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 4	11 8	11 0	17 10	17 14	14 4	14 0	14 2	12 4	...	...	...	16 2	17 6	15 12	90 0	90 0	80 0	65 0	60 0	55 0	50 0	50 0	48 0
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Sind	Sylhet	13 4	13 13	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	10 8	17 0	17 8	14 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	13 8	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 6	0 3	6 0	3 8	0 11	12
	Cachar	10 0	5 5	10 10	16 0	13 5	12 13	12 13	8 0	16 0	13 5	10 10	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 0	12 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	0 3	8 0	3 6	0 10	10
	Goálpárá	22 0	20 0	26 11	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 5	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6	0 3	4 0	3 8	0 11	0
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	0 5	6 0	5 6	0 6	6
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	13 0	15 4	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8	0 3	8 0	3 8	0 11	8
Assam	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	9 4	8 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	0 4	8 0	4 8	0 8	0
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	5 0	0 5	0 4	12 0	8 0	8 0
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	16 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	0 4	8 0	4 8	0 8	0
	Lakhimpur	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	10 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	5 0	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 8	0
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	0 5	0 5	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	0 13	0 0	15 0	0 0	3 0
																													S. C.	S. C.	S. C.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	17 4	18 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	29 12	28 12	25 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 12	23 12	24 12	150 0	150 0	130 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 4	12 4	11 4
	Bhandára	21 4	21 4	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	20 8	21 4	21 4	35 0	38 12	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 8	24 12	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12
	Chánda	21 0	21 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	0	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8
	Wardha	20 0	19 0	20 8	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	8 12	14 0	14 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 8	120 0	150 0	135 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	10 0	12 0	12 4
	Ráighát	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 4	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	32 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	8 10
	Jubbulpore	19 8	20 0	17 8	26 0	25 0	25 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	18 8	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	11 12	11 12	10 12	11 8	11 4	10 10
	Saugor	24 0	25 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	26 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 12	11 0	9 0	10 8	10 12	8 12
	Damoh	28 0	30 0	26 8	...	30 0	...	13 8	14 8	12 12	14 8	15 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	41 0	41 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 4
	Seoni	22 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 0	17 0	17 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	27 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8
	Mandla	25 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	15 0	18 12	18 5	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	35 0	42 0	43 12	55 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	0	...	...	9 8	9 0	8 0
	Betúl	17 0	17 0	18 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	18 8	17 0	17 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	9 0
	Chhindwára	24 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 2	10 2	11 4	...	...	21 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Hoshangabad	14 5	14 15	14 10	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 2	12 8	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	21 11	23 14	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	9 7	10 10	10 12	8 14
	Narsinghpur	18 0	19 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 11	16 0	12 4	19 11	19 10	24 4	19 11	19 10	24 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 10	10 8	10 8	9 2
	Nimár	23 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	20 0	34 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 12	12 12	13 0
	Raipur	21 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	36 12	38 0	34 4	52 8	52 8	47 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	32 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	11 8	11 8	8 8	11 0	11 0	8 8
	Sambalpur	32 0	36 0	54 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	36 0	45 0	49 0	67 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	125 0	35 0	36 0	63 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Biláspur																																	
Coorg	Coorg	9 6	9 7	8 11	10 4	10 4	9 5	14 1	14 9	11 8	18 0	19 3	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 15	27 13	20 6	28 6	30 9	21 11	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 2	11 0	10 8	10 2	10 14	9 4
Rajpootana.	Dholpur	18 8	18 1	17 4	26 4	27 4	22 6	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	12 6	24 10	25 8	22 3	22 0	21 8	19 12	...	...	...	26 8	26 14	21 12	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 15	12 10	12 10	12 3

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VIII of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 4th March 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 3rd March 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 4th March 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 3rd March 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
26th May 1883	Eastern Bengal . .	172	84,762	493	193	1,19,566	619	49,43,895	595	55,22,401	637	5,78,506	...
26th ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,15,081	210	547	95,877	175	48,73,226	176	45,10,209	171	...	3,63,017
19th ditto .	Sind, Punjab & Delhi .	676	1,94,923	288	676	2,83,693	420	87,97,494	269	92,51,474	284	4,53,980	...
19th ditto .	Madras . . .	858	1,25,361	146	861	1,21,222	141	58,50,465	141	63,33,567	153	4,83,102	...
19th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	64,657	99	655	72,362	110	34,35,374	109	34,90,444	111	55,070	...
19th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	8,41,376	581	1,458	8,26,315	567	3,17,23,289	454	3,13,67,298	448	...	3,55,991
19th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	1,95,240	424	461	2,64,126	573	87,64,684	407	93,60,098	421	5,95,414	...
	TOTAL .	4,816	16,21,400	337	4,851	17,83,161	368	6,83,88,427	295	6,98,35,491	299	14,47,064	...
	State.												
19th May 1883	East Indian . .	1,507	9,81,620	651	1,507	9,98,301	662	4,34,51,036	597	4,17,44,881	575	...	17,06,155
26th ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	3,630	130	43	4,911	114	1,44,129	106	2,06,981	126	62,852	...
26th ditto .	Nalhati . .	27	1,503	56	27	1,776	66	62,181	48	66,959	51	4,778	...
26th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	233	41,888	180	230	51,672	225	17,76,778	148	20,70,019	167	2,93,241	...
26th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	85	18,549	218	159	17,488	110	5,56,980	142	6,17,705	144	60,725	...
26th ditto .	Patna-Gya . . .	57	12,690	223	...	(a)	...	4,95,940	176	(a)	...	...	...
19th ditto .	Muttra-Hathras . .	29	2,626	91	29	2,305	79	1,21,154	86	1,13,852	81	...	7,302
19th ditto .	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	7,649	88	87	8,691	100	3,17,898	76	3,26,995	78	9,097	...
19th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	845	70	12	1,140	95	37,872	65	43,141	74	5,269	...
19th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	2,45,535	220	1,116	2,74,894	246	91,78,745	170	98,94,618	184	7,15,873	...
26th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	11,173	248	45	14,811	329	4,86,903	224	5,75,040	265	88,137	...
26th ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	19,215	196	149	33,635	226	8,55,289	105	7,08,891	131	3,53,602	...
19th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . .	161	86,839	353	161	46,893	291	13,20,224	169	14,15,182	183	94,958	...
19th ditto .	Sindia	75	7,894	105	75	7,912	105	2,99,456	83	2,88,619	80	...	10,837
19th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	368	64,169	174	422	65,704	156	28,77,477	164	27,10,959	137	...	1,66,518
19th ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	75,071	114	660	2,26,045	342	47,92,953	150	50,01,891	157	2,08,938	...
19th ditto .	Muttra-Achnera .	23	1,229	53	23	1,380	60	(b)17,444	47	62,285	56	44,841	...
26th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	2,661	83	32	3,036	95	(c)54,811	73	96,191	62	41,380	...
	TOTAL .	3,137	5,73,166	183	3,270	7,62,293	233	2,28,96,234	153	2,41,99,328	160	(d)17,99,034	...
	Native States.												
19th May 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	194	15,373	79	193	18,127	94	7,29,039	88	7,53,535	81	24,496	...
12th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	15,766	130	121	15,860	131	7,21,684	123	8,03,606	138	81,922	...
12th ditto .	Mysore . . .	86	5,097	59	86	4,751	55	1,41,765	50	2,75,833	67	1,34,068	...
26th ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	...	...	...	19	997	52	...	...	(e)23,048	93	23,048	...
	TOTAL .	401	36,236	90	419	39,735	95	15,92,488	93	18,56,022	92	2,63,534	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	9,861	32,12,422	326	10,047	35,83,490	357	13,63,28,185	289	13,76,35,722	288	(d)18,03,477	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,78,52,042	144	6,60,36,069	138	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,84,76,143	145	7,15,99,653	150	(d)36,19,450	...

(a) Returns for 1883 have not been received.
(b) Total receipts from 12th November 1881 to 4th March 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 4th March 1882.
(d) Excluding Patna-Gya Railway figures.
(e) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 3rd March 1883.

SIMLA,
The 11th June 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

No. IX of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 11th March 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 10th March 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 11th March 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 10th March 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
26th May 1883	Eastern Bengal . .	172	68,106	396	193	1,11,946	580	50,12,001	591	56,34,347	636	6,22,346	...
26th ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	97,814	179	547	96,541	176	49,71,040	184	46,06,750	171	...	3,64,290
26th ditto .	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	2,08,337	308	676	2,84,863	421	90,05,831	270	95,36,337	287	5,30,506	...
26th ditto .	Madras . . .	858	1,26,961	148	861	1,20,394	140	59,77,426	141	64,53,961	152	4,76,535	...
19th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	64,445	98	655	63,091	96	34,19,819	108	35,53,535	110	53,716	...
26th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	7,43,669	514	1,458	8,64,189	593	3,24,66,958	455	3,22,31,487	451	...	2,35,471
19th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	1,93,198	419	461	2,68,016	581	89,57,882	408	96,28,114	425	6,70,232	...
	TOTAL .	4,816	15,02,530	312	4,851	18,09,040	373	6,98,90,957	295	7,16,44,531	302	17,53,574	...
	State.												
26th May 1883	East Indian . .	1,507	8,39,443	557	1,507	10,21,950	678	4,42,90,479	596	4,27,66,831	577	...	15,23,648
26th ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	3,461	124	43	4,463	104	1,47,590	106	2,11,444	123	63,854	...
26th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,237	46	27	1,945	72	63,418	48	68,904	52	5,486	...
26th ditto .	Northern Bengal. .	233	34,968	150	230	51,189	223	18,11,746	158	21,21,208	188	3,09,462	...
26th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	85	12,845	151	159	18,207	115	5,69,825	142	6,35,912	145	66,087	...
26th ditto .	Patna-Gya . . .	57	11,405	200	...	...(a)	...	5,07,345	180	...(a)	...	...	...
26th ditto .	Muttra-Hathras . .	29	2,954	102	29	2,896	100	1,24,108	87	1,16,748	82	...	7,360
26th ditto .	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	4,990	57	87	8,815	101	3,22,888	75	3,35,810	78	12,922	...
26th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	672	56	12	1,190	99	38,544	65	44,331	75	5,787	...
26th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	2,47,668	222	1,116	2,83,787	254	94,26,413	171	1,01,78,405	186	7,51,992	...
26th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	8,225	183	45	19,253	428	4,95,128	223	5,94,293	268	99,165	...
26th ditto .	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	98	15,392	157	149	37,753	253	3,70,681	107	7,46,644	135	3,75,963	...
26th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . .	161	55,053	342	161	50,855	316	13,75,277	173	14,66,037	185	90,760	...
26th ditto .	Sindia . . .	75	4,838	65	75	7,434	99	3,04,294	82	2,96,053	80	...	8,241
26th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	368	67,000	182	422	65,225	155	29,44,477	165	27,76,184	138	...	1,68,293
26th ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	77,611	118	660	1,81,626	275	48,70,564	149	51,83,517	160	3,12,953	...
26th ditto .	Muttra-Achnera .	23	1,024	45	23	2,089	91	(b) 18,468	46	64,374	57	45,906	...
26th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	2,225	69	32	3,306	103	(c) 57,036	74	99,497	63	42,461	...
	TOTAL .	3,137	5,51,568	176	3,270	7,40,033	226	2,34,47,802	155	2,49,39,361	162	(d)19,98,904	...
	Native States.												
19th May 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	194	17,606	91	193	22,806	118	7,46,645	88	7,76,341	81	29,696	...
19th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	17,555	145	121	14,613	121	7,39,239	124	8,18,219	137	78,980	...
12th ditto .	Mysore . . .	86	4,580	53	86	4,964	58	1,46,345	50	2,80,797	66	1,34,452	...
26th ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	...	...	...	19	713	38	...	...	(e) 23,761	34	23,761	...
	TOTAL .	401	39,741	99	419	43,096	103	16,32,229	94	18,99,118	92	2,66,889	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	9,861	29,33,282	298	10,047	36,14,119	320	13,92,61,467	290	14,12,49,841	290	(d)24,95,719	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,92,01,353	144	6,77,05,516	139	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,00,60,114	146	7,35,44,325	151	(d)39,91,556	...

(a) Returns for 1883 have not been received.
(b) Total Receipts from 12th November 1881 to 11th March 1882.
(c) Total Receipts from 9th July 1881 to 11th March 1882.
(d) Excluding Patna-Gya Railway figures.
(e) Total Receipts from 24th June 1882 to 10th March 1883.

SIMLA,
The 11th June 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

No. X OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 18th March 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th March 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 18th March 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 17th March 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
26th May 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	72,391	420	193	1,14,580	594	50,84,392	588	57,48,927	634	6,64,535	...
26th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	94,575	173	547	98,547	180	50,65,615	184	47,05,297	172	...	3,60,318
26th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	2,55,709	378	676	2,92,638	433	92,61,540	272	98,28,975	290	5,67,435	...
26th ditto	Madras	858	1,34,295	156	861	1,27,010	148	61,11,721	141	65,81,001	153	4,69,280	...
19th ditto	South Indian	655	63,068	96	655	69,990	107	35,62,887	108	36,23,525	111	60,638	...
26th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	9,07,094	627	1,458	9,48,306	650	3,33,71,052	459	3,31,79,793	455	...	1,94,259
19th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,27,877	494	461	2,83,943	616	91,85,759	410	99,12,059	428	7,26,300	...
	TOTAL	4,816	17,55,009	364	4,851	19,35,046	399	7,16,45,966	295	7,35,79,577	304	19,33,611	...
	State.												
26th May 1883	East Indian	1,507	9,21,509	611	1,507	9,74,996	647	4,52,11,988	598	4,37,41,827	579	...	14,70,161
26th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	3,268	117	43	4,474	104	1,50,858	107	2,15,918	123	65,060	...
26th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,531	57	27	1,762	65	64,949	48	70,666	52	5,717	...
26th ditto	Northern Bengal	233	37,339	160	230	47,706	207	18,49,085	158	21,68,914	188	3,19,829	...
26th ditto	Tirhoot	85	15,082	177	159	16,122	103	5,84,907	113	6,52,334	141	67,427	...
26th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	12,505	219	...	(a)	...	5,19,850	181	(a)	...	...	...
26th ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	3,741	129	29	3,099	107	1,27,849	87	1,19,847	83	...	8,002
26th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	4,450	51	87	8,198	94	3,27,338	75	3,44,008	79	16,670	...
26th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	796	66	12	899	75	39,340	65	45,230	75	5,890	...
26th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,37,217	212	1,116	2,75,533	247	96,63,630	172	1,04,53,938	187	7,90,308	...
26th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,298	275	45	18,199	411	5,07,426	224	6,12,792	272	1,05,366	...
26th ditto	Nagpore and Chhattisgarh	98	13,747	140	149	37,529	252	3,84,428	108	7,84,173	139	3,99,745	...
26th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	56,957	354	161	39,924	248	14,32,234	177	15,05,961	186	73,727	...
26th ditto	Sindia	75	6,566	88	75	7,432	99	3,10,860	82	3,03,485	81	...	7,375
26th ditto	Punjab Northern	368	81,125	220	422	59,637	141	30,25,602	166	28,35,821	134	...	1,89,781
26th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	88,871	135	660	1,78,353	270	49,50,435	149	53,61,870	162	4,02,435	...
26th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,799	78	23	1,771	77	(b)20,267	49	66,145	57	45,878	...
26th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	1,581	49	32	2,859	89	(c)58,617	73	1,02,357	64	43,739	...
	TOTAL	3,137	5,78,873	184	3,270	7,04,097	215	2,40,26,675	155	2,56,43,158	162	(d)21,36,643	...
	Native States.												
19th May 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	22,413	116	193	20,185	105	7,69,058	89	7,96,526	83	27,468	...
19th ditto	Nizam's	121	20,436	169	121	15,892	131	7,59,675	125	8,34,111	137	74,436	...
12th ditto	Mysore	86	4,627	54	86	6,437	75	1,50,972	50	2,87,234	66	1,36,262	...
26th ditto	Jodhpur	...	...	...	19	834	44	...	...	(e) 24,595	34	24,595	...
	TOTAL	401	47,476	118	419	43,348	103	16,79,705	93	19,12,466	93	2,62,761	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,861	33,02,867	335	10,047	36,57,487	364	14,25,64,334	291	14,49,07,328	292	(d 28,62,84	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,07,20,672	144	6,93,81,008	140	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,18,43,662	147	7,55,26,320	152	(d)42,02,50	...

(a) Returns for 1883 have not been received.
(b) Total receipts from 12th November 1881 to 18th March 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 18th March 1882.
(d) Excluding Patna-Gya Railway figures.
(e) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 17th March 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 11th June 1883.

No. XI OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 25th March 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th March 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 25th March 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 24th March 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2nd June 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	75,604	440	193	1,07,622	558	51,59,996	585	58,56,549	633	6,96,553	...
2nd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,06,150	194	547	1,07,133	196	51,71,765	184	48,12,430	172	...	3,59,335
2nd ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	2,30,288	341	676	2,67,392	396	94,91,828	274	1,00,96,367	292	6,04,539	...
2nd ditto	Madras	858	1,17,306	137	861	1,28,774	150	62,29,027	141	67,09,775	153	4,80,748	...
2nd ditto	South Indian	655	80,306	123	655	75,239	115	36,43,193	109	36,98,764	111	55,571	...
2nd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	9,28,234	641	1,458	8,60,638	591	3,43,02,286	462	3,40,40,431	458	...	2,61,855
26th May 1883	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,45,448	532	461	2,59,976	564	94,31,207	413	1,01,72,035	431	7,40,828	...
	TOTAL	4,816	17,83,336	370	4,851	18,06,774	372	7,34,29,302	298	7,53,86,351	305	19,57,049	...
	State.												
2nd June 1883	East Indian	1,507	10,04,805	667	1,507	9,19,233	610	4,62,16,793	599	4,46,61,064	580	...	15,55,729
2nd ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	6,365	227	43	5,260	122	1,57,223	109	2,21,178	124	63,955	...
2nd ditto	Nalhati	27	1,468	54	27	1,854	69	66,417	48	72,520	52	6,103	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal	233	41,202	177	230	49,365	215	18,90,287	158	22,18,279	188	3,27,992	...
2nd ditto	Tirhoot	85	13,433	158	159	15,785	99	5,98,340	144	6,68,119	139	69,779	...
12th May 1883	Patna-Gya	57	15,922	279	57	11,459	201	5,35,772	183	4,99,348	171	...	36,424
2nd June 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,178	75	29	2,960	102	1,30,027	87	1,22,807	83	...	7,220
2nd ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	5,079	58	87	6,341	73	3,32,417	74	3,50,349	78	17,932	...
2nd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	881	73	12	1,269	106	40,221	65	47,204	76	6,983	...
2nd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,27,723	204	1,116	2,86,511	256	98,91,353	173	1,07,40,449	188	8,49,096	...
2nd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	23,418	520	45	16,986	377	5,30,844	230	6,29,778	274	98,934	...
2nd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	98	19,552	200	149	35,864	241	4,03,980	111	8,20,037	141	4,16,057	...
2nd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	53,577	333	161	35,222	219	14,85,811	180	15,41,183	187	55,372	...
2nd ditto	Sindia	75	5,713	76	75	9,399	125	3,16,578	83	3,12,884	82	..	3,689
2nd ditto	Punjab Northern	368	78,411	213	422	53,852	128	31,04,013	167	28,89,673	138	...	2,14,340
2nd ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,63,080	247	660	1,37,620	209	51,22,515	151	54,99,490	163	3,76,975	...
2nd ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,393	61	23	1,990	87	(a)21,660	49	68,135	58	46,475	...
2nd ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	1,918	60	32	3,089	97	(b)60,535	73	1,05,445	64	44,910	...
2nd ditto	Rewari Ferozepore	...	...	...	80	(c)2,184	25	...	...	(c)2,184	25	2,184	...
	TOTAL	3,137	6,61,313	211	3,416	6,77,010	198	2,46,87,988	157	2,68,09,662	163	21,21,074	...
	Native States.												
2nd June 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	23,373	121	193	19,507	101	7,92,431	89	8,16,033	83	23,602	...
2nd ditto	Nizam's	121	18,319	151	121	16,463	136	7,77,994	125	8,50,574	137	72,580	...
26th May 1883	Mysore	86	4,447	52	86	5,596	65	1,55,419	50	2,92,830	66	1,37,411	...
2nd June 1883	Jodhpur	...	...	...	19	1,180	62	...	...	(d)25,775	35	25,775	...
	TOTAL	401	46,139	115	419	42,746	102	17,25,844	94	19,85,212	96	2,59,368	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,861	34,95,593	354	10,193	34,45,763	338	14,63,59,927	293	14,88,41,689	293	27,81,762	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,23,28,645	145	7,11,90,814	140	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,37,31,282	148	7,76,50,875	153	39,19,593	...

(a) Total receipts from 12th November 1881 to 25th March 1882.
(b) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 25th March 1882.
(c) Total receipts for 5 days from 20th, the date of opening, to 24th March 1883.
(d) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 24th March 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 22nd June 1883.

No. XII of 1883.

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 March 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 31st March 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2nd June 1883	Eastern Bengal.	172	64,851	377	193	1,12,088	581	52,24,847	582	59,68,637	629	7,43,790	...
2nd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund.	547	1,08,043	198	547	1,05,701	193	52,79,808	185	49,18,131	172	...	3,61,677
2nd ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,97,362	292	676	2,86,004	423	96,89,190	275	1,03,82,370	295	6,93,180	...
2nd ditto	Madras	858	1,57,864	184	861	1,80,638	210	63,86,891	142	68,90,413	153	5,03,522	...
2nd ditto	South Indian	655	61,652	94	655	80,409	123	37,04,845	109	37,79,173	111	74,328	...
2nd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	8,63,226	596	1,458	8,41,439	577	3,51,65,512	465	3,48,81,870	460	...	2,83,642
26th May 1883	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,51,547	546	461	2,65,984	577	96,82,754	417	1,04,38,019	434	7,55,265	...
	TOTAL	4,816	17,04,545	354	4,851	18,72,263	386	7,51,33,847	300	7,72,58,613	306	21,24,766	...
	State.												
2nd June 1883	East India	1,507	8,79,625	584	1,507	8,98,345	596	4,70,96,418	600	4,55,59,108	580	...	15,37,010
2nd ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,698	96	43	14,993	349	1,59,921	109	2,36,171	130	76,250	...
2nd ditto	Nalhati	27	1,160	43	27	1,941	7	67,577	48	74,461	53	6,884	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal	233	38,394	165	230	59,295	258	19,28,681	159	22,77,574	189	3,48,893	...
2nd ditto	Tirhoot	85	13,019	153	159	16,484	104	6,11,359	145	6,84,603	138	73,244	...
12th May 1883	Patna-Gya	57	11,160	196	57	12,724	223	5,46,932	184	5,12,072	172	...	34,860
2nd June 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,055	71	29	2,851	98	1,32,082	87	1,25,658	83	...	6,424
2nd ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	4,783	55	87	5,282	61	3,37,200	74	3,55,631	78	18,431	...
2nd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	909	76	12	1,257	104	41,130	66	48,461	78	7,331	...
2nd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,46,832	221	1,116	2,80,798	252	1,01,38,185	174	1,10,21,247	190	8,83,062	...
2nd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	10,001	222	45	32,726	727	5,40,845	230	6,62,504	282	1,21,659	...
2nd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	98	16,266	166	149	42,042	282	4,20,246	112	8,62,079	143	4,41,833	...
2nd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	43,587	271	161	35,297	219	15,20,398	182	15,76,480	188	47,082	...
2nd ditto	Sindhia	75	8,579	114	75	7,248	97	3,25,152	83	3,20,132	82	...	5,020
2nd ditto	Punjab Northern	368	77,974	212	422	68,640	163	31,81,987	168	29,58,313	138	...	2,23,674
2nd ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	99,819	151	660	1,71,860	260	52,22,334	152	56,71,350	164	4,49,016	...
2nd ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	895	39	23	3,243	141	(a)22,555	49	71,378	59	48,823	...
2nd ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	1,934	60	32	2,355	74	(b)62,469	73	1,07,800	64	45,331	...
2nd ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	1,407	16	...	...	(c)3,591	24	3,591	...
	TOTAL	3,137	5,80,065	185	3,416	7,60,443	223	2,52,68,053	157	2,75,69,505	164	23,01,452	...
	Native States.												
2nd ditto	Bhawnagar-Gondal	194	22,939	118	193	22,767	118	8,15,370	90	8,38,800	83	23,430	...
2nd ditto	Nizam's	121	15,822	131	121	21,566	178	7,93,816	126	8,72,140	138	78,324	...
26th May 1883	Mysore	86	18,570	216	86	5,466	64	1,73,989	55	2,98,296	66	1,24,307	...
2nd June 1883	Jodhpur	...	...	...	19	806	42	...	...	(d)26,581	35	26,581	...
	TOTAL	401	57,331	143	419	50,605	121	17,83,175	96	20,35,817	97	2,52,642	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,861	32,21,566	327	10,193	35,81,656	351	14,92,81,493	294	15,24,23,343	293	31,41,850	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	..	...	...	...	...	7,38,10,565	146	7,28,38,375	140	...	..
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,54,70,928	148	7,95,84,968	153	41,14,040	...

(a) Total receipts from 12th November 1881 to 31st March 1882.
(b) Total receipts from 9th July 1881 to 31st March 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 20th to 31st March 1883.
(d) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 31st March 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R. E.,*
Officiating Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 22nd June 1883.

No. XIII of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for the first 8 days of April 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 7th April 1883. Total.	Per mile open	Total receipts from 1st to 8th April 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st to 7th April 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2nd June 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	84,138	489	207	1,15,454	558	84,138	428	1,15,454	558	31,316	
2nd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund.	547	1,29,680	237	547	1,13,971	208	1,29,680	207	1,13,971	208	...	15,709
2nd ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	2,78,915	413	725	2,73,722	378	2,78,945	361	2,73,722	378	...	5,223
2nd ditto	Madras	858	1,63,416	190	861	1,44,493	168	1,63,416	167	1,44,493	168	...	18,923
2nd ditto	South Indian	655	80,247	123	655	72,452	111	80,247	107	72,452	111	...	7,795
2nd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	10,87,120	751	1,458	9,96,523	683	10,87,120	657	9,96,523	683	...	90,597
26th May 1883	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,91,659	633	461	2,75,991	599	2,91,659	554	2,75,991	599	...	15,668
	TOTAL	4,816	21,15,205	439	4,914	19,92,606	406	21,15,205	384	19,92,606	406	...	1,22,599
	State.												
2nd June 1883	East Indian	1,507	10,44,314	693	1,507	10,03,737	666	10,44,314	606	10,03,737	666	...	40,577
2nd ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	3,146	112	43	5,834	136	3,146	98	5,834	136	2,688	...
2nd ditto	Nalhati	27	1,576	58	27	1,808	67	1,576	51	1,808	67	232	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal.	233	44,885	192	230	48,110	209	44,885	168	48,110	209	3,275	...
2nd ditto	Tirhoot	85	15,558	183	157	18,634	119	15,558	160	18,634	119	3,076	...
12th May 1883	Patna-Gya	57	15,993	281	57	14,659	257	15,993	245	14,659	257	...	1,334
2nd June 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,800	97	29	3,209	111	2,800	85	3,209	111	409	...
2nd ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	7,777	89	87	4,943	57	7,777	78	4,943	57	...	2,834
2nd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,162	97	12	1,266	105	1,162	85	1,266	105	104	...
2nd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,74,088	245	1,116	2,58,859	232	2,74,088	214	2,58,859	232	...	15,179
2nd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	14,768	328	45	16,068	357	14,768	287	16,068	357	1,300	...
2nd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	98	21,448	219	149	47,391	318	21,448	192	47,391	318	25,943	...
2nd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	54,977	341	161	40,186	250	54,977	298	40,186	250	...	14,791
2nd ditto	Sindia	75	8,659	115	75	6,826	91	8,659	101	6,826	91	...	1,833
2nd ditto	Punjab Northern	368	93,951	255	422	77,463	184	93,951	224	77,463	184	...	16,488
2nd ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	88,453	134	660	1,35,878	206	88,453	117	1,35,878	206	47,425	...
2nd ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,160	50	23	2,416	105	1,160	44	2,416	105	1,256	...
2nd ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	2,405	75	32	2,181	68	2,405	66	2,181	68	...	224
2nd ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	2,256	25	...	...	2,256	25	2,256	...
	TOTAL	3,137	6,52,706	208	3,414	6,87,987	201	6,52,706	182	6,87,987	201	35,281	...
	Native States.												
2nd ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	31,525	162	193	30,133	156	31,525	142	30,133	156	...	1,392
2nd ditto	Nizam's	121	16,000	132	121	13,736	113	16,000	116	13,736	113	...	2,264
26th May 1883	Mysore	86	6,067	71	86	6,761	79	6,067	62	6,761	79	694	...
2nd June 1883	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	922	49	...	...	922	49	922	...
	TOTAL	401	53,592	134	419	51,552	123	53,592	117	51,552	123	...	2,040
	GRAND TOTAL	9,861	38,65,817	392	10,254	37,35,882	364	38,65,817	343	37,35,882	364	...	1,29,935
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,78,276	157	17,93,223	175	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,87,541	186	19,42,659	189	...	1,44,882

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R. E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 22nd June 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first two months of the official year 1883-84, and of the twelve preceding years.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TWO MONTHS, APRIL AND MAY.												TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			YEAR.
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SIND.			MADRAS.						
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	1,66	11,62	3,51	1,46	4,93	88	7,27	18	15	24	57	57	2,06	2,88	5,61	23,61	13,52	37,13	1871-72.
1872-73	2,17	9,94	4,21	91	7,09	98	8,98	18	16	72	1,06	66	2,10	2,23	5,08	24,84	16,36	41,20	1872-73.
1873-74	1,57	9,48	2,67	98	5,94	86	7,78	15	9	22	46	78	2,11	2,71	5,60	22,52	15,50	38,02	1873-74.
1874-75	1,64	10,45	2,21	1,16	5,68	88	7,12	22	8	22	52	53	2,39	2,08	5,03	23,42	12,31	35,76	1874-75.
1875-76	1,67	12,73	2,95	1,23	6,50	2,31	10,04	18	20	54	92	63	2,33	2,79	5,75	24,97	20,53	47,50	1875-76.
1876-77	2,28	10,33	1,73	1,41	6,75	38	8,54	23	9	7	39	95	2,13	1,31	4,39	26,06	11,99	38,05	1876-77.
1877-78	2,61	12,61	2,20	1,89	8,17	43	10,49	45	15	12	72	92	1,11	34	2,67	30,27	10,23	40,50	1877-78.
1878-79	2,31	12,38	1,98	1,55	7,80	49	9,84	39	9	8	56	1,02	1,85	82	3,69	30,06	11,31	41,36	1878-79.
1879-80	1,75	11,13	1,37	1,75	6,38	55	8,68	46	11	7	64	85	1,38	73	2,96	26,06	12,54	38,60	1879-80.
1880-81	2,26	8,39	1,02	1,68	7,60	44	9,72	38	16	7	1,11	95	1,67	1,68	4,30	25,73	12,31	38,04	1880-81.
1881-82	2,52	9,27	1,97	1,89	7,56	51	9,96	34	22	10	1,16	75	1,64	1,55	3,94	27,29	15,37	42,66	1881-82.
1882-83	2,55	4	2,26	2,07	—36*	45	2,16	62	2	16	80	86	...	67	1,53	7,61	17,78	24,70	1882-83.
1883-84	2,51	...	3,09	1,99	12	29	2,40	74	...	12	86	84	...	1,00	1,84	7,89	18,04	25,93	1883-84.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 25th June 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26th JUNE 1883.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen during the past week all over the Madras Presidency, but except along the Malabar Coast and in Coorg the fall has been comparatively slight. There has been no rain again in Sind; elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency it has been general, but more is reported to be urgently wanted in some places. The Berars and Hyderabad have received a fair quantity during the week, and showers have fallen throughout the Central India States and Rajputana, but more is also wanted in these tracts.

No report has been received from Burma. In Assam the districts of Lakhimpur and Sylhet have received heavy rains, and in the latter district portions of the recently flooded lands have again been submerged.

In Bengal and the Central Provinces the fall has been general and sufficient, and in Behar it has been excessive. Rain has held off in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, and the heat has been intense. Latest reports show that in the former Province wet weather has now set in, but the Punjab as yet is practically rainless.

Agricultural prospects remain unchanged in Madras. *Kharif* operations are being actively carried on everywhere; sowings have been completed in parts of Bombay, and have commenced in parts of the Punjab; elsewhere they are in active progress. Heavy rain has injured the jute and rice crops on low lands in Behar, otherwise the prospects in Bengal are very favourable.

Locusts have appeared in parts of Rajputana, and continue to be a source of danger to the coming crops in Bombay. Cattle-disease of a mild type is generally prevalent.

Prices remain stationary, except in the North-Western Provinces where they show a tendency to rise.

The public health is improving on the whole, but the mortality from cholera has been severe in Poona and Ahmednagar and is increasing in Nagpur.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 27th)		
Bellary ...	·38 (average of five stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield average.
Kurnool ...	2·5 (average of nine stations).	Prospects improved; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	1·08 (average of sixteen stations).	Fever and small-pox decreasing; cholera and cattle-disease slight.
Kistna ...	2·37 (average of twelve stations).	Small-pox general; fever, guinea-worm, and cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·7 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good where water available; *kar* paddy harvested, yield half; small-pox and cattle-disease slight in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·63 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops good, except *cholum*, in parts; harvest paddy, *cholum*, and *cumboo* in parts, outturn above average; cholera, small-pox, and fever in parts.
Tanjore ...	2·52 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest flax, yield below average; cholera slight in parts.
Madura ...	1·12 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops fair; harvest *cholum* in parts; fever slight in parts of one taluk.
Malabar ...	3·57 (average of fourteen stations).	First crops progressing in all taluks; small-pox in all taluks; fever and cattle-disease continue in parts.
Travancore ...	3·015	Paddy growing well; fever prevails. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(June 27th)		
Kurrachee ...	*Nil*	1 case of small-pox now remaining in Bagdadi lines, Karachi, total 485 cases, 120 deaths; disease in nine villages in districts, 19 fresh cases, no deaths, 14 remaining sick; river at Kotri on 25th 12 feet, against 15 feet 9 inches on same date last year; Bughar commenced to flow on 15th; fever in five talukas; cattle-disease in Mirpur Botoro; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 32 and 36, in Manjhand 28, 32 and 48, in Tatta 24 and 28, and in Jati 20, 34 and 38 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River low; weather sultry, rain expected; small-pox in seven, fever in one, and cattle-disease in four talukas; wheat 25, *bajri* 39, *juari* 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	·35	Total rainfall 4·06; preparations for *kharif* continue; wheat 26½ and *bajri* 29½ lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	·90	Total rainfall 2·65; locusts have appeared in Naosari division; public health good; *bajri* 27 and rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	1·44	Total rainfall 5·51; sowing operations continue; *juari* 42½ and *nagli* 43 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	Good rain in Násik and Igatpuri.	More rain urgently wanted elsewhere; transplanting of rice and *nagli* and sowing of *kharif* crops commenced, but owing to fear of locusts not vigorously growing on; in places locusts have damaged *nagli* and rice plants and *khonde* crops; cholera throughout the district except Peint, but abating; wheat 28, *bajri* 28, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain on 22nd, 23rd, 25th and 26th; heavy on 26th; total of week 2·80.	Total rainfall to date 11·74, being 7·10 below average; abnormal temperature fell from 2° warm on 20th to 4° cool on 26th; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind gradually veered from north-north-east on 20th to south-west on 26th; gale from 24th to 26th.
Poona ...	Rain throughout the district, maximum 3·18 at Mawal.	Sowing operations in progress; cholera cases 1,217, fatal 456; *bajri* 37 and *juari* 44 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 30 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	3·07 in Rahuri; 3·05, in Karjat; 2·06 in Parner; and ·64 in Akola; in other talukas above an inch.	Sowing of *kharif* in progress in Rahuri and Jamkhed, and also of *tashar* crops in all talukas except Newasa and Kopargaon; cholera in all talukas, 1,352 attacks, 633 deaths; *bajri*—maximum 51 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 lbs in Akola; *juari*—maximum 66 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 36 in Akola.
Sholapur ...	1·74	Total rainfall 10·84; *kharif* sowings in progress; *juari* 57 and *bajri* 50 lbs. per rupee; cholera cases 86, deaths 38.
Dharwar ...	Rain very slight; maximum in Hangal, ·81.	Rain wanted everywhere; rice sowings almost completed and young rice crop fair; sowing of *juari*, *sawan*, *ragi*, and other early crops in progress in some places, and elsewhere ground being prepared; public health good; *juari* 56 and rice 29 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 9·78; Kumpta, 3·11; Hallial, ·97 and Sirsi 2·53.	Sowing and transplanting operations continue; rice plants healthy; sugarcane and cardamom plants thriving; small-pox in Karwar, 1 death, and is also prevalent in Akola, Kumpta and Sirsi talukas; slight fever throughout the district; common rice in Karwar 12¼ seers per rupee; in district average 13¾ seers.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather very hot and oppressive; cholera continues in Dhrol and in seven villages of Navanagar and eight of Morvi; *bajri* 29 and *juari* 36 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain general in the Presidency but more urgently wanted in some places, none in Sind; sowing completed in Colaba, in progress in other districts; locusts in Násik, Khandesh, Satara, Ratnagiri, and Colaba; cholera in Násik, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Tanna, and Belgaum; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in a few places.
Bengal—(June 27th)		
Chittagong ...	7·52	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; sowing of *aus* rice in progress; prices stationary; cholera and fever still continue; cattle-disease on the decrease.
Dacca ...	·51	Sowing of *amun* rice going on; jute, sugarcane and *aus* rice promising; *aus* paddy being harvested in two stations; harvesting of *sesamum* and chillies going on.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·11	Prospects good; jute and early rice seedlings doing well; transplanting of *amun* rice going on; in some parts of the district high lands being prepared; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	1·98	Young *bhadoi* rice plants doing well; *amun* rice being still sown; public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	3·89	Sufficient rain; rivers rising fast; crops doing well; *amun* being transplanted in places.
Burdwan ...	3·81	Prospects of crops generally good; some damage to paddy seedlings and sugarcane by excessive rain in Raneegunge sub-division; public health fair.
Rungpore ...	5·81	Prospects of crops good; *keon*, millet, and *aus* rice being cut; cholera still somewhat prevalent.
Bhagálpur ...	5·07	*Bhadoi* sowings going on rapidly; in north heavy floods have done some injury to young seedlings and to indigo, in south rain has done good to indigo; prospects are generally good.
Purneah ...	3·85	Crops on lower lands still submerged; rivers threatening to overflow; public health fair.
Patna ...	11·53	Prospects of crops good; sowing and ploughing going on everywhere; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	2·72	Continuous rain has damaged *mong* pulse, and paddy on low lands under water, also indigo on lower levels; good for all other crops; prices rising slightly; cholera subsiding.
Hazáribágh ...	·76	Weather warm, with passing rain; good rain throughout district; sowing of rice and *bhadoi* crops progressing favourably; general health good.
Cuttack ...	·87	Weather hot and cloudy; sowing of rice crops in progress; public health good; rivers rising.
		General Remarks.—Rain has been general again this week and enough for all present agricultural purposes; the fall in Behar, however, has been excessive for the past two weeks and has caused more or less damage to the crops on low lands in certain parts; in parts of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar also early rice and jute are not favourably reported on owing to excessive rain, elsewhere prospects are reported to be very favourable; early rice, jute, and sugarcane are promising and cultivation of *amun* rice is proceeding well; in Behar and other places sowing of *bhadoi* crops is still being carried on; rain has also generally improved the public health; cholera is said to have abated in Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, and other places, where it was so prevalent before.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (June 26th)	No rain	Some *kharif* crops planted; sugarcane doing well; no sickness of men or cattle; prices of food-grains slightly fluctuating.
Allahabad ...	1·1	Cholera decreasing, 19 deaths; prices slightly rising.
Gorakhpur (June 25th)	Some rain in south	Weather cloudy throughout week; *kharif* sowings begun; some few cases of cholera and some cattle-disease; prices slightly rising.
Jhánsi („ „)	·1; ·9 in Moth; ·5 in Garotha.	Ploughing for *kharif* commenced; prices rising; health good; no cattle-disease.
Agra („ 26th)	·1 and ·3 in two parganas;	Fever in one and small-pox in two parganas; sporadic cholera in two parganas; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	Stray slight showers	Weather cooler; some early sowings begun; prices nearly stationary; health remains good.
Meerut ...	.....	Heavy storm on night of 24th over south of district, but since clear and excessively hot, wind east; health good; prices inclined to rise.
Kumaun ...	Showery and very threatening at times.	Weather hot; health fair; *kharif* operations nearly completed; cattle-disease still prevalent; prices stationary.
Farukhabad ...	.....	No report received.
Lucknow (June 26th)	·1 Maliabad; ·2 Mohanlalganj.	Sky cloudy, east wind; prices rising; cholera in city, but not severe
Partabgarh („ „)	No rain	Prices almost stationary; general health good.
Sitapur („ „)	·5	The cultivators are not calling for rain; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	3·2; 1·7 Akbarpur; ·5 Bekapur; 1·5 Tanda.	Health good; cattle disease in parts of district; sowing of *kodo* commenced.
Rae Bareli („ 25th)	Rain at Sadr, 1·5	More rain wanted; weather cloudy and close; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 26th)	No rain	A few cases of cholera reported; prospects of extra crops good; slight cattle-disease; prices slightly risen.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in a considerable number of districts in several parts of the province, but the fall has generally been slight, the highest amount recorded is 3·2 at Fyzabad and Roorkee; the heat in several places is reported to be intense; the general health, however, remains good, and cholera which is reported from Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, and Aligarh does not seem to be spreading; the *kharif* sowings are progressing; prices show a tendency to rise.
Punjab—(June 26th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Health fair; prices fluctuating.
Hissar ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health fair; *kharif* ploughing in progress; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Health good; prices almost stationary.
Sialkot ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	Slight rain	Health good; *kharif* ploughing commenced; prices almost stationary.
Lahore ...	No rain	Health good; prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	Fever in Kahuta tahsil continues; preparations for *kharif* sowings in progress; rise in prices.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Health good; *kharif* sowings continue; prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Health good; harvesting nearly completed; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Health good; prices fluctuating.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in the Ferozepore district; health in the Delhi, Umballa, and Rawalpindi districts fair, in other districts good; *rabi* harvesting almost completed; *kharif* sowings commenced in most districts.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur ...	1·40	Weather showery; sowings commenced; cholera increasing, 59 deaths; small-pox declining; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	[illegible]	Weather cloudy and close; sowings commenced; small-pox prevalent; wheat 21 and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Saugor (June 25th)	[illegible]	Weather seasonable; sowings commenced; cotton sowings continue; prices steady; health good.
Seoni („ 26th)	3·02	Weather showery and close; sowings progressing; 20 deaths from cholera; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	Heavy showers occasionally, 6·48.	Weather hot and cloudy; sowings commenced; small-pox is prevalent; wheat 14 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ „)	4·[illegible]	Weather cloudy and close; sowings in progress; small-pox and cholera slight; prices stationary.
Raipur („ 23rd)	2·16	Ploughing progressing; rice sowings commenced; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur („ „)	2·03	No rain since 18th, weather close; rice sowing in progress; sugarcane reviving; health good; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Rain general, [illegible] in Chindwara, weather cloudy and close; sowings in general progress; cholera still severe in Wardha, increasing in Nagpur; small-pox declining; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(June 27th)		
Gauhati ...	2·27	Weather sultry; public health indifferent; fever at Barpetta; cholera and cattle-disease in the interior; river rising; reaping of *ahu* paddy in progress.
Sylhet ...	5·47	Land cultivated since the May floods has been again submerged in parts, much depends on weather of next week or two; cattle fodder scarce in places.
Cachar ...	3·16	Weather very warm; cultivation for *aus* and *sali* crops in progress; transplanting *aus* crops commenced; common rice 16 seers per rupee; small-pox dying out; general health good.
Dibrugarh ...	6·22; heavy rains on Sunday and Monday.	Weather particularly cloudy; rivers full; ploughing for *sali* dhan; public health improved.
Mysore and Coorg—(June 27th)		
Bangalore ...	·36	More rain wanted for agricultural operations; weather cloudy; standing crops in good condition.
Mysore ...	20; rain general all over the district.	Standing crops and health good; prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	5·95	Monsoon again burst; all crops doing well; pitting for supplying vacancies commenced on coffee estates; fever rather prevalent in Mercara and Nanjarajapatna taluks; price of food-grains stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain more or less in all districts; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health generally good; no material change in prices.
Berar & Hyderabad—(June 27th)		
Amráoti ...	2·79	*Kharif* sowings continue; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	4·61	*Kharif* sowings progressing.
Hyderabad (June 17th)	·28	Total from 1st January 4·60; preparation for *kharif* sowings continues; small-pox and cholera still prevail in some talukas; cattle-disease in one taluka; prices—wheat 16, coarse rice 10, white *juari* 23½, yellow *juari* 27½, and *tur* 24 seers per current sicca rupee.
Hyderabad („ 28th)	2·51	Total rainfall from 1st January 7·11; ploughing continues in four talukas and sowing commenced in one, in two talukas tanks and wells have received a little water; cholera prevails in one taluka; no cattle-disease; prices—wheat 15½, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 25½, yellow *juari* 28, and *tur* 24 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(June 27th)		
Indore ...	1·88	Monsoon has set in mildly, but enough rain has fallen to justify hopes of a good *kharif*; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy; health good.
Sutna ...	1·97	Thunderstorm during week; weather still hot; health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	·16	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Geona ...	1·35	Weather cloudy; health good; wheat 29 seers 8 chittaks per rupee.
Sehore ...	3·26	Weather cloudy; ploughing for *kharif* begun; public health good.
Agar ...	2·02	A few cases of cholera at Mandsaur, otherwise public health good; prices stationary.
Nowgong ...	·71	Weather hot and cloudy; health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 27th)	Showery, 2·01	Weather cloudy, but no regular monsoon.
Sirohi („ 24th)	No rain	Water in wells fair; health good; cloudy warm weather.
Marwar („ 22nd)	No rain	Tanks almost dry; water obtained from wells; health good; ploughing continues; sky overcast, weather very warm, close, and sultry, indications of rain; prices stationary; rains needed for crops sown.
Meywar („ 24th)	One shower during week, ·23	Wells and tanks getting low; health very good; ploughing commenced; weather cloudy.
Harowti („ 23rd)	Tonk, ·24; Kotah, 1·08; Shapura, ·09.	Weather cloudy and heat great; *kharif* operations in full progress; health good.
Jhallawar („ 22nd)	·96	Weather cloudy, with cool south-west breeze; locusts reported in some districts.
Ajmere („ 25th)	·05	Weather cloudy; health good.
Jeypore („ 26th)	·20	Preparing for *kharif* sowings; health fair; prices about stationary.
Bhartpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwar (June 26th)	No rain	*Kharif* sowings continuing; price of *bajri* and *juari* receding; cholera has reappeared and is reported from six tahsils.
Nepal—(June 21st)		
Katmandu ...	Showery, 1·48	Prospects good; weather cool; rice being transplanted.

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